



For Reference

Not to be taken from this room

Digitized by the Internet Archive in 2021 with funding from Garrett County Historical Society

943940 O10744505

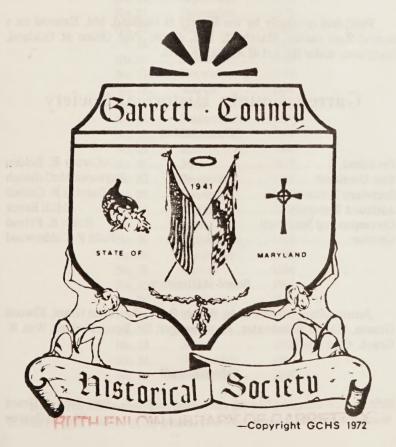


— Published By —
THE GARRETT COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY

INDEX

Volume Five

June 1977 - December 1985



THE GLADES STAR INDEX

For sale by the Secretary and at the Oakland and Grantsville branches of the Ruth Enlow Library.

Price per copy: \$1.50

Printed by The Sincell Publishing Co., Inc., Oakland, Maryland

Compiled by Mrs. Helen B. Friend

THE GLADES STAR

(Magazine)

Published quarterly by the Society at Oakland, Md. Entered as a second-class matter March 12, 1942, at the Post Office at Oakland, Maryland, under the Act of August 24, 1912.

Garrett County Historical Society

Officers 1985-86

President	DeCorsey E. Bolden
Vice President	Dr. Raymond McCullough
Secretary Treasurer	Dorothy B. Cathell
Assistant Secretary	Edith Brock
Corresponding Secretary	Helen B. Friend
Curator	Ruth F. Calderwood

Board of Directors

James Ashby, Martha Kahl, Walter Price, Rev. John Grant, Elwood Groves, Maxine Broadwater, Jean Swauger, Dr. Bruce Jenkins, Wm. B. Grant, Alice Smith.

Editorial Staff

Editor	Rev. John A. Grant
Managing Editor	Elwood Groves

INDEX

June 1977 - December 1985

This index is compiled alphabetically. In the references, subjects are listed by month and year of issues and page number.

The complete volume consists of the following issues, starting with No. 1, dated June 1977.

No.	1	.June	1977
No.	2	.September	1977
No.	3	.December	1977
		.March	
No.	5	.June	1978
No.	6	.September	
No.		.December	
No.	8	.March	.1979
No.	9	.June	1979
No.	10	.September	1979
No.	11	.December	1979
No.	12	.March	1980
No.	13	.June	1980
No.	14	.September	1980
		.December	
		.March	
		.June	
		.September	
No.	19	.December	1981
No.	20	.March	1982
		.June	
		.September	
		.December	
		.March	
		.June	
		.September	
		.December	
		.March	
		.June	
		.September	
		.December	
		.March	
		.June	
		.September	
No.	35	.December	1985

Note: The December 1985 Issue (No. 35) will complete Volume Five. It will contain a total of 716 pages, plus the pages of this index.

Accident:

Bank Robbery, Dec. '78, page 110 + picture
Early Telephone Systems,
Sept. '80, page 690
Legend Commemorated by
Plaque, Dec. '80, page 291
Teachers (Early), June '85,
page 662 + picture

Addison Toll House, June '85, page 675

Aiken, Benjamin O., Dec. '85, page 716

Airplanes:

Aircraft at Gortner Field. March '85, page 631 + picture "Airplanes, Zeppelins and Wild Geese," Dec. '84, page 714 Barnstormers, Sept. '84, page 604; Dec. '84, page 625; June '85, page 660 Bomber Crash, March '85, page 630 Daily Flights in 1915, March '85, page 640 + pictures Distinguished Guests (Famous Flyers), March '85, page 638 First Licensed Pilot in Garrett County, March '85, page 648 + picture Flying in Garrett County, March '85, page 638 Landing Fields, March '85, page 639 Memories (Paul Calderwood), Dec. '84, page 628; March '85, page 640 Mystery Airplane Crash, March '85, page 636 Plane Crash at Stone House, Grantsville, 1920, March '85, page 649 + picture Recollections (Letter from Eleanor Robey), March '85, page 641

Anderson, Jeanne, June '85, page 676

Animal Shelter, March '84, page 562

Apple Butter Mill at Flatwoods, Sept. '83, page 518 + picture

Apple Mill is Recalled (Eleanor Robey), June '84, page 587

Archaeology:

Arrowheads (Age Of), March '85, page 633 + picture

Artifact Found, March '84, page 561; June '84, page 588; Dec. '84, page 625

Buff Searching for Inscriptions, June '83, page 515 + picture

Bull Tongue Plowpoint Discovered, March '78, page 72 + picture

Exhibit in Cumberland, June '83, page 502

Indian Fire Pit, Dec. '84, page 617

Sites Preserved, Dec. '82, page 461 + picture

"Waffle Rock" Found Near Bloomington, Sept. '80, page 266 + picture

Asbury, Francis Portrayed, June '84, page 590

Ash, Jerry—G.C.H.S. Speaker, Sept. '79, page 165 + picture Ashby Fort in Yough Glades,

Ashby, Harold Elected President G.C.H.S., Sept. '79, page 166 + picture

Dec. '85, page 699 + picture

Ashby, Iret, Sept. '79, page 192 Astronomy:

Discovering an Extragalactic Supernova (by Gus Johnson), June '80, page 237 + picture Halley's Comet (by Gus Johnson), June '85, page 663

Bach Triplets, Sept. '79, page 186 + picture; June '79, page 158 + picture

Bank Robbery in Accident, Dec. '78, page 110-117 + pictures

Barnstormers Identified, June '85, page 660

Barnstorming Information, Sept. '84, page 604; Dec. '84, page 625

Baumgartner, Dr. Eugene—Posthumous Honors, March '82, page 402 + picture

Beachley, Mrs. Agatha, Dec. '78, page 120

Beachy, Leo-Photographs Capture History, Jan. '81, page

325 + pictures

Beautiful Hills of Garrett, Sept. '77, page 37; Dec. '77, page 47

Beitzel Clan, June '84, page 588 Bender, Robert, Sept. '85, page 694 + picture

Bennett, Homer L., March '84, page 568

Bicentennial Tree Dedicated, Dec. '80, page 286 + picture

Bicentennial Tree Dies, Sept. '79, page 177 + picture

"Bit of Nostalgia" (Letter from Harry Rasche), June '84, page 581

Bittinger, Lawrence (First Licensed Pilot in Garrett County), March '85, page 648 + picture

Bittle, Mrs. Goldie, Sept. '84, page 611

Bloomington Civic Club, Sept. '79, page 362 + picture

Bloomington Pioneer—Andrew Mullen, Sept. '79, page 174 + picture

Bolden, DeCorsey, President G.C.H.S., Sept. '85, page 682 + picture

Bowers, Mrs. Nellie G., Sept. '78, page 100

Brenneman, Lawrence, March '78, page 63

Brenneman, Mrs. Marvin (Margaret), March '80, page 226 Breuninger, Rev. Joshua, Sept. '77, page 44

Broadwater, Mrs. Maxine, June '81, page 325

Broadwater, Viola, March '85, page 645

Browning, Bess Speicher, Sept. '85, page 695

Browning, Charley C., Sept. '78, page 100

Browning, Ellen Jane (Nelle), March '85, page 643

Browning Memoir Received (Meshach's Book), March '83, page 481

Browning, Meshach's Book, Dec. '77, page 56; Sept. '82, page 439 + picture; Sept. '84, page 596, 612

Browning, Robert Garrett, Sept. '77, page 25, 42 + picture

Browning, Mrs. Verna D., Sept. '77, page 44

Browning, Mrs. Wilhelmina (Minnie), Sept. '77, page 44

Buffalo Bill in Oakland in 1890, Dec. '84, page 625

Bus Driver's Story, Dec. '85, page 710 + picture

Buser, Dr. William Retires, Sept. '80, page 276 + picture

Calderwoods Attend 350 Anniversary of Ark and Dove, March '84, page 567

Calderwood, Paul ——"I Remember," Sept. '80, page 273

Calderwood, Ruth—President G.C.H.S., Sept. '81, page 341 + picture

Camp Hickory—A Unique Classroom, June '78, page 78 + picture

Carlson, Mrs. Edwin (Helen), June '77, page 20

Carlson, Pastor William, Dec. '80, page 289 + picture; June '81, page 330 Carroll Family, Meeting Topic, Dec. '80, page 300

Casselman Bridge, June '80, page 254 + picture

Casteel, William D., Sept. '80, page 281

Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Route Proposed Through Garrett, June '82, pages 406, 416 + map

Christmas (Poem), Dec. '81, page 294

Christmas, Amish in Casselman Valley, Dec. '80, page 294

Christmas Memories (Eleanor Robey), Dec. '77, page 53

Christmas Miracle, March '83, page 494

Christmas Tree, an Old Fashioned, Dec. '83, page 533 + picture

Christmas Shopping, Dec. '77, page 54

Christmas Tree (Washington D.C.), Dec. '78, page 103 + picture

Christmas Tree Ornament (1978) U.S. Capitol), Dec. '79, page 201 + picture

Churches:

Accident:

German Lutheran, Sept. '78, page 94 Lutheranism in Garrett County, Sept. '78, page 94 + picture, June'80, page 256 St. John's Evangelical (LCMS) Sept. '79, page 181

St. John's Lutheran (LCA), March '81, page 317 + picture St. Paul's (LCA), Sept. '80, page 277 + picture, Dec. '80, page 287 + picture

Zion Lutheran, Dec. '78, page 106 + picture, March '79, page 134 + picture, June '79, page

148 + pictures

Deer Park:

Father's House Our Celebrates, Dec. '83, page 549 St. Paul's Lutheran, Dec. '82, page 456 + pictures Union Church, March '85, page 634 + picture

Friendsville:

Grace Evangelical Lutheran, June '81, page 329 + picture Methodist Episcopal, June '80, page 602 + picture Gormania Presbyterian

Honored, Dec. '83, page 549

Grantsville:

Reformed and its Pastors, Dec. '77, page 45; Sept. '78, page 91 Hoves Methodist 128 Years Old. Dec. '83, page 550; Hoyes Methodist History, Sept. '84, page 602 + picture Mercy Chapel (Mill Run), Dec.

'84, page 627 + picture

Oakland:

Early Methodists, June '84, page 591

Ministers of St. Paul's United Methodist, March '78, page 64 Oak Park Church of the Brethren, June '82, page 423 + picture:

St. Mark's Lutheran, Dec. '81, Page 375 + pictures Red House, St. John's Lutheran, Dec. '83, page 535 + picture; March '84, page 557 + picture

Sang Run Methodist (Picture), Dec. '83, page 545

Civil Defense in Garrett County (Credit due George Comp). March '81, page 308

CCC Camps, June '84, page 569 + picture

CCC Interviews Available, June '84, page 590

Clever, Richard Receives Reward, June '77, page 7 +

picture

Coal Mining—Difficult Days, March '84, page 567

Cody, William (Buffalo Bill) in Oakland, Dec. '84, page 625

Coiner, Harry, Pastor Zion Lutheran, June '79, page 148 + picture

Custer, Mrs. L. Louise, Sept. '80, page 282

Courthouses of Garrett County (Credit due Fred G. Mullich), March '81, page 310 + pictures

Cove (Poem), Sept. '79, page 188 Cross, Ralph E., March '81, page 323

Dailey, Dr. George, Speaker for G.C.H.S. Dinner, June '84, page 578 + picture

DAR Cemetery Project Moves to Completion, March '79, page 140

Dauphin, Pastor Carl, March '79, page 134 + picture; June '79 page 148

Davis, Rev. and Mrs. J.M., Home Site, June '77, page 23 + picture

Deep Creek Lake:

Could Have Been Built 100 Years Earlier, June '82, page 406

"Lake Within a Lake", Dec. '85, page 703 + map
That Might Have Been, June

'82, page 409
Deer Park, Dec. '77, page 49
Days of Glory, June '84, page 574
Churches—See Churches

School, June '77, page 11 + picture

DeWitt, Leah Catherine, Dec. '80, page 304

Diefenbach, George W., March '79, page 132

Dodge, Earle D., March '78, page 63

Duggan, Alice, Honored, Dec. '83, page 538

Education—See Schools and Education

Einstein, Albert, at Deep Creek Lake, Sept. '81, page 357 + picture

Elias, Edwin, Sept. '80, page 279 + picture

Emergency—Dial 911, Sept. '82, page 444 + picture

Engineer Loses Life in Train Wreck, March '78, page 66

Engle's Mill—A Necessity of the Past, June '79, page 159 + picture

Engle Mill Story "Hat in the Tail Race," June '79, page 162

Engle Mill's Sugar Camp, March '80, page 213 + pictures

Enlow, Ruth Christine, March '85, page 643

Execution in Garrett County, Sept. '82, page 435

Extending the Hand of Welcome to Vietnamese Families, March '81, page 322

Fahey, Joseph E., Dec. '80, page 303

Families and Buildings on Water Street, Dec. '81, page 371 + picture (Correction: June '82, page 413)

Farm Life: Farming Long Ago and Today (Written by School Children), Dec. '83, page 539; "I Remember" by Paul Calderwood, Sept. '80, page 273

Ferrier, Myrtle Steele, March '84, page 553; March '85, page 651

Festival Time, Sept. '85, page 692 + pictures

Fifty Years Ago, March '84, page 556, 563

Filby, P. William, June '77, page 1 + picture; Sept. '77, page 26

Filsinger, Mary J., June '83, page 516

Finzel History, Dec. '79, page 198 + pictures; March '80, page 222 + picture

Fish Hatcheries—From Early to Modern, June '80, page 244 + pictures

Flatwoods Apple Butter Mill, Sept. '83, page 518 + pictures

Fossils and Such Archaic History, Sept. '85, page 685

Fox, Mrs. William E., Sept. '77, page 43

Fox, Rev. William E., March '79, page 138

Fraley, Mrs. Eleanor, Dec. '85, page 716

Friend, David—Sketch Available, March '84, page 566

Friend, Ethel Fike—New Author Among Us, Dec. '77, page 46

Friend Families to Meet, June '83, page 503; March '84, page 553

Friend Genealogy Volumes Received, Dec. '81, page 382

Friend Graveyard at Friendsville, Sept. '79, page 178 + pictures

Friend, John F. Jr, June '78, page 83

Friend, John—Trek Revisited, Dec. '83, page 547

Friend, Leslie Carroll (TED), March '80, page 226

Friend, Museum, March '85, page 637

Friend, Weston W., June '78, page 75

Friend, William M., Sept. '78, page 100

Friendsville Comes Alive, March '83, page 478

Friendsville Library, March '81, page 316 + picture

Friendsville Life—Some Random Thoughts, June '80, page 230 Friendsville Monument, June '77, page 24 + picture

Friendsville Summer Festival, Sept. '84, page 601 + picture

Frost, Robert—Four Seasons Of, June '84, page 579

Fundenberg, Thekla, March '85, page 643

Garman, George—Tree Farmer, June '80, page 51 + picture

Garrett-Beautiful Hills, Sept. '77, page 37; Dec. '77, page 47 + picture

Garrett Countians in Florida, June '77, page 17 + picture

Garrett County Animal Shelter, March '84, page 562

Garrett County Bicentennial Tree, Sept. '79, page 177; Dec. '80, page 285 + picture

Garrett County Commissioner
—Wayne Hamilton, June'79,
page 145 + picture

Garrett County Educational System (See Schools)

Garrett County Historical Society
Annual Meeting + pictures;
(Announcement), June '77,
page 1; Sept. '77, page 26, 29;
June '78, page 73; Sept. '79,
page 165; June '80, page 229;
(Announcement Of), Sept. '80,
page 263; March '81, page 305;
June '81, page 325; Sept. '81,
page 342; June '82, page 405;
Sept. '82, page 429; March '83,
page 473; June '83, page 498;
Sept. 83, page 517; June '84,
page 578; June '85, page 657;
Sept. '85, page 680

G.C.H.S. Can't Do Searches, June '84, page 584

G.C.H.S. Celebrates 10th Anniversary, Sept. '79, page 185

G.C.H.S. Constitution (As Amended), June '84, page 585

G.C.H.S. Financial Report, Sept. '77, page 39; Sept. '79, page 169;

Sept. '80, page 265; Sept. '81, page 343; Sept. '82, page 449; Sept. '83, page 527; Sept. '84, page 597; Sept. '85, page 681

G.C.H.S. Members to Begin Oral History, June '80, page 250

G.C.H.S. Museum: Curator's Report (Mrs. Lewis R. Jones), Dec. '80, page 300 + picture; Dec. '81, page 370; Announces Fall Plans, Sept. '83, page 529; Marks 10th Year, Sept. '79, page 185; Dec. '79, page 193 + pictures; New Displays, Sept. '79, page 185; Sept. '83, page 529; Dec. '79, page 197 + picture; To Open for Season, June '82, page 420

G.C.H.S. Officers, Sept. '77, page 31; June '78, page 79; Sept. '79, page 171; Sept. '80, page 267; Sept. '81, page 345; Sept. '82, page 450; Sept. '83, page 526; Sept. 84, page 599; Sept. '85, page 680, 682; Dec. '85, page 702

G.C.H.S. President's Column, Sept. '81, page 344; Dec. '81, page 367; March '82, page 404; June '82, page 419; Sept. '82, page 451; Dec. '82, page 470; March '83, page 495; June '83, page 516; June '85, page 516

G.C.H.S. Receives Browning Memoir, March '83, page 481

G.C.H.S. Talk Slated at GCC, March '85, page 637

G.C.H.S. Tours + pictures, Dec. '79, page 206; Sept. '80, page 284; Dec. '80, page 297; Dec. '81, page 362; Dec. '82, page 453; Dec. '83, page 545; Sept. '84, page 609; June '85, page 656; Dec. '85, page 713

Garrett County History Being Printed, March '78, page 57

Garrett County Map, June '82, page 416

Garrett County Memorial

Hospital, Sept. '82, page 440 + picture

Garrett County—More on the History, March '79, page 139

Garrett County—Notes on Origin, Sept. '77, page 27

Garrett County—A Nourishing Homeplace, June '82, page 414 + picture

Garrett County Pioneers (Poem), Sept. '79, page 175

Garrett County Plant Life, Sept. '82, page 437

Garrett County Publications Available, Sept. '84, page 612; Dec. '84, page 616

Garrett County Telephone Directory of 1911, March '78, page 70; June '78, page 86

Garrett Highlanders Featured at G.C.H.S. Dinner, June '82, Page 405; Sept. '82, page 429 + picture

Garrett, John W., Cottage Anniversary, Sept. '82, page 450 Garrett National Bank—Mtn. Lake Park, June '82, page 422

Glades Star Included in Directory, Sept. '78, page 90

+ picture

Glades Star, Volume Four is Now Indexed, June '77, page 4

Glotfelty, Mason, March '82, page 401

Goldstein, Louis—Address, Sept. '84, page 595

Gonder, Bernard—"From Salesman to Senator," March '79, page 121 + picture

Gonder, Harriett M., Sept. '78, page 97

Gortner, Ernest, Dec. '85, page 710 + picture

Gortner, Harvey, Sept. '80, page 281

Grant, Rev. John—Archaeology Buff, June '83, page 515 + picture

Grant, Mrs. Patience W., Dec. '80, page 302; March '85, page 646

Grantsville Days, Sept. '84, page 598 + picture

Grantsville VOR Transmitter, March '85, page 630

Grist Mills, June '79, page 160 + picture

Guy, Mrs. Bernard, June '85, page 676

Half-Price Store Closes, June '82, page 410

Halley's Comet (by Gus Johnson), June '85, page 663

Hamill, Miss Isabel, June '77, page 17

Hamilton, Wayne—Eight Years as County Commissioner, June '79, page 145 + picture

Hardesty, Dr. R. Bowen Dies in Baltimore, Sept. '77, page 43

Hardware Bulletin of 1906, June '77, page 22 + picture

Harned, Harold, Dec. '83, page 551

Harvey, Ed's Bar-B-Q, Sept. '85, page 684

Harvey Genealogical

Supplement, Dec. '81, page 369

Helbig, J. Edward, Sept. '80, page 282

Herrington Manor Lake Plaque Unveiled, June '77, page 21 + picture

Highlander Band Welcomed in St. Petersburg, June '77, page 2 + picture

Highlanders Featured at G.C.H.S. Dinner, June '82, page 405 + pictures; Sept. '82, page 429

Hills of Garrett, Sept. '77, page 37; Dec. '77, page 47

Hinebaugh, Robert White, March '83, page 481; Dec. '83, page 551 Historical Information, June '85, page 655

Historical Talk Slated at GCC, March '85, page 637

Hoffman, Margaret Browning, Dec. '83, page 551

Horseshoers Vied for Prizes, June '83, page 514

House of Hope, Dec. '81, page 383 Hughes, Governor Greets Heritage Group, Sept. '83, page

525

Illick, Pastor Fred, June '79,

page 150 + picture Indians Came by Train the Last

Time, Sept. '85, page 691

Indian Fire Pit Located, Dec. '84, page 617 + picture

Indian History, Topic of Ross Talk, June '83, page 503

Industry in Garrett County, Sept. '85, page 679

Johnson, Gus—"Discovering an Extragalactic Supernova," June '80, page 237 + picture; "Halley's Comet," June '85, page 663

Jones, Miss Grace, March '85, page 645

Kaese's Mill—Water Wheel, Sept. '85, page 677

Keller, Ruth Cecelia, Sept. 80, page 282

Kelley. Bvt. Major General Benjamin Franklin, Dec. '84, page 622

Kempton (Letter from Norma B. Truban), June '78, page 76

Kendall—A Ghost Town, Sept. '80, page 274 + picture

Keyser Ridge Creamery, Sept. '77, page 33 + picture

Kight Insurance—Modern Structure, June '77, page 23 + picture

Kitzmiller Students Present

Program and Dedicate Marker, Dec. '84, page 618 + picture

Knox, Carlton, Sept. '80, page 283 "Lake Within a Lake" (Lake on Deep Creek), Sept. '85, page 678; Dec. '85, page 703 map

Leary, Miss Marion B., Sept. '77, page 43; March '85, page 644

LeFew, Harris—Speaker at G.C.H.S. Meeting, June '82, page 405 + picture

Leighton, Dr. Herbert Honored, Sept. '83, page 523

Letters of Interest:

Ashby, Harold to G.C.H.S. Members, Sept. '79, page 168
Ashby, Joanne to G.C.H.S. Members, Sept. '80, page 283
Ballard, Eleanor to Mrs. Calderwood, June '78, page 85
Brengle and Poole to G.C.H.S. Members, March '83, page 480
Bunke, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick to Mrs. Calderwood, March '83, page 480

Calderwood, Ruth to G.C.H.S. Members, June '78, page 76; Sept. '81, page 344

Dunkle, Hannah to G.C.H.S. Members, Sept. '79, page 189 Englehart, Josephine to Editor, June '85, page 655

Grant, Rev. John to G.C.H.S. Members, Dec. '84, page 616; March '85, page 650

Hicks, Beatrice to Mrs. Calderwood, Dec. '82, page 471 Price, Walter W. to Mr. Stewart, Sept. '77, page 30 Rasche, Harry to Mrs. Estella Treacy, June '84, page 581

Reis, Frederick to Editor, June '84, page 584; June '85, page 655 Robey, Eleanor G. to Mr. Taylor, June '84, page 587;

March '85, page 641

Sincell, Beverly to G.C.H.S.

Members, June '80, page 260 Stewart, Brad to G.C.H.S. Members, Sept. '79, page 167; Dec. '78, page 120 Taylor, Jack to Readers, March '83, page 482 Thomasson, Nelson to Mrs. Calderwood, June '78, page 85 Truban, Mrs. Norma to Mr. Stewart, June '78, page 76 Yeast, Kenneth to Mrs. Calderwood, June '84, page 589 Washington, George to wife,

Martha, Sept. '82, page 451 Lewis, Asa—Autobiography, March '78, page 58 + picture

Lewis, Charles Edward, March '84, page 568

Life in the Old Days (by Yoder School Children), Dec. '83, page 541

Lime Kiln near McHenry, Sept. '85, page 689 + picture

Little Crossings—Memories of, March '84, page 565

Loar, Miss Grace, March '85, page 647

Loar, Miss Lottie, March '85, page 646

Lutheranism in Garrett County—See Churches

Lyon, Tunis—Message at Dedication of Bicentennial Tree, Dec. '80, page 286

Mahoney, William II—Young Scholar, June '84, page 575

Mailboxes, Sept. '85, page 688 + picture

Flying White Mailbox, Sept. '85, page 683 + picture

Marley, Theodore (Ted), Sept. '84, page 612

Maryland Forest Service, June '77, page 21 + picture

Maryland Magazine Talks About Water, June '78, page 84

Maryland, My Maryland (How much do You Know About It?),

June '79, page 163

Maryland's 350th Birthday Celebration, Sept. '84, page 594 + picture

Maryland Travel Exhibit Set, June '84, page 592

Maryland-West Virginia Line, Dec. '84, page 614 + picture

McCarty, Ann (Mrs. Isaac), March '85, page 642

McComas, Richard Carlton, June '77, page 16

McCulloch, Major Samuel, Dec. '85, page 700 + picture

McCullough's Path, March '78, page 68

McCullough, Dr. Raymond, New President G.C.H.S., Sept. '83, page 517

Mercy Chapel-Historical Site, Dec. '84, page 627 + picture

Mile Marker From National Road, June '82, page 421 + picture

Miller, Carl F., March '85, page

Miller, George, March '85, page 652

Mining's Difficult Days, March '84, page 567

Morrow, Ruthvan, Speaker for G.C.H.S., June '80, page 229 + picture

Mother's Cupboard (Poem), June '79, page 154

Mother's Cupboard (Depression Glass Collectibles), June '79, page 155

Mt. Nebo on Line of Airship Route, Dec. '85, page 714

Mountain Lake Park:

Meeting-"The Centennial Year," Sept. '82, page 430 Chautaqua, Dec. '77, page 50; March '82, page 385-401, +

picture; Sept. '82, page 434

Committee Given Funds for

Study, March '83, page 477 Days Attended by Hundreds, Sept. '83, page 530; Sept. '84, page 598

Garrett National Bank in Mtn. Lake Park, June '82, page 422 + picture

Honored (Named to National Register), Dec. '83, page 538 Memories of (Letter from Ed. C. Lewis to Mary I. Love), June '84, page 586

Movable and Immovable Objects, Dec. '85, page 108 +

Mullen, Andrew, Bloomington Pioneer, Sept. '79, page 174 + picture

National Register Additions in Garrett County, June '77, page 10

Naylor, Mrs. Paul (Sarah), March '85, page 648

Naylor, Mrs. Ruth, Dec. '81, page 370

Naylor, Singleton T. (Townie), Sept. '83, page 532

Oak Seedling Planted for 350th, June '84, page 574

Oakland's Civic Club Contributes to Organizations, June '78. page 64 + picture

Oakland's Early Days, March '79, page 122; Dec. '77, page 47 Oakland High School, Sept. '77,

page 30; Sept. '84, page 607 Oakland History Outline, June '84, page 591

Oakland Parcel Cited Historic Place, March '84, page 566

O'Donnell, Edward R., Sept. '82. page 447 + picture; June '85, page 657, 676

Old Trails Inn-Landmark of Little Crossings, March '84, page 564

One Hundred Years Ago (Reprinted from Cumberland Sunday Times), June '83, page 502; Sept. '83, page 530

Oral History Collection to Begin, June '80, page 250

Paugh, Mrs. Frances, Dec. '83, page 552

Photographs Capture History (Leo Beachy), June '81, page 325 + picture

"Pioneer Path" (McCullough's Path), March '78, page 68

Plant Life of Garrett County, Sept. '82, page 437

Price, Mrs. Bessie, March '85, page 647

Price, Walter W.—His Story, June '80, page 240 + picture

Publications Available at Library, Sept. '84, page 612; Dec. '84, page 616, 628

Rabbit Hollow, June '79, page 156 + Map

Railroads:

Accommodations Train, June '77, page 8

C and O Railroad Station, Friendsville (1900), June '80, page 234 + picture

Engineer Loses Life in Train Wreck, March '78, page 66 Oakland B&O Station—tale of a Terminal (by Mary I. Love), June '85, page 668 + picture; Sept. '85, page 678 + picture

Skipnish—Memories Of, Dec. '84, page 621 + pictures

"Reassigned"—Story by George Shawley, Sept. '83, page 525

"Region of Vanishing Pines," Sept. '78, page 98; Dec. '78, page 118; March '79, page 142; Sept. '79 page 183

Republican Newspaper:

Ad of 1917, March '78, page 63 + picture

"Four Generations" (Sincell Family)—5,000 Issues, June '77, page 18 + picture

Research Books Received by Society (Western Maryland Materials), March '78, page 67 Richter Apple Butter Mill, Sept.

'83, page 518 + picture

Ries and Schneider Genealogy Volumes Received, Sept. '82, page 446

Riggs, Foster, Dec. '80, page 303 Rogers, Mrs. Bessie Patton, Sept. '85, page 696

Ross Talk on Indian History, March '83, page 473

Rowe, Ivan, Gives Book to G.C.H.S., March '83, page 481; June '83, page 503

Ruckert, Robert, Speaker for G.C.H.S. Meeting, Sept. '77, page 29 + picture

Ruge, Francis, March '84, page 568

Ryscavage, Dr. Jerome, Dec. '80, page 292 + picture

"St. Pete Welcomed Proud Highlanders," June '77, page 2 + picture

Salisbury Depot Closes Its Doors, March '84, page 563

Savage, Mary Browning, Sept. '82, page 442

Savage River:

Down on Savage, June '81, page 336

G.C.H.S. Tours Savage River, Dec. '80, page 297

Lumbering and Small Towns on Savage, Dec. '81, page 378 + pictures; June '82, page 413 (Correction by Merilyn B. Fike Morrow)

Savage River Valley (Water, Trees and History), Sept. '81, page 350 + pictures

Scales, Cressa, Sept. '85, page 696 Schlosnagle, Stephen, Sept. '78, page 89 + picture; Dec. '78, page 117 + picture Schoch, Margaret Glotfelty, Dec. '83, page 350

Crellin School, June '85, page 667

Deer Park, June '77, page 14 + pictures

Educational System, June '85, page 658

Fairsweep School, Sept. '84, page 605 + picture

Finzel School, March '80, page 225 + picture

Houses (School), June '85, page 654

Keyser Ridge School, Sept. '77, page 38 + picture

Negro Mountain School, Dec. '82, page 467 + picture

Normal School (Picture) —Circa 1916, June '85, page 661

Oakland High School, Sept. '77, page 30; Sept. '84, page 607

Rules Imposed on Teachers in 1872, June '81, page 340; June '82, page 428

Teacher's Certificate of 1878, June '77, page 12 + picture

Ten years in the Backwoods Schools, March '83, page 483; June '83, page 508

Tree of Education (Poem), June '85, page 667

Tree of Learning (Poem), June '85, page 667

School Students Name Sugar Maple Official Tree, Sept. '80, page 261 + picture

Schutte, Rev. Herbert, Pastor St. John's (Cove), March '80, page 220 + picture

Shaffer, Lee Benjamin, Sept. '79, page 191

Shank, Mary R. (Mame), Sept. '83, page 531

Silent Sentinel (Grantsville VOR Transmitter), March '85, page 630 + picture

Sincell, Benjamin H., June '77, page 18 + picture

Sincell, Donald R. (Mose), June '77, page 19 + picture, March '79, page 133 + picture

Sincell, Donald W., June '77, page 20 + picture

Sincell, Robert B., June '77, page 19 + picture

Slaugenwhite, Capt. Randall, Cmdr. Sub-District No. 10 CCC, June '84, page 570 + picture

Speelman's Mill, Sept. '80, page 284 + picture

Speicher, Mary R., June '78, page 75.

Speicher, Rev. Ross, Sept. '84, page 610

Spoerlein, Mrs. Franklin, Dec. '79, page 211

Springhouses, June '82, page 410 + picture

Stanton Sr., Guy, Sept. '84, page 811

Stanton, William, Sept. '85, page 694

Stanton's Mill, March '83, page 477; June '83, page 498 + picture; Sept. '85, page 694 + picture

Stemple, Mrs. Grover (Nelle), March '85, page 647

Stewart, Bradley, Elected Editor of Glades Star, Sept. '77, page 30

Stoltzfus, Dr. George, Speaker at G.C.H.S. Dinner, June '85, page 657 + picture; Sept. '85, page 680

Strauss, Charles F., June '78, page 82 + picture

Sugar Maple Named Official Tree, Sept. '80, page 261 + picture

Supernova Discovered, June '80, page 237 + picture (Correction, Sept. '80, page 284) Swallow Falls CCC Camp, June. '84, page 571 + picture

Sword, Gerald, Historian, March '84, page 566

Tasker, Cassel Blaine, Sept. '81, page 360

Tasker, Osborne (Jack), Dec. '82, page 466

Tax Book Found, June '81, page 333

Telephone, Early Systems of Accident, Sept. '80, page 269 + picture

Telephone Directory of 1911 (Facsimile Pages), June '78, page 86

Telephone Officers and Directors of 1911, March '78, page 71

Thompson, Catherine Lower, March '85, page 642

Thrasher, Mrs. Grace, March '83, page 496

Thrasher, John Robert, Sept. '82, page 443 + picture

Tomlinson's Tavern, March '81, page 306 + picture

Tower, Mrs. Lorilla Bullard, March '85, page 644

Tract of Garrett Forest Dedicated, June '81, page 335 + picture

Transportation—"How Garrett Countians Moved About" (Stories by Dennett Road School Students), Sept. '83, page 528

Tree Farmers are Coming, June '80, page 251 + picture

Triplets Make Their Appearance, June '79, page 158 + pictures; Sept. '79, page 186 + pictures

"Unsung Heroines of Garrett County," March '85, page 642

Vietnamese Families in Garrett County, March '81, page 322

"Visit From St. Nicholas" (Poem), Dec. '79, page 202 + picture von Schlichten, Grace, Sept. '83, page 531

Walker, Iva Bishop, March '85, page 652

Walker, Jesse Jonathon, June '84, page 592

Walter, J. Philip, June '77, page 20

Water—Maryland Magazine Talks About, June '78, page 84

Water Street Families and Buildings, Dec. '81, page 371 + picture (Correction, June '82, page 413)

Watering Trough—Last in Garrett County, Dec. '85, page 705 + picture

Weeks, Thekla Fundenberg, March '85, page 643

Weiprecht, Mrs. Kathleen, March, '78, page 69

Welch, Mrs. William H. (Mae), Dec. '79, Page 210

West, Miss Elizabeth, March '85, page 647

Westvaco Manager Featured Speaker at G.C.H.S. Dinner, June '82, page 405 + picture

Westvaco Mill—G.C.H.S. Tours, Dec. '81, page 362

Wiley Boarding House, Cleveland City, near Grantsville, Dec. '77, page 51 + picture

Williams, Mrs. John H., June '78, page 75

Williams, Miss Patience, March '85, page 646

Winter: Days Past (Written by Students), June '83, page 505-508

What Winter Was Like (Stories by Dennett Road Students), March '83, page 485

Winters of Long Ago—(Stories by Students), March '83, page 492

Winters Then and Now-(by Dennett Road Students),

March '83, page 489

Women's Freedom (Poem), Sept. '79, page 173

Woodburner, A Necessity For Today, Sept. '80, page 271 + picture

Worthington Descendants, March '83, page 480

Wright Sr., James R., Dec. '79, page 210

Yates, William B., Speaker G.C.H.S. Meeting, June '78, page 74 + picture

Yeast Family, June '84, page 589 Yeiser, Pastor Daniel—Red House Lutheran Church, March '84, page 559 + picture

Yohogany Iron Wants to Sell, March '84, page 561

Yommer, John L., Dec. '83, page 552

Yough Featured in G.C.H.S. Tour, Dec. '83, page 545 + pictures

Young Scholar (Wm. Mahoney II) Tells Findings, June '84, page 575

Ziebach, Elizabeth, June '82, page 414 + picture

— Published By — THE GARRETT COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY

VOL. 5, NO. 1

OAKLAND, MARYLAND

JUNE, 1977

Mr. Filby To Address Society

The distinguished scholar and author, P. William Filby, of Baltimore, will address the members of our society at its annual dinner on Thursday, June 30, 1977, to be held at 6:30 P.M. DST, in the social hall of the new building of the Deer Park Volunteer Fire Department adjacent to the village on Maryland Route 135.

"The Treasures of the Maryland Historical Society" will be the topic of Mr. Filby's address. He was librarian and assistant director of the Maryland Historical Society from 1965 until 1972 when he became its director. He is also President of the Manuscripts Society.

The dinner guest comes with a remarkable background that reflects his British heritage and his achievements since coming to live in Maryland. He was a captain with British Intelligence during World War II and a member of the Bletchley "Ultra" Cipher team. He is a member of the University Library, Cambridge, and an officer and member of the faculty at Cambridge University.

At the time of his marriage to Vera Ruth Weakliem, member of the Department of Defense, Washington, D.C., Mr. Filby was

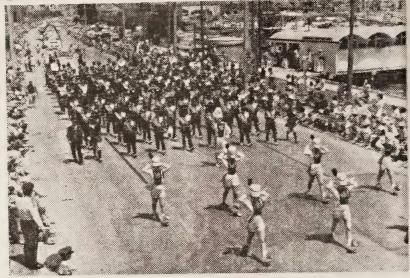


P. William Filby

senior researcher with the British Foreign Office, London.

In Baltimore, Mr. Filby became librarian of the Peabody Institute. Two of the celebrated exhibitions he mounted became world famous: CALLIGRAPHY HANDWRITING IN AMERICA and 2,000 YEARS OF CALLI-GRAPHY. He has spoken on calligraphy (the art of beautiful writing) to audiences in the University of Miami, Denver, New York, Boston, Chicago, Baltimore, and at the Victoria and Albert Museum, London.

Mr. Fibly is the author of a number of books. He is considered an authority on the history of the Star-Spangled Banner. The society anticipates his visit with keen interest.



THE SUNSHINE CITY OF ST. PETERSBURG turned out to welcome the Southern High School Marching Band during the Festival of States Parade held on Bayshore Drive. The band, under the direction of Richard Clever, competed in several open competitive events and represented the state of Maryland during their week-long stay.

St. Pete Welcomed Proud Highlanders

By Susan Eberly

The Southern Highlander Marching Band consists of 133 sharply dressed members. They are a unique mixture of Scottish flair and strict military style accented by a Highlander Color Guard, Fife Corps and Majorette Corps. The band is under the direction of Mr. Richard D. Clever. He is a graduate of Frostburg State College, Frostburg, Maryland.

The last three weeks of August finds the band preparing for a busy marching season. Hard work and diligence prevail as the members go through their paces, practicing drills and routines for their performances at football games. Alignment, music intonation, and dynamics are also practiced and emphasized. Street marching is also stressed during

summer rehearsal.

During the autumn season the Highlanders perform at all their home football games, halftime and pregame shows. Several parades are also on the band's agenda. The Kingwood Buckwheat Festival, Oakland's Autumn Glory Festival and the Alsatian Mummer's Parade in Hagerstown are several of these parades.

The Highlander Marchers have traveled extensively in the past few years. They took part in the Cherry Blossom Festival in Washington, D.C., in 1972. The Preakness Festival in Baltimore, Md., has seen the band in 1973, 1974, 1975, and 1976. The Dogwood Festival in Statesville, North Carolina in 1973, and the Kentucky Derby Festival, Louisville, Kentucky in 1974 have also seen per-

formances by the Highlanders. In November of 1974, they participated in the Macy's Thanksgiving Day Christmas Parade in New York and were viewed nationwide on NBC television. Thanksgiving Day, 1975, found the Highlander Band in Philadelphia for the Gimbel's Thanksgiving Christmas Parade. During Memorial Day of 1976 the Southern Highlander Marching Band was viewed nationwide on television in the Indianapolis 500 Parade. The band also participated in the prerace ceremonies on Indianapolis 500 Speedway.

· During the month of December, 1976, the Southern Highlander March Band received word that it had been selected as alternate to represent the State of Maryland in the Festival of States Band competition to be held in St. Petersburg, Florida. The band first chosen in Maryland for this distinction could not attend. The festival is one of the most prestigious band competitions in the United States. It would require a great deal of thought for the Highlanders and their supporters to accept this invitation. Such questions as raising \$35,000.00 in 3 months, giving the necessary time to practice, and completing all the preparations necessary to such an undertaking were all considered pro and con. At the end of December, the band accepted the invitation.

Each member knew what he or she was getting into. The group felt that the money could be raised and accepted the many hours of work each member would have to dedicate to the band. Time was the biggest problem. A concert would have to be prepared, a field show performed to perfection, and time must be spent practicing on the street. Problems multiplied when the winter of 1977 hit the mountaintop and storms closed schools. The band lost twenty days of practice.

When the Highlanders returned to school, each of the members realized that the task was gigantic. Attitudes had to be positive and they were.

On March 27, 1977, the dream became reality. The Southern Highlander Band was on a United DC-8, flying to Florida. The group had boarded the plane at Pittsburgh airport.

Landing in Tampa, riding to St. Petersburg, and unpacking in the Soreno Hotel were the first activities. Two hours after arriving in Florida, the Highlanders were on the practice field perfecting the fieldshow. Many hours had been spent on their home practice field at Southern, marching through slush, snow, and mud. Now, the members were determined to represent their state well.

On Monday, March 28, the band presented an outdoor concert to the community of St. Petersburg. Items were exchanged between the band and the mayor of St. Petersburg before the concert. The band received a standing ovation for this performance.

The first glimpse that the St. Petersburg community got of the Southern Band marching was Tuesday night in the Illuminated Night Parade. The parade began at 7:30 P.M. with thousands of fireworks shot into the sky above the Gulf. The spectators watched the band in awe as the Highlanders marched to "The Masterpiece."

Monday through Wednesday the band practiced diligently on their fieldshow. The night of reality had come. It was Wednesday night. The band was waiting to perform at Al Lang Stadium (summer home of the New York Mets and

(Please turn to page 5)

GARRETT COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY Founded in 1941

OFFICERS 1976-77

President......Dr. Raymond O. McCullough Vice Pres. Randall R. Kahl Sec'y-Treas.Mrs. Carl M. Cathell Asst. Sec'yMiss Edith Brock Corresponding Secretary-

Mrs. Paul T. Calderwood Curator Mrs. Lewis R. Jones

Board of Directors

Mrs. Charles L. Briner, Mrs. David Broadwater, Thomas B. But-scher, Mrs. Walter Swauger, Rob-ert B. Garrett, Robert J. Ruckert, Mrs. Vernie R. Smouse, Mrs. Charles F. Strauss, Jesse J. Walker.

Editorial Staff

Editor Walter W. Price Mg. Editor Paul T. Calderwood Assoc. Editors: Robert B. Garrett. Robert J. Ruckert

Historical Contributors

Mrs. Lewis R. Jones, Mrs. Robert Proudfoot, Marshall G. Brown, Mrs. Charles F. Strauss, Miss Alice Howard, George Fizer, Robert J. Ruckert, Dr. Raymond O. McCullough, Paul T. Calderwood, George H. Hanst.

THE GLADES STAR

PUBLISHED quarterly by the Society at Oakland, Md. Entered as second-class matter March 12, 1942, at the Post Office at Oakland. Maryland, under the Act of August 24, 1912.

PRINTED by Sincell Publishing Co., Inc., Oakland, Maryland. FOR SALE by the secretary and at the Ruth Enlow Library. Single copy, 75 cents.

MEMBERSHIP: All persons interested in the Garrett County area are eligible.

The membership fee is \$3 for individual and \$5 for joint (husband and wife), renewable annually and four issues of this quarterly bulletin, The Glades Star, is included with each membership. Life membership is \$100.

Volume Four Is Now Indexed

Volume Four of The Glades Star ended with the March issue, No. 32. It has now been indexed by Mrs. Bessie D. Price whom we have to thank for indexing volumes 1, 2 and 3.

The quarterly's first editor, Capt. Charles E. Hoye, had once suggested that each volume contain about 300 pages. This would cover a period of 9 years with 36 issues in each volume. The number of pages in Volume 4, however, had increased to 752 pages without an index. The editors decided to end it with No. 32, due to problems of binding such a large number of pages.

The editorial staff is now in the process of deciding how many of the Volume 4 indexes to have printed. We hope that the effect of inflation will not increase the price per copy above \$1.50 which applied to indexes for the first three volumes with a complete set selling for \$3.00.

The managing editor has plans for having Volume 4 bound when its printed index is ready. He has explained to the staff that at least up to the present his meetings with printers and bindry officials indicate that the price for Volume 4 may not be more than \$20.00 per volume which applied to the others. While he is hopeful, a firm figure on Volume 4 cannot yet be auoted.

Requests for copies of indexes and bound volumes should be addressed to Faul T. Calderwood. Mgn. Editor, P. O. Box 3026, Deer Park, Md. 21550.

Have you bought your copy of Brown's "Miscellaneous Writings"? If not, order from Mrs. David Broadwater, Grantsville, Md.

BAND—(con't from Page 3) St. Louis Cardinals). The announcer began:

"Ladies and gentlemen, representing the Honorable Marvin Mandel and the State of Maryland from Oakland, Maryland, the Southern Senior High Band, the Southern Highlander Marching Band."

The band had prepared for this moment. During the next ten minutes the band would place 10th.

Thursday morning found the band up and ready by 5:00 A.M. to leave St. Pete and go to Walt Disney World in Orlando, Florida. The band led the Mickey Mouse Revue in the morning and spent the entire day at Disney World. Returning to their hotel home late that evening, the Highlanders could be heard talking about Space Mountain, the Haunted House, It's A Small World, and more.

On Friday, April 1, the band experienced a new type of competition. The band's first concert competition would turn out to be a successful one, with the band placing fourth.

Saturday morning the Highlanders were awaiting the Annual Parade of States. Fatigue, sunburn, and the heat were trying to affect the performance of the band, but the members were determined to again represent the State of Maryland well. This time the band placed 10th.

Sunday morning found the band preparing for the trip back to Oakland. Bags packed and instruments labeled, most of the band sat in rocking chairs on the patio of the Soreno with many pleasant thoughts of St. Petersburg. Each member would in the next few minutes have to say goodbye to the sand, the water, and the marvelous sun. Each member would return home with new memories.

The pride of the Southern Highlander Marching Band left a deep impression on the people of St. Pete. They saw the band practice, perform, and have fun. The people of St. Petersburg know that the Southern band is going to be back one day, bigger and better, and still that same pride will be present.

The members of the band and chaperones:

Seniors: Randy Ashby, Kevin Biser, Diane Bittinger, Mary Crumley, Diane Custer, Aleta Del-Signore, Mike Dressman, Susan Eberly, Tim Filemyr, Rocky Cindy Flowers, Greenwood. Eugene Holland, Rhonda Johnson, Judi Kahl, Tammy Mason, Harriett Meyers, Sharon Naylor, Gale Pennington, Kathy Nice, Pam Remley, Steve Ritchie, Lydia Saunders, Brenda Savage, Kathy Sincell, Jay Sowers, Terry Steyer, Pam Trickett, Marta Turney.

Juniors: Bill Ashby, Evi Bittinger, Teresa Casteel, Donna Durst, Matt Eary, Shari Evans, Diane Frazee, Fred Gregg, Jerry Hanlin, Bill Herring, Randy Lloyd, Reggie Messenger, Anita Mick, Tim Nine, Jeff Orr, Susie Shaffer, Brenda Snyder, Jan Tasker, Robert Teter, Brant Turney.

Sophomores: Sandy tholomew, Tim Beitzel, Mike Bolding, Gale Bosley, Cheryl Cosner, David Eberly, Lois Filemyr, Gene Flinn, Elizabeth Grant, Patt Gregg, Val Jean Herndon, Roberta Johnson, Ann Leighton, Susan Mason, Mark Mateer, Becky Morris, Carol Mott, Greg Parsons, Mark Raynovich, David Rebele, Terri Riggs, Melanie Ryan, Eric Sanders, Bill Shreve, Tom Simpson, Kevin Tephabock, John Toston, Craig Trautwein, Kim Trickett, Jim Wells. Jim Whitacre, Carol McCracken.



PROUDLY DISPLAYING A SUNSHINE PLAQUE minutes after stepping off the bus in Oakland are left to right, Richard Clever, band director of the Southern Highlander Marching Band, Steve Ritchie, drum major, and Pam Trickett, head majorette. The plaque, which carries the Great Seal of Florida, was presented the band by the 56th Annual Festival of States Committee. The Band represented the state of Maryland at the event and enjoyed a week of competition and vacationing in St. Petersburg. The hotel at which the band stayed was conveniently located right on the beaches of the Gulf of Mexico.

Freshmen: Christine Clark, Andrew Fike, Janet Knepp, Becky Remley, Craig Sullivan, Bart Sweitzer, Kim Welch, Jeff White, Dave Hershman, Lana DeWitt, Aimee Hanline, Kayla Savage, Tom Ashby, Frank Custer, Carl Hanline, Nancy Hesen, Reid King, Ellen Maffett, Linda Mott, Lottie Shirer, Kathy Thomas, Scott Winters, Pam Bittinger, Carrie Johnson, Gary Paugh, Brenda Glass.

Color Guard: Ginger Bailey, Barb Butler, Shelley Doyle, Teresa Field, Dora Fitzwater, Jean Hayhurst, Yvonne Hershman, Helen Knotts, Mary Livengood, Kris Meyers, Karen Paugh, Laure Rostosky, Jeanette Rudy, Deb Sanders, Deb Savage, Joni Simmons, Deb Sisler, Joyce Sisler, Sheila Stem, Vickie Stem, Renee Shealley, Beth Early, Bonnie Easley, and Tammy Ruff.

The chaperones for the band on

Receives Distinguished Bandmaster Award



Richard D. Clever

Mr. Richard D. Clever, director of the Southern Highlander Marching Band, Oakland, has been awarded the "Distinguished Bandmaster of America Certificate." The certificate was presented by the First Chair of America, Inc., a National Honor Recognition Organization for outstanding Bands, Orchestras and Choruses. Mr. Clever, a resident of

the Florida tour were Mr. and Mrs. John Ruff, Mr. and Mrs. Don Nine, Mr. and Mrs. Sanders, Mrs. Carma White, Mrs. Shirley Tasker, and Mr. and Mrs. William DeWitt. Some Garrett Countians vacationing in Florida also saw some of the band's performances and Mr. and Mrs. Harold Trickett, of Oakland, were along.

Director Clever was accompanied to Florida by Mrs. Richard D. Clever and their son Scott. Mountain Lake Park, Md., has been Director of Instrumental Music at Southern High School since 1967. He is a graduate of Frostburg State College, Frostburg, Md.

Mr. Clever was selected for the honor following a national survey of more than 5,000 Bandmasters; review by Board Members and a state Committee. Certificates were awarded to 227 Band Directors nationwide. This magazine thanks Mr. Doug Buckley for use of his excellent picture of Mr. Clever which was taken before Southern High School library and first published with the award story on the front page of The Republican newspaper, at Oakland, Md.

Is Your Address Correct?

Is your address correct? Please check it. The Post Office returns copies of The Glades Star it cannot deliver. It costs your society as much to pick up a returned copy as it does to mail 25 copies to members. Please notify Mrs. Ruth Calderwood, P.O. Box 3026, Deer Park, MD 21550 of a change of address or of a wrong address. Put the correct information on a post card and save yourself FOUR CENTS and the Glades Star managing editor a headache!

Thank you!!

Errata

Errata: In last paragraph in column 2 on cover of March issue the phrase "on July 23, 1976" should have been omitted. In same issue on page 738, first column, last paragraph, the word "live" should read "line". The editor regrets these errors.

The Accommodations Trains

By Robert B. Garrett

The writer has been asked for some comments on the long-forgotten "Accommodation Trains" of past years, which were mentioned in a previous article in THE GLADES STAR.

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad is the only carrier to which reference will be made in this article, inasmuch as it is the only railroad of which the writer has personal knowledge. The term "Accommodation Trains" doubt really could well have been applied to the earliest trains on the Baltimore and Ohio, as well as to those of the railroads that followed the example of the tiny trains that began to pull out from America's first railroad station at Mount Clare in Baltimore, in 1830. This, because from the very first, passenger traffic was an important feature of the pioneer railroads. Trains would stop to pick up or discharge passengers at various points along the line. For the writer's purpose, however, he will confine his remarks to that portion of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad known as the West End Cumberland Division, extending from Cumberland, Maryland to Grafton, West Virginia, a distance of 100 miles.

The writer's experience may be said to date from about 1903 or 1904, when he was eight or nine years old. At that time there were two "Accommodation Trains" westbound and two eastbound, daily, Nos. 71 and 35, westbound, No. 72 and 36 eastbound. No. 71 left Cumberland about 7:00 a.m.; No. 35 about 2:40 p.m. No. 72 left Grafton about 12:30 p.m.; No. 36 about 7:30 a.m. Running time between Cumberland and Grafton for these trains was about 4 hours, 30 minutes.

Oakland being only six miles west of Deer Park, the morning westbound train (which with the other "Accommodation Trains" was assigned various number designations as the years passed) provided an excellent, inexpensive means of transportation for persons from Deer Park and points east with business in Oakland, the county seat, as it was due there about 9:00 a.m. It was especially convenient for many young people who, like the writer, attended Oakland High School. These were picked up at Frankville on the 17-Mile Grade, Swanton, Wilson Store, Altamont, Deer Park and sometimes at Mountain Lake. which was near enought to Oakland, however, to permit students from that area to walk to school. Train No. 72 came through Oakland about 4:00 p.m., and students thus were able to make the return trip with little loss of time.

The earliest "Accommodation Train" the writer can remember consisted of a tiny 700 class engine with baggage car, express car, smoker and what was termed the "Ladies' Car," in which no smoking was allowed. These old time wooden cars were of the open platform type. The vestibule cars at that time were in use only on the through trains. The older cars were used for many years, being retired gradually and used for camp cars, work train and similiar service. and were replaced on the "Accommodation Trains" by the vestibule cars. The crew for each "Accommodation Train" consisted of engineer, fireman, conductor, brakeman, baggage master and, when the express car was in service, express manager.

Clearly recalled are the days when heat for the passenger coaches was provided by a coal stove at one end of the car. Across the aisle was a water cooler with handy tin cup. Light was provided by a series of oil lamps suspended from the clerestory area in the center of the car. The brakeman, in addition to his other duties, kept up the fire from a nearby bucket of coal, and lit the lamps when light was needed. The coal stoves were a potential source of danger from fire in case of wreck, when coals from an overturned stove could set fire to the wooden coaches. However, the writer recalls no such catastrophe on the West End Cumberland Division.

The engines gradually became more powerful, from the 700 type to the 1300's, then the 2000's, the 2100's, the 5000's and, for the last year of the "Accommodation Trains", the powerful, speedy 4400 class freight engines, known as the "Mikado" type. These engines were fast enough to be used on all passenger trains on the West End Cumberland Division for many years until the Diesels came into favor. One engine that the writer recalls being used on Trains 35 and 36 was the little 1336, built in 1890, and in service on these trains for years prior to and subsequent to 1910, in which year he photographed it at the Deer Park Hotel Water Station, where Deer Park Boiling Spring water was loaded daily on three sometimes four of the "Accommodation Trains" by his father, the late Patrick J. Garrett, Superintendent of Grounds and Buildings of the Deer Park Hotel. The water was shipped to various points on the Baltimore and Ohio for many years, for use in all the railroads' dining cars. The containers, which were transported in the baggage cars, were five gallon galvanized

iron cans, superseded many years later by five gallon bottles.

With the gradual decline of the express business, the express cars were taken out of the "Accommodation Trains' " consist, leaving only three cars in each train. In 1927 a small motorized unit was tried out on the division, but it was found to be unsatisfactory for use on the mountainous division and was replaced by the more powerful and otherwise better equipped steam train. It might be noted here that on the West End Cumberland Division are four long, steep grades: The 17-Mile Grade, Piedmont, W. Va. to Altamont, Md.: Cranberry Grade, 12 miles long, Terra Alta, W. Va. to M&K Jct.-Rowlesburg, W. Va.; Cheat River Grade, about four miles long, Rowlesburg to Blaser. W. Va.; Newburg Grade, 10 miles long, Tunnelton, W. Va. Newburg, W. Va.

As mentioned previously, in the days of the "Accommodation Trains" the railroads' desire was to serve their passengers, large numbers of whom depended upon the railroads for transportation. Consequently "Whistle Stops" or "Flag Stops" as they were called sprang up all along the line. A whistle cord ran along the center of the cars, just below the row of lamps, extending to the engineer's cab. When a passenger wished to get off, the conductor, when approaching the station, would give one long signal to the engineer by way of this cord, followed by three short signals. This was notification to the engineer to stop at the next station, and he would acknowledge by sounding similar whistle signals.

As time went on and highways were improved and the automobile became generally available, passenger traffic on the "Accommodation Trains"

decreased and about 1931 Trains 35 westbound and 36 eastbound were discontinued, followed, later, by removal of Trains 71 and 72. Passenger service kept declining until in 1970 the last passenger trains on the West End Cumberland Division, No. 11 westbound and No. 12 eastbound, were discontinued. These were through trains, between Jersey City and St. Louis, and were not "Accommodation Trains." Later an experimental high speed train operated for a time on the West End Cumberland Division, but due to lack of patronage and unsuitability for mountain grades it was withdrawn.

As of October 31, 1976 AMTRAK placed in service, between Washington, D.C. and Cincinnati, Ohio, two beautiful trains daily, with excellent service, one westbound, the other eastbound. These trains richly deserve patronage, and as the line is an experimental one, it is to be hoped that this service, which we have missed for years, will patronized at least to the extent that it will be continued. These trains make stops only at some seven points, including Oakland, between Washington and Grafton, however, as compared with the many stops available in the old days, and thus are not in the same category as our friendly old "Accommodation Trains," those nostalgic reminders of the days when we were young.

Reference to old timetables reveals the fact that many years ago the "Accommodation Trains" actually could make as many as 45 stops each way, daily, between Cumberland and Grafton. Of these, upwards of 35 were of the "Flag Stop" or "Whistle Stop" type, including among others such long forgotten points as Crabtree, Holmes, Offuts Mill, Skipnish and

Lesmalinston, to mention a few. There were about 12 or 15 regular stops, such as Piedmont, Keyser, Deer Park, Oakland and Terra Alta.

A much needed service provided by the baggage cars of the "Accommodation Trains" was the transportation of sick or injured persons to hospitals, as there was no other means of transportation available in those days. Crude, yes, but there was no alternative. Also, the baggage car was the accepted vehicle for transportation of the dead.

The writer recalls that one day in February, 1916 "Accommodation Train" No. 71 stopped about a mile west of Deer Park to pick up a funeral party. This was in the days when such things as snow plows were unknown, and the only way the party could get to Oakland to church and cemetery was to carry the coffin a long distance through deep snow to the railroad, where the train obligingly stopped shortly afterward. Yes, the "Accommodation Trains" were rightly named.

Maryland Historical Trust publication SWAP for April, 1977, reports three additions to National Register located in Garrett County, viz., main Penn Alps building, Casselman Hotel, and National Hotel, all at Grantsville. These represent three of remaining eleven inns on the National Road and Baltimore Pike serving the public during the 19th century.

A 30-inch fall of wet and heavy snow on December 5, 1974 in this tri-state area toppled trees and downed wires interrupting power and telephone service. Some residents in north-western Garrett County were without electricity for a week.

Community Schools of Garrett County

By Paul T. Calderwood

Continuing this series, we shall direct our attention to the Deer Park school, which is School No. 1 in District No. 10.

Embodied in an article on Deer Park, written by Mrs. Frances Comp, is a good account of the Deer Park school, including a picture (see Glades Star, Vol. 2, No. 7, dated September 1951).

For those who do not have the old Glades Stars available I shall repeat a portion of this information, plus some from the records of the Board of Education and other sources.

We can't be sure when the first school was started, or where it was located. There is a record of Board of Education action on January 12, 1870 (prior to the creation of Garrett County in 1872) in which it resolved to accept a schoolhouse which had been built by the citizens of Deer Park, and to allot them \$375.00, as soon as possible. Let us trust that they were paid. In this period the county commissioners were so reluctant to levy taxes for schools that citizens, who were concerned about educating their children, had to go ahead and build a school and hope to be reimbursed at a later date.

On July 8, 1872 there is a record that Henry G. Davis and wife conveyed 634 square feet of ground to the Board of Education to be used for school purposes. This may have been the ground upon which the building constructed by the citizens stood. This writer is inclined to believe that it was. There was a school on this lot which was used for several years. However, it was eventually abandoned and torn down, due to its bad state of repair. Following this, school was

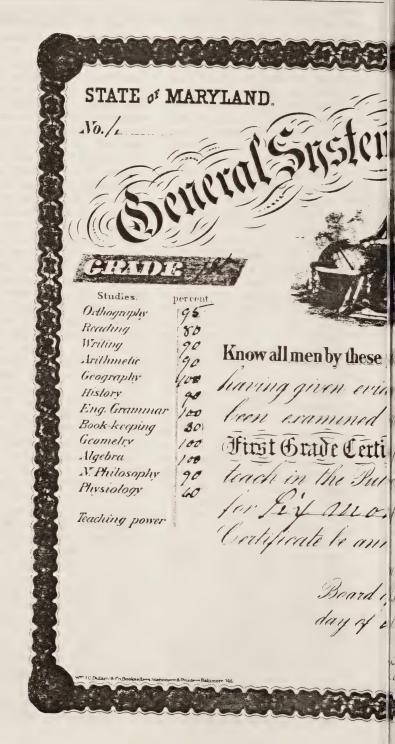
held in the basement of the Lutheran Church, which can be seen in the picture accompanying this article. Apparently classes were held in the church basement until a new school was constructed.

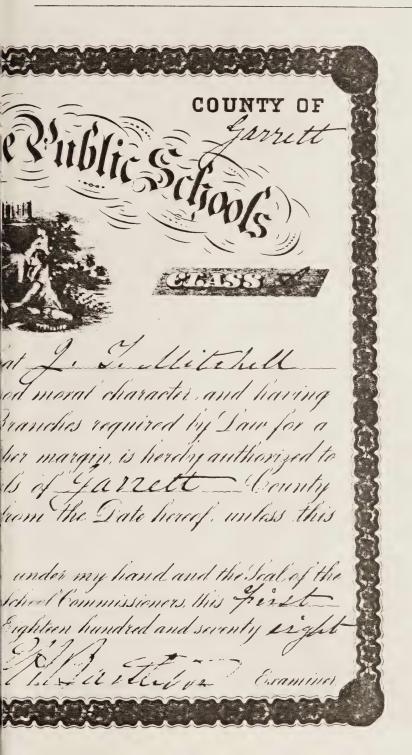
On August 9, 1884 there is a record that Henry G. Davis conveyed another plot of ground for school purposes. (A note concerning Mr. Davis would be in order here. He was the person who really started Deer Park, it having been the shipping point for lumber from his mills in the Swallow Falls area. Mr. Davis was living here in 1867. making this headquarters for his large operation. The Deer Park Hotel was not opened until 1873). This plot of ground from the Davises was probably needed to have sufficient ground for building the school shown in the picture.

This was a substantial, well constructed building, providing two rooms and separating the lower grades from the higher. The upper floor was used by the higher grades, receiving their instruction from the school principai. This writer remembers that during World War I, due to a scarcity of teachers, all grades were consolidated on the first floor for at least one school term.

The two-story school served until 1925, when it was torn down and replaced by a two-room, one-story brick building. This school was used until approximately 1967, when consolidation finally closed it. Pupils were bussed to Deer Park from outlying areas for many years, which included the area served by the Boiling Spring and Wilson schools.

After closing, the school was (Please turn to Page 14)





sold to the Deer Park Volunteer Fire Department. They used it for a few years, until the construction of their new headquarters building. About 1974 the department transferred the property to the town, which now uses it as a community center.

It is of interest that the deeds from the Davises included the stipulation that the property would revert to them if no longer used for school purposes. This point had to be resolved with the Davis interests before a clear deed could be issued to the new owners.

Through the courtesy of Mrs. Alice Campbell Rodeheaver (now Mrs. Ben Underwood) I received a school souvenir roster for the 1908 graduating class, as follows:

Teachers

Norris K. Welch, Principal; Mary O'Donnell, Assistant.

School Board

Charles Diefenbach, President; George E. Bishoff, C. E. Ellithorpe, E. A. Browning.

Pupils listed alphabetically, with

family names in capitals:

BOBET: Chester, Eva, Lee, Marshall, Mary. Rov: BROWNING: Bertha, Delia. Laura, Rose; CASE: | Ida; CHADDERTON: Olive: DROEGE: Otto; FAY: Catherine, Joseph, Rose; FLANIGAN: Alma, Blanche, Marguerite, Martin; FLEMING: Everett: FRIEND: Alta, Lelia, Tony, Walter: GARRETT: Catharine, Charles, Mary, Robert, Samuel, William; GEORGE: Earl, Kenneth, Myrtle, Nellie, Paul; HAINES: Bessie, May; HARVEY: Victor; HEN-NEN: Mary Louise; HESS: Ernest, Genevieve; JACKS: Katherine, Thomas; JONES: May, Pauline. Winona; KISNER: Grace; LOHM: Louis; MADIGAN: Edward, Joda, Katie, Olive: MARLEY: Walter; McROBIE:

Carl, Richard; MILLER: Bertha. Carol; MONTGOMERY: Charles; MURPHY: Harry; NESS: Esther; REED: Jessie, Lucille, Minnie, Nellie; REIS: Frederick, Melva: REXROAD: Beulah, Flossie; RODEHEAVER: Lee, Leslie, Parker; SAVAGE: Earl, Elsie, Helen, Olive; SHAFER: Bertha, Earl, Maud, Rosa; SLUSS: Virgie; SMOUSE: Ellen, Frank, Oliver: SPEICHER: George, Harper; THRASHER: Albert, Anna, Bertha, Carrie, Edward, Mazie, Mildred, Walter; WALTER: Eugene, Fred, Hazel, May; WEST: Freda, Harry.

You will note from the above list that Deer Park was a large school during 1908, having 100 pupils, with only two teachers.

The accompanying picture shows some of the pupils who attended in that year.

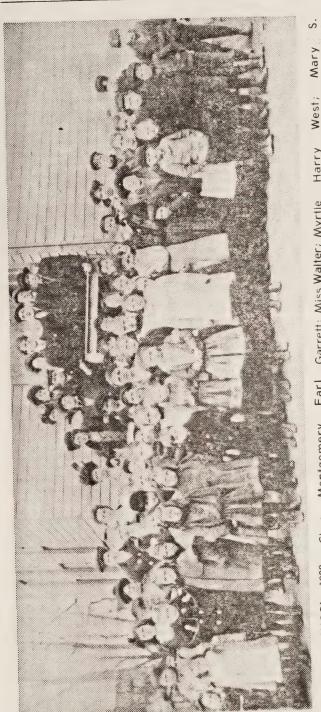
Mitchell Certificate

In the center fold is reproduced an early teacher's certificate. It was issued in November 1878 to John T. Mitchell.

This certificate was affixed with the first seal of the Board of Education, or Board of School Commissioners, as it was known then. The seal is not visible in the reproduction. It reads around periphery "Board of School Commissioners of Garrett County". In the center is shown a fish. (I wonder why a fish? - writer's question) Below the fish "Organized 1873".

The certificate is signed by Dr. E. H. Bartlett, Examiner. This title was the equivalent of today's superintendent. Dr. Bartlett was the second person to bear that title in the county's school system, having assumed those duties in 1876.

Mr. Mitchell was the father of the late A. Lucille Mitchell, who was a teacher in this county for more than 40 years.



little girls. George; a visitor who came Welch, teacher; Miss Robert B. Garrett; Florence behind Montgomery, Earl Hoyes; Louis Lohm; Norris O'Donnell, teacher; with the photographer from Thrasher,

Mary

persons in the picture as Top Row, right to left:

Garrett, one of the pupils in the school, has identified the

-Photo courtesy of Thelma DEER PARK SCHOOL-1908.

Grayson. Mr. Robert

Smith,

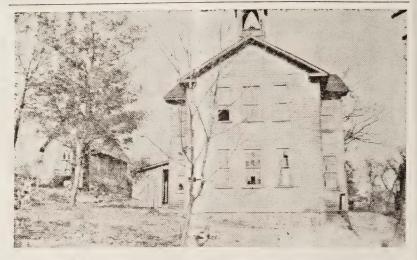
Garrett; unknown; Virgie Sluss; ... Savage; unknown; Lucille Harry Garrett; Miss Walter; Myrtle Nellie Reed; unknown; Nat Hibes; May Jones; and three unknown

Front row, r. to I.: Lee Bobet; ... McRobie; Victor Harvey; Kenneth George;

Freddie Reis; Melva Reis; ... George; Carol Miller; unknown.

Reed; 2 unknown;

(Continued on Page 16)



DEER PARK SCHOOL—Built about 1884 and used until 1925. The Lutheran Church, where school was held in the basement prior to the construction of this school, appears in the left background. —Photo from Board of Education.



Middle rows, r. to I.: Earl Savage; Mildred Thrasher; unknown; Otto Droege; Hazel Walter; Harry Murphy, face only; Bertha Miller, top of head; unknown; unknown; Carrie Thrasher; ... Flanigan; unknown pupils behind and beside Flanigan; Lee Rodeheaver, face with stiff cap; ... Madigan; Edward Thrasher, face with cap; Charles A. Garrett, part of face only; Fred Walter, Myrtle George just behind Walter; Eva Bobet, in

front of Chas. Garrett; 3 unknown pupils; Paul George; William R. Garrett, in black cap and ... Hess.

In Memoriam

Richard Carlton McComas, 82, died January 26, 1977, at his North Fourth street Oakland home. He was a former Supervisor of Assessments. Born February 18, 1894, in Oakland, a son of the late Dr. Henry W. McComas and Anna West McComas, he was the last surviving member of his family.

Mr. McComas was a member of St. Paul's United Methodist Church. He held charter membership in both his county historical society and the Oakland Volunteer Fire Department. He was a member of Oakland Lodge No. 192, A.F. and A.M.; Order of Eastern Star, and Maryland Classified Employees' association.

Masonic memorial services were conducted January 28 at John O. Durst Funeral Home. The Rev.



The second annual meeting of Garrett Countians in Florida, was held at the community house of Northgate Mobile Ranch, Mims, Fla., on Feb. 19, 1977. Prentice DeBerry served as chairman, Letha Smith as secretary, and Tom Graser acted as toastmaster. It was celebrated with a covered dish dinner. The same officers will act for next year and the date will be the third Saturday in February which falls on Feb. 18, 1978. The following were present. Front row, left to right, on floor: G. C. Alexander, Jack Fridinger, Mrs. G. C. Alexander, Mrs. Jack Fridinger, Harold Blocher, Mrs. Harold Blocher, Mrs. Robt. Henline, Robt. Henline, Mrs. Bill Martin, Mrs. Robt. S. Yingling, Mrs. Wm. Hardesty, Wm. Hardesty, Prentice DeBerry, Mrs. Walter Wachter, Walter Wachter and Mrs. Prentice DeBerry. Second row seated on chairs: Harve Speicher, John Wolf, Mrs. John Wolf, Mrs. Margaret Grubb, Bill Martin, Robt. S. Yingling, Mrs. Robt. Bittinger, Mrs. Freda Thomas, Mrs. Jas. Keefe and James Keefe.

Third row: Mrs. Walter Beitzel, Mrs. Hazel Fridinger, Mrs. Carleton Chance, Mrs. John Sharps, Mrs. Edgar Smith, Mrs. C. A. Phillips, Mrs. Tom Johnson, Mrs. Reaford Purbaugh, Mrs. Paul Calderwood, Paul Calderwood, Walter Rhodes, Bert Wagner, Mrs. Hugh Denison, Mrs. Francis Sanders, Mrs. Fred Beachy and Fred Beachy. Back row: Walter Beitzel, Carleton Chance, John Sharps, Edgar Smith, C. A. Phillips, Tom Johnson, Reaford Purbaugh, Mrs. Tom Graser, Tom Graser, Mrs. Walter Rhodes, Mrs. Bert Wagner, Hugh Denison, Francis Sanders, Miss

Audry Sanders, and Mrs. Gary Bookout.

James F. Remley officiated at funeral services at the funeral home on January 29. Interment was in Oakland Cemetery.

Miss Isabel Rebecca Hamill, 77, of Oakland, died March 10, 1977, at Garrett County Memorial Hospital. Born in Oakland, she was a daughter of the late James D. and Rose F. (Cornelius) Hamill. Miss Hamill formerly operated Hamill's Stationery and Book Store for 50 years.

She was a charter member of her county historical Society and a member of the Oakland Civic (Please turn to Page 20)

Four Generations . . . 5,000 Issues

By Carol Canan

Beginning one hundred and one years of business is quite an accomplishment. Beginning that length of service through efforts of four generations is a much greater feat.

This is one of the accomplishments of the Sincell family, with the publication of "The Republican" newspaper for over 100 years in March. From Benjamin H. Sincell to great-grandson Donald W. Sincell, the family is characterized by the desire to produce the best possible newspaper.

The paper began March 3, 1877, with Major James Hayden owneroperator of the company. He published the newspaper for 13 years before selling out to Benjamin Hinkle Sincell, an employe at the time. Benjamin was a son of Charles and Leah Richardson Sincell, who came to Oakland in 1874 from Frederick, when Banjamin was five. Benjamin's father was a carriage maker and blacksmith, and upon his death in 1884 all children old enough to work stopped school to help their mother. Benjamin was 14 at the time and began work in Deer Park in a store. He later worked for a newspaper near Terra Alta, and then at the Preston County Journal in Kingwood. After a few years he returned to Oakland and began to work at The Republican, on Liberty Street across the street from where he had lived as a boy.

On his 21st birthday, in 1890, he bought the newspaper and published his first edition on his own.

He married his sweetheart, Lillian Morris, of Kingwood, and they had five children, Morris, Mary, Donald, Lillian and Adeline. In addition to his newspaper



Benjamin H. Sincell

business, Benjamin found time for Community service, and was a lifetime and charter member of the Garrett County Historical Society. He was also a member of the Oakland Lodge 192 AF & AM, and a member of the Rotary club.

Of his five children, the only one to show "Printer's ink" in his blood was Donald R. Sincell, who felt a deep love for the presses at a very early age. Known affectionately as "Never Miss 'Em" Sincell, he began working the presses in the job shop at age 12, when his older brother Morris injured his hand and gave up printing forever.

He helped in the newspaper office and job printing shop until the death of his father on January 11, 1947. Mr. Sincell's will had stipulated that his wife Lillian carry on as publisher but she appointed Donald in her stead. He is presently managing editor of The Republican.



Donald R. Sincell

Donald (Mose) not only carried on the newspaper tradition with integrity and honesty, he also was active in community and church work. He is a Past Master of Oakland Lodge 192, AF & AM, and an active member of St. Mark's Lutheran Church.

He and his wife, the former Elsie Hanst, Kingwood, have two children, Eleanor and Robert Benjamin. Robert is presently production manager at the newspaper, following 19 years as advertising manager.

Born March 10, 1926, Robert is a graduate cum laude from West Virginia University where he obtained a B.S. degree in Journalism. He was named "Reporter of the Year" before graduation.

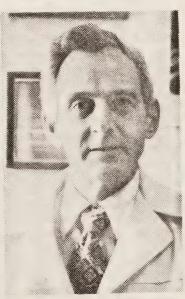
Robert served with the U.S. Navy Air Force in the Pacific from 1943-46, as an aviation radioman, manning dive bombers as a gunner. He was honorably discharged from service following World War II, in 1946, and graduated from W.V.U. in 1950.

He is a Past Master of Lodge 192; a past council member of St. Mark's Lutheran Church, where he is active in the choir and as a Sunday School teacher, past vice president of the Southern Garrett County Rescue Squad, and an EMT instructor for the University of Maryland, and was named "Citizen of the Year" by the Rotary club three years ago.

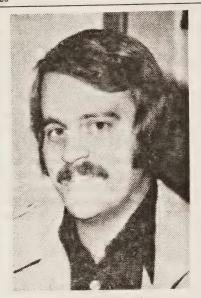
He served a term as mayor of Mt. Lake Park, where he and his wife, Hannah Wagoner Sincell, raised their five children, Jeffry, Donald Wagoner, Benjamin, Kathryn, and Mary Ruth.

Of these five, Donald W. Sincell is now associated with The Republican, assuming the position of editor in January 1977. Donald is also a graduate of West Virginia University, magna cum laude, with a B.A. in psychology.

He is the Junior Deacon in the Oakland Masonic Lodge #192, a member of the Southern Rescue Squad and the Oakland Volunteer fire department, and a member of St. Mark's Lutheran Church



Robert B. Sincell



Donald W. Sincell council, where he is a Sunday School teacher.

He is also a member of the advisory board for Youth Employment Training, and a member of the National Ski Patrol.

Don is married to the former Suzanne Rebele, and is moving to Mt. Lake Park.

Although the goals of the Sincell for The Republican are to increase feature and human interest stories, the numbers of pictures, and other such immediate projects, he too will never lose sight of the objectives which constantly guided his great-grandfather, Benjamin H. Sincell, when he wrote on his 21st birthday that "Although young in experience and years, we nevertheless assume control of this journal determined to make it a faithful expositor of the wishes of the people and a truthful recorder of the affairs of our county . . . The possibilities of our county are great - in fact cannot be estimated now - and to its development and welfare we shall exert our best endeavors."

IN MEMORIAM

(Continued from Page 16)

Club. Miss Hamill was also a member of the Loar Auxiliary of Garrett County Memorial Hospital and a member of the American Association of Retired Persons.

Funeral services were conducted by the Rev. John A. Grant on March 13 at the John O. Durst Funeral Home. Burial was in Oakland Cemetery.

Mrs. Edwin C. (Helen B.) Carlson, 64, Oakland, died April 2, 1977, in Garrett County Memorial Hospital.

She was born at Crellin, a daughter of the late Archibald and Ethel (Kitzmiller) Baker.

Mrs. Carlson was a retired secretary for the Garrett County Health Department and a member of the county historical society.

A memorial service was held April 5 for Mrs. Carlson at St. John's Lutheran Church, Red House, by Rev. Vaughn Taylor. The deceased had donated her body to West Virginia School of Medicine. Her husband, two sons and a daughter survive her.

J. Philip Walter, 75, of Oakland, died March 20, 1977, at Cuppett-Weeks Nursing Home. He was born in Oakland and a son of the late Lewis J. and Ella J. (Little) Walter. Mr. Walter was a member of Garrett Memorial Presbyterian Church, a 50-year member of Garrett Lodge 113, Knights of Pythias, and of his county historical Society.

A memorial service by Garrett Lodge 113, K. Of P., was held at the Stewart Funeral Home on March 22. The Rev. Richard A. Seaks officiated at funeral services on March 23 and interment was in Oakland Cemetery.

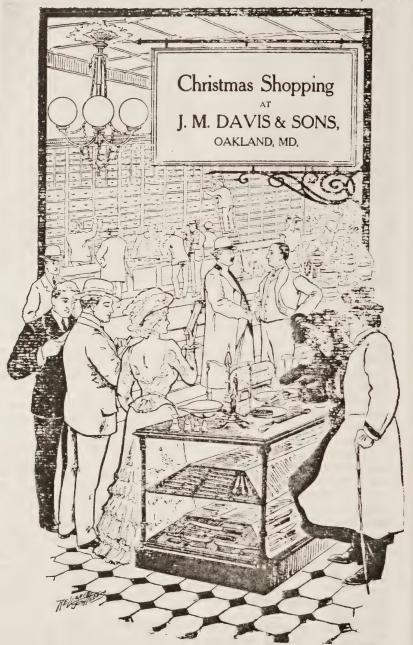


Unveiling the plaque set in stone on Herrington Manor Lake dam, October 16, 1976, to mark first Maryland state forest are, left to right: Delegate DeCorsey Bolden, Harrison Garrett, Clint Irwin (with hat), Chief of forestry operations Maryland State Forest Service; A. R. Bond, Director Md. Forest Service in Dept. Natural Resources, and Wayne Hamilton, Garrett County commissioner. The plaque reads: "FORESTRY BEGINNING. State Forestry in Maryland began within ¼ mile of this point, when on April 5, 1906, John and Robert Garrett gave the State 1,967 acres for forestry demonstration purposes. Today this forest and associated parks are providing multiple benefits to the people of Maryland. Maryland Forestry and Park Services."

Delegate Bolden has introduced House Resolution No. 5 which was read and adopted by the House of Delegates of Maryland on January 16, 1976, for the purpose of commending the Maryland Forest Service on its 70th anniversary. The text of the Resolution also contained the following four points resolving to (1) Express its appreciation to the John and Robert Garrett family for their generous gift; and (2) Commend the Maryland Forest Service in the Department of Natural Resources for its 70 years of long and faithful service to the citizens of Maryland; and (3) Urge the citizens of Maryland to recognize and appreciate the value of their forest and tree related resources; and (4) Urge the Maryland Forest Service to continue its cooperation with other agenices and organizations, public and private, in order to bring about full and wise use of the State's forest, tree and related resources."

The Garrett grant was conditional on the State organizing a forestry department to manage this forest. Maryland honored its part of the bargain. The State Forestry Department began in 1906 and in the intervening years the Forestry Department was succeeded by the Department of Forest and Parks, then in 1971 by the Maryland Forest and Maryland Park Service.

Cover of "The Hardware Bulletin" -December, 1906



The J. M. Davis Bulletin advertised Christmas merchandise for Davis and other Oakland merchants. It also printed articles on local history by Rev. Davis.



The Kight Insurance firm vacated this former home of Rev. and Mrs. J. M. Davis and had the frame building razed in May, 1977. Mr. Kight is replacing the old building with a modern structure for his business. This home of the merchant stood adjacent to his store which burned during the last decade and across the alley adjacent to The Republican newspaper office.

Former Home Site of Rev. and Mrs. J. M. Davis

The building pictured was the site of the former home of the late Rev. and Mrs. John M. Davis. He was a local Methodist preacher and active businessman. The Rev. Davis was superintendent of the Oakland M. E. Sunday school for forty-one continuous years. He was very active in developing Mountain Lake Park as a religious center and summer resort.

Mr. Davis, who moved to Oakland in 1866, first engaged in the mercantile business with some partners. Later he established a hardware store in a building where the present Ben Franklin store stands on Second street. He wrote many Christmas sales "Bulletins" promoting his business and included ads for other Oakland firms.

Rev. and Mrs. Davis were the great-grandparents of Mr. Richard L. Davis, of Oakland and clerk of the Circuit Court. He has a number of the bulletins and they contain articles by his great-grandfather of firsthand information on local history.

The property where once was the minister-merchant's home was razed in May, 1977, one hundred and eleven years after Rev. Davis came to Oakland. Mr. Thomas Kight, Oakland businessman, purchased the property from the Treacy estate and will replace it with modern facilities for his own purposes.



THE FRIENDSVILLE MONUMENT



The Bronze plaque

MOUNTAIN DISTRICT AMERICAN LEGION DEPT. OF MARYLAND 30 MAY 1975

The requiem in granite

WHEN THE BELL TOLLED IN VIETNAM FOR THESE SIX BRAVE MEN, IT TOLLED ALSO FOR THEE.

The six brave men:

DANNY NICKLOW February 13, 1947 March 16, 1967 ROGER GARLICK November 26, 1947 March 17, 1969

ROSS FIKE June 14, 1948 May 16, 1967 NORMAN E. THOMAS September 12, 1948 November 17, 1969

CHARLES W. HOOK December 20, 1946 June 17, 1967 THOMAS FIKE November 1, 1948 December 4, 1971

The dedication inscribed

THEY WILL LIVE FOREVER IN OUR HEARTS AND MINDS.

The comment:

The granite monument is capped by a symbolic brass bell. The memorial stands in the yard of the new Friendsville Elementary School. Above it flies the American flag and the flag of Maryland. We offer this as a memorial to honor six brave men of Garrett County and to all their comrades who have laid their imperishable gift of life upon the altar for our nation's freedom.

— Published By — THE GARRETT COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY

VOL. 5, NO.2

OAKLAND, MARYLAND

SEPTEMBER, 1977



ROBERT B. GARRETT — 1895-1977

In Memoriam

Robert Browning Garrett, 82, of Deer Park, died Friday, July 8, in Garrett County Memorial Hospital, Oakland, Md. He had been ill for several weeks.

Mr. Garrett, eldest son of the late Patrick J. and Anna A. (Browning) Garrett, was born January 6, 1895, at Deer Park in the summer home of John W. Garrett. His father was then Superintendent of the Deer Park Hotel

building and grounds for the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. He also supervised properties owned by John W. Garrett, Civil War President of the B. & O. RR., in other parts of Garrett County.

Mr. Robert B. Garrett was related to pioneers and his mother's great grandfather was the famous Meshack Browning (1781-1859). His maternal line was also related to the Revolutionary War veteran, James Drane, Jr., who was considered the founder of Accident, Md.

Mr. Garrett was a member and incorporator of St. Peter's Catholic Church, Oakland. He was a past grand knight of Oakland Council 1771 Knights of Columbus. He was a member of the 4th Degree Chief Justice Taney General Assembly of the Knights of Columbus. He was a veteran of World War I and served in France. Mr. Garrett was a member of Proctor Kildow Post 71, American Legion, Oakland.

He was long interested in the heritage of his people and his native land. Mr. Garrett was a founding member of the Garrett County Historical Society and was one of its directors at the time of his death. Generally considered an authority on Garrett County history, Mr. Garrett was always modest concerning this area of his specialized knowledge. He was a writer and among the many articles he had written for the Society's quarterly, The Glades Star, was "The Catholic Church in Garrett County." Mr. Garrett's church published the article as a separate pamphlet in recognition of his achievement. The historical society was served by him for five years as editor of its quarterly. The Glades Star. He was an active associate editor of the magazine when he became ill.

Mr. Garrett went on from the public schools here to complete a business course. He was employed for a time as a clerk in the B. & O. Railroad office at Keyser, Later he became a senior stenographer with the Department of Motor Vehicles at Baltimore. When Mr. Garrett retired from that Department in 1961, he was a Transportation Analyst and his area of responsibility included the State requirements for all school buses. He later served a term as Mayor of Deer Park and was instrumental then in having the legal boundaries of that town established. He was one of the founders of the Maryland Classified Employees Association.

In 1976, the Garrett County Bicentennial Committee honored Mr. Garrett by naming him as Outstanding Senior Citizen. He was an active member of the large group concerned with Bicentennial programs.

Mr. Garrett is survived by his widow, Mrs. Nelle C. (Nethken) Garrett, two daughters, Mrs. Ralph (Shelia C.) Reams, Niantic, Conn., and Mrs. Charles (Jane B.) Nolan, Oakland; three sons, Michael Garrett II, Chicago, Ill.; Robert B. Garrett, Jr., Baltimore, and Patrick J. Garrett II, Rockville, Md.; a brother William H. Garrett, Fairmont, W. Va., and seven grandchildren.

Friends were received at the Stewart Funeral Home, Oakland. The rosary was recited there on Sunday evening. A Mass of the Resurrection was celebrated in St. Peter's Catholic Church, Monday, July 11, at 11 a.m. with pastor Father Feild officiating. Interment was in Oakland Cemetery.

Filby Speaks At Annual Meeting

At the 36th annual dinner meeting of the society, held at the Deer Park Community Volunteer Fire Department dining room on June 30, 1977, the noted scholar, author and historian, P. William Filby delivered a most interesting address.

Speaking on "The treasures of the Maryland Historical Society," Mr. Filby gave a brief history of the state society and afterwhich he presented a slide review of the many artifacts that are housed at the museum. Many documents, furniture and clothing, which are a part of Maryland's heritage, were described.

Notes on the Origin of Garrett County, Md.

Three hundred and forty-five years ago an Englishman, George Calvert, knighted by King James I as Baron Baltimore prepared a charter petitioning for a royal grant of territory to be called "Terra Mariae," Mary Land, in honor of Queen Henrietta Maria, in the New World. Before knighthood, George Calvert had served in Parliament and had been appointed Secretary of State in 1619.

George Calvert then embraced the Catholic faith and resigned from Parliament because those of the Catholic faith could not hold public office in England. He had founded a colony earlier as Avalon in Newfoundland, but it was abandoned because of the harsh climate and at considerable financial loss to George Calvert.

King James rewarded George Calvert upon the latter's resignation from Parliament with large estates in Ireland and bestowed upon him the title of Baron Baltimore. To found places or colonies in the New World as refuges for persecuted Catholics continued to give Lord Baltimore concern, and this was a part of the purpose for the preparation of the charter for the new territory that became Maryland, But Lord Baltimore died before the charter could be signed or "pass the royal seal." (345 years ago-1632-1977)

Under Charles I, son of King James I, the charter was issued* to Cecilius Calvert, elder son of George, on June 20, 1632. Cecil Calvert, Second Lord Baltimore, never visited the New World. But he sent two ships, the Ark and the Dove, bearing some 200 people and including his brother, Leonard Calvert, to establish the new colony. They landed at St. Clement's Island in Chesapeake Bay on March 25, 1634, and that

day has since been celebrated as Founders Day in Maryland.

Leonard Calvert became the first governor of the new Palatinate or Proprietary Province of Maryland. He served in this office until 1647.

The Calvert family continued its proprietary control over the colony until the American Revolution. The death of the Seventh Lord Baltimore, Frederick Calvert, ended the royal rights. In 1776 Maryland became the seventh State and adopted a constitution.

The counties of the Province of Maryland that existed in 1694 were as follows with the years of their formation:

St. Mary's 1637 (red); Kent, 1642 (blue); Anne Arundel, 1650 (white); Calvert, 1654 (yellow); Charles, 1658 (orange); Baltimore, 1659 (green); Talbot, 1661 (Union Jack); Dorchester, 1668 (buff); Cecil, 1674, (crimson); Prince George's, 1695, (cross of St. George).

In the foregoing listing of Maryland counties we have given the colors for each one in parenthesis as designated for that county by Governor Nicholson who was governor in 1694.

At the time of the 300th anniversary of the passing of the royal charter (1632-1932), Mr. Percy G. Skirven. of Maryland Tercentenary Commission, prepared additional flag designs (colors) for the 12 counties of Maryland not assigned flag colors by Governor Nicholson because such counties had not yet been formed. Mr. Skirven designated flags for these twelve counties on the basis of their "descent" by subdivision from the first eleven of Maryland's present twenty-three counties.

The colors assigned by Mr.

GARRETT COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY Founded in 1941 OFFICERS 1977-78

President Robert J. Ruckert Vice-President . Dr. Harold C. Ashby

Sec'y-Treas...Mrs. Carl M. Cathell Asst. Sec'yMiss Edith Brock Corresponding Sec'y—

Mrs. Paul T. Calderwood CuratorMrs. Lewis R. Jones BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Mrs. Charles L. Briner, Mrs. David Broadwater, Thomas B. Butscher, Mrs. Walter Swauger, Randall R. Kahl, Mrs. Vernie R. Smouse, Mrs. Charles F. Strauss, Jesse J. Walker.

EDITORIAL STAFF

Editor Bradley A. Stewart Mg. Editor Paul T. Calderwood Assoc. Editors .. Robert J. Ruckert and Walter Price.

HISTORICAL CONTRIBUTORS

Mrs. Lewis R. Jones, Mrs. Robert Proudfoot, Marshall G. Brown, Mrs. Charles F. Strauss, Miss Alice Howard, George Fizer, Robert J. Ruckert, Dr. Raymond McCullough, Paul T. Calderwood, George H. Hanst.

THE GLADES STAR

PUBLISHED quarterly by the Society at Oakland, Md. Entered as second-class matter March 12, 1942, at the Post Office at Oakland, Maryland, under the Act of August 24, 1912.

PRINTED by the Sincell Publishing Co., Inc., Oakland, Maryland. FOR SALE by the secretary and at the Ruth Enlow Library. Single copy, 75 cents.

MEMBERSHIP: All persons interested in the Garrett County

area are eligible.

The membership fee is \$3 for individual and \$5 for joint (husband and wife), renewable annually and four issues of this quarterly bulletin, THE GLADES STAR, is included with each membership. Life membership is \$100.00.

Skirven in his flag scheme were as follows and the year of the county's formation is given: Queen Anne's, 1706 - blue and purple; Worcester, 1742 -Union Jack: Frederick, 1748 -Union Jack; Montgomery, 1776 -Union Jack: Washington, 1776 -Union Jack; Allegany, 1789 -Union Jack: Carroll, 1836 - Union Jack; Howard, 1851 - Union Jack; Harford, 1773, green; Caroline, 1773, - blue, buff and purple; Wicomico, 1867 - Union Jack: Garrett, 1872 - Union Jack. The county commissioners accepted a new design and color scheme for the flag of Garrett County in 1972 which was prepared by Mr. Aza Stanton. It is divided into four sections representing a rectangle composed of four triangles with the opposed lateral triangles presenting oak and pine leaves, the upper triangle inverted and having an ice crystal or snowflake in its center while the lower triangle forming the base of the flag bears a design of mountains rising from Deep Creek lake on which a sailboat appears. The color scheme is white and green.

When Prince George's County was formed in 1695, its territory included all of what is now Garrett. The descent of Garrett County is from the westernmost parts of the following Maryland counties: Prince George's 1695, Frederick 1748, Washington 1776, Allegany 1789 and Garrett, 1872. Garrett County was formed two hundred and forty years after the Province of Maryland established. St. Mary's City, on the lower Potomac River, was the first capital of Maryland. St. Mary's City was the first town laid out in the Province of Maryland.

Maryland counties related to Garrett County were named as Prince George's for Prince George of Denmark: Frederick from the then Prince of Wales it is thought; Washington from George Washington, Allegany from the Indian word "Oo lik hanna" meaning "beautiful stream," and Garrett as named by Richard Browning in honor of John Work Garrett, Civil War president of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad.

The land area of Garrett County is listed at 659 square miles in the World Almanac. There has been some controversy as to the exact area of territory embraced in Garrett County's boundaries.

The land area of Garrett County represents a geographic triangle. It is an inverted right triangle with its base the Mason-Dixon line separating Pennsylvania Maryland and its perpendicular line the boundary between Garrett County on the west and Preston County, W. Va., on the east of that county extending from the Mason-Dixon line southward to or near to the Fairfax stone marking at or near Kempton the junction of Preston, Tucker and Garrett Counties. The diagonal line completing Garrett County's outline runs from the Kempton-Fairfax Stone area northeastward with the south bank of the North Branch of the Potomac River to the mouth of Savage River at Bloomington. From that point the line continues directly across the summit of Savage Mountain to the Mason-Dixon line or Pennsylvania-Maryland border.

Oakland is the county seat of Garrett County. Its railroad station is registered with the National Landmarks of the U. S. The station building is not used as a ticket station by the Chessie System or Amtrak and it was constructed in 1884.

Annual Meeting Is Well Attended



Robert J. Ruckert

The 36th annual dinner meeting of the Garrett County Historical Society was held on June 30, 1977, in the dining hall of the Deer Park Volunteer Fire Department. The Ladies' Auxiliary served a delicious family-style roast beef dinner.

Dr. R. O. McCullough, President, served as Master of Ceremonies. He paid a special tribute to Mr. Robert Garrett who was in the hospital and unable to attend. Approximately 159 members and guests attended. The Rev. John Grant gave the invocation and the benediction.

Dr. McCullough introduced Mr. B. O. Aiken who made a special announcement concerning the undertaking of the Bicentennial Committee in writing a history of Garrett County. He stated that this history is to be published soon.

Mrs. Dorothy B. Cathell read the minutes of the 1976 annual meeting, which were approved. Then the annual financial report was read, with a balance in the checking account of \$451.82.

Mr. Tom Butscher, Chairman of the Nominating Committee submitted a slate of nominees who were all duly elected for various offices as follows:

President - Mr. Robert Ruckert Vice President - Dr. Harold Ashby

Editor of Glades Star - Brad Stewart

Managing Editor - Paul Calderwood

Board of Directors: Mrs. Vernie Smouse, Mrs. Mary Strauss, Mrs. Maxine Broadwater and Mr. Randall Kahl

Dr. McCullough then called on Mr. Paul Calderwood to introduce the speaker of the evening, Mr. P. William Filby, Head of the Maryland Historical Society.

The Historical Society presented Mr. Filby with a set of the bound volumes of the Glades Star and a copy of Brown's Miscellaneous Writings.

Best Wishes, Mr. Stewart!

I extend best wishes to Mr. Bradley Stewart as the new editor of The Glades Star and to the other officers of our historical society. I had an interesting nine years working as editor of this quarterly. Appreciation is due to the many who researched and wrote new aspects of local history for the magazine. Among those who made important contributions was my wife, Bessie D. Price, who compiled a complete index for the first four volumes of The Glades Star. I sincerely hope that many will continue to offer their interest and material to Mr. Stewart and his staff to enable them to publish new materials on the people of Garrett County. I also wish to claim credit for the errors that were printed in The Glades Star while I was editor. W. W. Price

The Oakland High School

By Marshall G. Brown

The first public high school in the United States was established in Boston, Mass., in 1821. The growth and expansion of the high school in the United States became one of the exceptional educational developments of the world. At first the growth of the high school was relatively slow. However. following the Civil War its growth was quite phenomenal. By 1860 there were only 321 high schools in the United States, but by 1890 the number had increased to 3,526. In 1900 there were 6,005 high schools with an enrollment of 519,251 students, and by 1930 the number of high schools had increased to 23,930, with an enrollment of 4,399,422 students. By 1967 the number of high schools was estimated to be 26,500, with an enrollment of over 16,000,000 students.

The first high school in Garrett County was started at Oakland in the early 1900's. According to the Annual Report of the State Board of Education, Public Schools of Maryland, 1901-02, the first high school classes were held in 1901-02. with 24 students being listed as high school students. The Oakland Elementary School, which was built in 1894-95, and located on Center Street, was used for these first high school classes. The principal for the school years of 1901-03 was a W. W. DeWitt. This elementary school was later called the Center Street School. It was closed at the end of the school vear of 1975-76, and has since become a Senior Citizens Center.

In 1903 J. Frank McBee became the principal of the combined Oakland elementary and high

ROSTER OF OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS (After 1977 Dinner Meeting)

F-107	ith	figure	of year	placted
vv	ELLI	HEULC	UI VEAL	CICCICU

T-with figure of term in years

EX—with figure of year term expires

231 William Co. Jour Co. III Chipiros		
President-Mr. Robert J. Ruckert	E77 7	Γ2 EX79
Vice-President—Dr. Harold C. Ashby	E77]	Γ2 EX79

Managing Editor—Mr. Paul T. Calderwood ... E77 T2 EX79 Curator—Mrs. Lewis R. Jones ... E77 T2 EX79

DIRECTORS

DIRECTORS					
*Mr. Randall R. Kahl	E77 T2	EX79			
Mrs. Charles L. Briner	E76 T3	EX79			
Mr. Thomas B. Butscher	E76 T3	EX79			
Mr. Jesse J. Walker	E75 T3	EX78			
**Mrs. Walter Swauger	E76 T2	EX78			
**William A. Shirer I	E77 T1	EX78			
Mrs. Vernie R. Smouse	E77 T3	EX80			
Mrs. Charles F. Strauss	E77 T3	EX80			
Mrs. Devid L. Broadwater	E77 T3	EX80			

*Elected for two years to complete the unexpired term of Robert J. Ruckert, who was elected President.

**Elected for two years in 1976 to fill the unexpired term of John S. Elliott, who passed away in September, 1975.

***Elected for one year to fill the unexpired term of Robert B. Garrett, who passed away in July, 1977.

school. Mr. McBee served through the school year of 1904-05. His high school staff consisted of two teachers. Morris K. Turner became principal in 1905 and served through the school year of 1907-08.

The first class to be graduated from the Oakland High School was in 1908. Three girls graduated on April 2 of that year, namely, Mabel Florence Porter, Ethel May Wilt and Nelle Workman. Nelle Workman, who is still living in Oakland, married Grover Stemple, who is now deceased. He served as mayor of Oakland for many years. Four of their sons, namely, Robert W., Richard G., Donald C., and William G. Stemple, graduated from the Oakland High School. During Mr. Turner's tenure there

were three teachers on the high school staff, and in 1908 there was an enrollment of 49 students.

In 1908 Mr. U. G. Palmer became the principal and served through the school year of 1910-11. During his tenure the faculty increased from three to four teachers and the enrollment increased to 99 students in 1910-11. After the building of the present Courthouse in 1907, the old Courthouse located on Green Street between Fourth and Fifth Streets, was converted into the Oakland High School. In 1910 the high school moved into this renovated building.

E. Edward Bender became the principal in 1911 and served through the school year of 1917-18. During his tenure the enrollment

increased to 127 students in the school year of 1917-18. The number of regular faculty members remained at four, with three special teachers being added. Special teachers were teachers of domestic science (now called home economics), manual training and commercial subjects. On March 22, 1916 a terrific wind storm blew off the roof of the high school, and classes were held in the Oakland Elementary School for the remainder of the school year: the elementary school having been closed for the school year on April 6, 1916.

The old Courthouse proved to be inadequate for the school's needs so a bond issue was proposed in 1916 for the construction of a new high school. This was defeated by the voters. Consequently, classes were housed on the second and third floors of the old Maryland Theater, which was located next to the present Rolyan's Store. This theater has since burned down and the space where it was located converted into a parking lot. Threatened with the loss of its status as a First Group High School, the County Commissioners appropriated \$31,580 for building an addition to the old Courthouse. This was done in 1918-19 with the addition fronting on Fourth Street. Six additional classrooms and two storage rooms were provided by this addition.

In 1918 Charles W. Kolb became principal and served through the school year of 1920-21. During the school year of 1919-20 the enrollment reached 156 students. Albert Miller became principal in 1921 and served for just one year. During his tenure the enrollment increased to 173 students, with five regular teachers and three special teachers.

During the early days of the Oakland High School, Mr. E. A.

Browning served as the top school official of the county from 1900 to 1912 with the title of secretaryexaminer. This title was changed to superintendent of schools in 1916. Mr. Browning was a native of Garrett County and had served as teacher and administrator in Allegany County before being appointed secretary-examiner. Franklin E. Rathbun was appointed to this position in 1912 and served as superintendent of schools until 1948, longer than any other superintendent in the history of the county. Mr. Rathbun was born in Wheeling, W. Va., but spent his boyhood in Mt. Lake Park, Md. After graduating from Western Maryland College he taught in Garrett County for a few years, after which he served as superintendent of schools Piedmont, W. Va., before his appointment in Garrett County. In 1948 R. Bowen Hardestv, a native of Calvert County, Maryland, who had served as teacher and principal in Baltimore and Harford counties, was appointed superintendent of schools. He served as superintendent during the building of the new Northern and Southern High Schools, and was succeeded by Willard L. Hawkins. Other superintendents since then have been Dr. Raymond O. McCullough and Dr. William H. Buser. The latter is continuing in the position.

Oakland High School served most of the southern part of Garrett County from Deep Creek Lake south, with the exception of the Kitzmiller and Kempton areas, where they had their own high school. During these early years of high school, students had to walk to school as there was no school bus transportation. Students whose homes were some distance from the high school usually lived nearby with some relative or friend in order to attend school.

Birrell Cuppett, Class of 1923, drove a horse and buggy each day from beyond Sand Flat in order to attend high school.

Dr. Frank Astor was appointed principal in 1922 and served until the end of December, 1923. During his tenure the enrollment increased to 206 students. He was succeeded by Katherine Conley on January 1, 1924. She served as principal until 1930. She had previously been a teacher at the Oakland High School. Her sister, Ruth Conley Brown, served for many years as a music teacher at the Oakland High School. In September. 1923 agriculture classes were added to the curriculum, with Thomas Graser being appointed instructor. He served in this position until 1948. He is now retired and living in Oakland.

In the mid and late 1920's school bus transportation was provided, which greatly increased the student enrollment. The first school bus route was established between Crellin and Oakland in 1924-25. By the end of Miss Conley's tenure as principal the enrollment of students had reached 329. There was a desperate need for additional classroom space. To meet this need an additional wing was added in 1930-31 to the east end of the high school. This wing provided seven additional classrooms, plus an expansion of the auditorium. During the excavation for this east wing the grave of John Davis was uncovered. He had been convicted and hanged in 1883 for stabbing to death a person in the Gorman area. He was the only person ever hanged in Garrett County. At about this time the Moffett residence, which was just east of the high school, was purchased and renovated for additional class-

(Continued on Page 36)

The Keyser Ridge Creamery

By Paul T. Calderwood

This creamery was built by the Menzie Dairy of McKeesport, Pa. in 1922, having been completed in the late summer of that year. They engaged in collecting milk, pasturizing and shipping it to the Pittsburgh area.

This period was long before there was electricity available, so the plant was operated by a large steam engine which was connected to the main line shaft by a long 5" width belt. From the line shaft smaller belts drove the various machinery. The steam was supplied by a coalfired boiler. Steam was also used for the milk processing. There may not have been mechanical refrigeration in the original operation. Cooling could have been accomplished by using ice cut from a local pond.

Mr. Menzie was associated with a Mr. Laughlin. They had Mr. Lewis Morrison manage the operation of the plant. Collecting, processing and shipping milk from this location continued until the middle 1930's. At this time the plant was sold (could not develop to whom) and the operation changed to butter making, under the direction of Mr. Paul Lewis, who was manager.

The cream was brought into the dairy by truck. It was shipped in five, ten and fifteen-gallon cans. The cream was weighed in, and a sample taken to be tested for butterfat. It was then placed in the pasteurizer, with two-inch coil pipes circulating around in it with hot water running through, thus heating the cream until it was pasteurized. The heated cream was then run down over the cooler, consisting of rows of cylinders



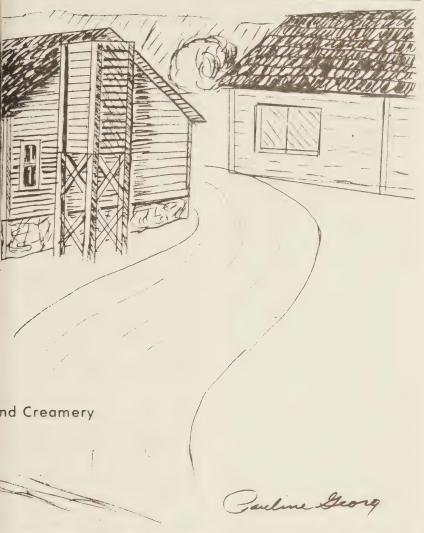
filled with brine which cooled it. It was then put in a big churn and churned into butter.

The butter was then packed in fifty-pound, square wooden tubs with removable bottoms (such as an angel food cake pan). It was stored in the cooler over night. The tubs were put on a lift table which pushed the butter up through thin wires that cut it into pound or quarter-pound sizes. Another knife with a wire, similar to a cheese cutter, was used to cut

the butter across the opposite way. It was then wrapped in butter paper, boxed and shipped to Pittsburgh for distribution.

This operation continued to about 1940, when the business apparently became unprofitable. Perhaps they were still operating without electric power, as many areas did not receive power until after World War II.

The property was purchased by Mr. James Georg, who razed the building, put up a new structure



and started a farm equipment business, which included Ford tractors.

This building now houses the Agway Feed Store, which is owned and operated by the Oester brothers, William and Robert.

And so still another onceflourishing enterprise bowed to the vicissitudes of changing times. It had been a service to this agrarian community, giving farmers an easy outlet for their milk. This item makes no claim to covering a complete story of the creamery. Rather, it is an attempt to record a few facts before all trace is lost for all time. The accompanying drawing by Mrs. Pauline Georg shows how the creamery and the Keyser Ridge School appeared.

Information for this article was furnished by Mrs. Carrie Miller, Mrs. E. Hazel Oester and Mrs. Mary Miller (Charles F.) Strauss.

OAKLAND HIGH SCHOOL

room space. This residence had formerly been used as the county jail. Through the years agriculture, art and business education classes were held in this building.

As in most if not all high schools, Oakland High School developed and maintained an athletic program. In 1917 the first of what was called Field Day was held for the schools of Garrett County. These Field Days were sponsored by the Maryland State Department of Education, and were supervised by the Playground Athletic League. Oakland High always participated in these Field Days which were held in late May or early June. In addition to many track and field events there were games for both boys and girls of all school ages, including dodgeball, volleyball and softball (called speedball in the 1920's). During the 1920's Field Day was held at the athletic field in Mt. Lake Park, which was located near the breast of the dam of the now abandoned lake. Usually several hundred students, at both the elementary and high school level, participated in these events, and many parents and others attended. These games were discontinued shortly after World War II. The fall sport was soccer. which was started about 1921. Oakland won the county championship for many years. The winter sport was basketball and the spring sport, baseball.

In 1930 Foster D. Bittle was appointed principal and served until 1948, when he became the first supervisor of secondary education in Garrett County. During his tenure the enrollment reached 410 students in 1932, and remained in the 400's during most of the 1930's. The enrollment reached 550 in 1939 and remained

in the 500's during the 1940's. In 1940 a guidance department was added. Ernest C. Spoerlein, who had been a mathematics teacher at the Oakland High School since 1933, was appointed the first counselor. He remained in this position at the Oakland High School and later at Southern High School. He is now retired. Because of the further increased enrollment, about the year of 1940, a residence across Green Street from the high school was purchased and converted into classrooms for home economics classes.

Grayson Burrier was appointed principal in 1948 and served through the school year of 1950-51. During his last year the enrollment of students reached 642. He was succeeded by Maurice A. Dunkle, who served during the last year of the Oakland High School. During 1951-52 the new Southern High School was built between Oakland and Mt. Lake Park, and opened in the fall of 1952. Principals who have served Southern High School, in addition to Mr. Dunkle, include Dr. James S. Collings, W. Kenneth Johns, Robert F. Rodeheaver and Luther D. Parrack, Jr. In 1950 an assistant principal was added to the staff of the Oakland High School. This position went to Carl Everly, who had been a science teacher at the school since 1934. He served in this capacity at the Oakland and Southern High Schools until his retirement in 1976.

During most of the history of the Oakland High School it operated on what was known as the 7-4 plan of organization. This was a plan whereby the elementary school consisted of seven grades and the high school consisted of four grades. However, in 1946 the State went on what is known as the 6-3-3

Beautiful Hills of Garrett

By Lawrence Sagle

Following the shining rails of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad to the far reaches of Western Maryland and you will come to a plateau, high upon the Allegheny Mountains, of unsurpassed beauty and

plan whereby six grades (1 to 6) were included in the elementary school, three grades (7 to 9) were included in the junior high school, and three grades (10 to 12) were included in the senior high school.

Almost 2.400 students were graduated from the Oakland High School from 1908 until its closing in 1952. A list of students who graduated during this time has been prepared by a committee consisting of Marshall G. Brown, Carl Everly, Mrs. Sue Sweitzer Pagenhardt and Mrs. Marian Kiser Wright. This list may be obtained from Mrs. James H. Nordeck at City Hall in Oakland, Md., for \$1.00.

Following the closing of the Oakland High School in 1952, the front part of the school facing Fourth Street was converted, in 1959, into offices for the County Board of Education. superintendent of schools and his central office staff.

No doubt most students who attended Oakland High School look back upon their experiences there with fond memories. This is true of the writer who attended from 1920 to 1924, and taught social studies there from 1934 to 1943.

References:

Annual Report of the State Board of Education. Public Schools of Maryland, 1902-1952.

Directory of School Officials and Teachers of Maryland, 1903-1952.

Encyclopedia Americana.

The Glades Star.

The Republican.

with such an excellent climate that, at one time in its history, it was a summer resort region of great renown.

This region, known as the "Glades," is in Garrett County, which was carved out of Allegheny County in 1872. It contains 675 square miles, is triangular, and is Maryland's western-most county. It is crossed through its entire length, north and south, by the Great Savage Mountain, and twothirds of the territory of the county lies to the west of it. On the east is the Maryland Coal Basin, onethird of which is in Garrett County. The Savage River flows eastward from the Great Savage Mountain into the North Branch of the Potomac River at the eastern end of the county, at Bloomington, where the B&O starts its awesome climb up the famous 17-mile Grade to Altamont. The Youghiogheny River flows northward in the western part of the county to join, via the Monongahela, the Ohio River. Thus the Great Savage Mountain is the divide between the watersheds of the Atlantic Coast and the Mississippi Valley.

W. P. Smith, writing in 1853, described the "Glades" in this fashion: "... reaching from 'Altamont' to 'Cranberry Summit'-nineteen miles-the 'Glades' are beautiful, natural meadows, lying along the upper waters of the Youghiogheny River, and its natural tributaries, divided ridges of moderate elevation and gentle slopes, with fine ranges of mountains in the background. The Glades have numerous arms which make charming expansions of their valleys, and afford beautiful vistas in many directions. Their verdure is peculiarly

(Continued on Page 40)

Community Schools of Garrett County

By Paul T. Calderwood

In this issue I direct your attention to the Keyser Ridge school, which was School No. 3, in District No. 3, and located on the south side of what is now Route 40 just east of the Route 219 intersection.

Board of Education records show that the land for this school was acquired on June 26, 1894, by deed from John H. Georg and wife. The building would have been constructed about that time. In some cases the school would have been built before the land was formally acquired. There is some indication that there was a school in this area prior to the one under discussion, perhaps dating back to Civil War time, but my research did not develop any facts on this point. That school was held in the tavern which was on this location seems unlikely.

Mrs. E. Hazel Oester has two souvenir booklets of this school. One is dated the school year 1915-16 and the other 1921-22. The following lists of pupils, teachers and trustees are extracted from those souvenirs. Figures following the names indicate the souvenir in which they appeared. Family names are in capitals:

Superintendent: Frank E. Rathbun (16-22)

Teachers: E. Hazel Miller (22-now Mrs. Oester)

Savanna Miller

Trustees: John Opel (16-22)

Adam Hanft (16-22) M. J. Georg (16-22)

Pupils: (Arranged alphabetically by family name)

BRENNAMAN: Sherman (22); BURROW: Earl (22); BUTLER: Arthur (16), Cora (16), Elizabeth (16), Harold (22), Howard (22), Ruth (16); CAMP: Albert (22), Carrie (16-22); DUCKWORTH: Carl (22), Mabel (22); FOLK: Clara (22), Cleda (22); GEORG: Earl (22), Edith (22), Ray (22), Robert (22); HANFT: Esther (16), Laura (16), Mamie (16), Margaret (16-22), Selma (16-22); KAMP: Nellie (16); KEIPER: Merald (16-LEWIS: Charles (22), Florence (22), Frank (22), Joe (22), Rosa (22); LOHR: Annie (16-22), Edna (16), Harry (16-22), Ray (22); OPEL: Alma (16-22), Edith (22), Esther (22), Mildred (16-22); REICHENBECHER: Elizabeth (16), Garnet (22), Rosa (16), Walter (16-22); RINGER: Melva (22); SMEARMAN: Ernest (16); URICH: Carl (22), Margaret (22), Marie (22), Rudolph (22); WALLS: Herbert (22), Robert (22); YOUNKIN: Kenneth (22), Lloyd (22).

Two ladies, Mrs. Mary Miller Strauss and Mrs. Pauline Georg. have written of their memories and traditions of this school: "The Keyser Ridge School was built on the same spot where a tavern once stood, about a hundred feet below where the Agway Feed Store now stands. When the tavern was torn down, and they were digging out for the school foundation, they found human bones buried under the tavern. The story told about this was that when a person came into the tavern whom the tavern owners thought had money, they would kill and rob him and bury him under the tavern.

(MRS. STRAUSS')

"My great-grandfather told of a time when he attended a picnic held at the tavern, and he and the tavern owner got into a dispute. The tavern owner came after him with a butcher knife and tried to stab him, but he was quick enough to get out of the way and knock the tavern owner down.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE GARRETT COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY

June 24, 1976 to June 30, 1977 Balance in Checking Account, June 24, 1976

\$2,265.44

451.82

1,370.66

\$1,822.48

$\mathbf{R}\mathbf{E}$		רכוו	n Ci
D. D.	1.00		

Membership Dues & Glades Stars	\$1,906.11	
R. L. Davis, Clerk - Civil Marriage Fees	854.00	
Arzella Parsons — Marriage License Fees	293.40	
Sale of Bound Sets	297.12	
Dinners — Paid by Members	683.50	
Sale of Items	100.05	
Donations at Museum	115.45	
Continental Insurance Company, Ice & Snow Damage	190.00	
Transfer from Museum Savings Account	600.00	
Proceeds from Loan	2,500.00	
TOTAL	7,539.63	9,805.07
DISBURSEMENTS		
Stationery, Supplies & Postage	\$ 220.69	
Northern High School Cafeteria — 155 Dinners	620.00	
Utilities: Gas \$773.19		
Water 44.10		
Telephone 107.15		
Electric 146.15		
	1,070.59	
Miscellaneous Labor, Materials & Repair Expenses	170.52	
Xeroxing Glades Stars	1,212.50	
Printing, Engraving, etc. — Glades Stars	914.35	
Mortgage Payoff	1,583.90	
Dehumidifier	179.12	
Insurance	217.00	
New Roof, Spouting & Labor	3,065.40	
Interest on Loan	99.18	
TOTAL	9,353.25	9,353.25

OTHER FUNDS ON DEPOSIT

Balance in Checking Account, June 30, 1977

Savings Account — The First National Bank
Savings Account — Museum Fund

Savings Account — Museum Fund

The First National Bank 250.92
Certificate of Deposit __1,000.00

Respectfully submitted, DOROTHY B. CATHELL Treasurer

"Another incident which took place at the tavern: The tavern owners bought a big negro slave to work for them, but he didn't listen very well, so the tavern owner decided to beat up on him and make him listen, but the slave picked him up and threw him into the

TOTAL

fireplace. His wife then attacked the slave, and he picked her up and threw her into the fireplace, too.

\$1,370.66

"The Keyser Ridge School was white in color. It had three windows on each side, and the entranceway on the front, with a

HILLS OF GARRETT

bright and fresh, and the streams watering them are of singular clearness and purity, and abound in fine trout."

Early settlers in the Glades were sturdy men, well able to grapple with the environment. This section of the State, so remote from the centers of population, was beset with peculiar handicaps and dangers. Wolves, bears and wildcats were prevalent. Hunters tracked and killed the wolves for a bounty.

In the winter of 1836 Meshack Browning, famous hunter and ranger, settled in the Glades at the place now called Deer Park. He was the son of a subaltern English soldier who had escaped from Braddock's defeat and sought peace and seclusion in the wilderness of the Alleghenies. Famed as the "Patriarch of the Glades," later in his life he wrote a book, in 1859, titled "Forty-four Years of the

window on each side. Inside there was a bench on each side of the entranceway, with a shelf above for lunchboxes and hooks to hang the coats. When the weather was too cold to leave the coats in the entrance, there were hooks on the back wall of the schoolroom to hang the coats. The blackboard was across the front wall. A pot belly stove sat in the middle of the room. There were three rows of double seats, one on each side of the room, and three seats in front and back of the stove.

"Some of the teachers were: Earl Ault, Leota Shartzer Humberson, Bertha Spoerlein, Mary Miller Holliday.

"About once a month the German Lutheran Church held services in the school.

"The school closed around the year 1929, and the building was torn down around the year 1940."

Life of a Maryland Hunter." He tells his story with all the good sense, sincerity, modesty, unconscious force and rustic humor of an unlettered man who struggled with his grammar as he had struggled with bears, animals for which he had the greatest admiration.

The early settlers were also thrifty and provident. They made their own clothes of the linsey, woolen and linen that their women spun from flax and wool. Linsey, pork, beef, honey, corn, sometimes a sheep or pig, the skin of a bear, deer, coon, or even a wolf-scalp—these constitueded their circulating medium. Such were the items with which they traded or paid their hired help.

Browning and the other settlers resented the invasion of men from Pennsylvania and Virginia, who, attracted by the opulence of the rich pasture on the Glades, prevailed upon the settlers to "grass" their cattle in great numbers. From April to September their cattle overran the beautiful glades, trampling, devouring and defiling. The herders, often stupid and brutal, were forever shooting at the deer until all the suckling fawns abandoned the Glades and hid in the mountains. The settlers, after pleading in vain to the Legislature for relief, killed the cattle at night and drove the herders out of the country. But later the pernicious practice was resumed, to the gross detriment of the "little mountain republic." This condition was finally eliminated when the county became more populated.

Another early settler in the region was George Rinehart. Born in Germany, he settled in Frederick County, Md. in 1773, and moved to "The Glades" prior to 1798. He occupied a tract of land patented to Maryland Gov.

Thomas Johnson. On Nov. 22, 1800, Thomas A. Johnson deeded "The Glades," 297 acres, to George Rinehart.

Rinehart's farm was on both sides of the road, now U.S. 219, near Red House. His house was on the east side of the road. It was a large two-story log structure, built in two sections with a hall and a kitchen between them, and an 80-foot porch in front. For many years it served as an inn and tavern as well as a family residence. One of the large rooms was used as a dance hall.

The first road cut through the mountains of present Garrett County roughly paralleled the present U.S. Route 40, which is just below the Maryland-Pennsylvania line. The road is known in history as Braddock Road, being built at the time of the General's expedition against the French. Later, along a somewhat altered course, the road became the National Pike.

It was along this road that the coming Garrett County had its first boom. Towns were established. Hotels and taverns were built. Enterprises catering to travel by horseback, wagon and coach sprang up in abundance.

When the National Pike was built in 1817, the southern portion of the county was isolated and consisted mainly of farm and timber lands. Before 1844 there was neither village or town in the south of what is now Garrett County. But this was changed with the coming of the railroad. Timber and coal-mining resources were developed, and towns and villages sprung up. Deer Park later became a noted summer resort, "John Hope's Big Pasture" became the site of Mountain Lake Park and Loch Lynn, and Yough Glades (later Oakland) grew rapidly into a thriving commercial

center.

It was the Hand of Fate that chose The Glades as a famous summer resort area during the Gay Nineties. This was brought about when the B&O was built through the county. The railroad surely would have taken one of the three routes surveyed through Pennsylvania or, in fact, struck out for Pittsburgh, a more desirable terminus. But Pennsylvania would not grant a charter to the B&O. The charter granted by Virginia insisted that the railroad go to Wheeling. There was no alternative for the railroad but to climb over the mountains of Western Maryland, turn the corner of Pennsylvania, and go up the panhandle of Virginia to Wheeling.

In 1843 a reconnaisance was made from the Potomac to the Ohio. Four years later the chief engineer, Benjamin H. Latrobe, with three parties of engineers, started to plan a final route across the mountains. Before the end of 1843 Latrobe had 60 miles of line surveyed and ready for contract, including the section through present Garrett County.

So, instead of turning north at Cumberland, the B&O continued up the Potomac Valley and reached Piedmont in July, 1851. From there it began the tortuous climb up the 17-mile grade to Altamont, 2,625 feet above tidewater. In the autumn of 1851, 5,000 men and 1,250 horses were at work on construction of the railroad from the Potomac to the Cheat rivers. Construction camps dotted the line across the mountains and glades. Supplies for the camps was a problem. Fortunately, cattle were numerous in the Glades, Israel Thompson, of Ryans Glade, contracted to provide beef driving the cattle to the camps and slaughter them (Continued next issue)

Robert Browning Garrett, Historian

1895-1977

We feel a sense of great loss in the death of Mr. Robert B. Garrett on Friday, July 8, 1977, in Garrett County Memorial Hospital. Mr. Garrett had his roots in Garrett County and Maryland history. He had a remarkable memory and ability to learn and to remember events of history and to relate them to the persons who were a part of such history.

Mr. Garrett was a writer and he edited this magazine for five years. He continued to support The Glades Star and the Garrett County Historical Society from the time he became a member in 1941 until his death and had remained as associate editor after he resigned as editor in 1968. The June 1977 issue of the quarterly published "The Accommodation Trains" which was written by him and leaves us a legacy of his knowledge and affection for railroads and trains described under circumstances we shall never see again.

We are trying to express in this issue of The Glades Star a small measure of appreciation for Robert Browning "Bob" Garrett's contribution to the history of our area. And it is most fortunate that among his writings we can include the "Memoirs of Robert Browning Garrett" which gives us an outline of his life and expresses Bob's love and pride in family.

This bibliography identifying the articles by Mr. Garrett has been compiled from The Glades Star by Mrs. Walter W. Price. A special article on "Recollections of Deer Park" was written by Mr. Garrett for Tableland Trails (summer 1956 Vol. II, No. 2) which was a magazine published by the late Felix G. Robinson of Oakland. The Glades

Star articles follow: Volume 3. Career of R. Getty Browning, March 1963, p. 209; A Tragic Freight Train Wreck, Sept. 1963, p. 207; General Braddock's Indian Mail Carrier, Dec. 1963, p. 264; Grave of Lt. James Drane, Marked by D.A.R. (pictures), Sept. 1967, p. 493; Death of Felix G. Robinson, Dec. 1967, p. 509; Garrett County's First Telephone Line, June 1968, p. 551; Notes on the Stone House, Sept. 1968, p. 575; A Narrow Escape, March 1969, p. 596; Dennis Theodore Rasche, June 1969, p. 613.

Volume 4. Our Garrett County Museum, Dec. 1969, p. 37; The Bear Camp Marker, March 1970, p. 57: John Work Garrett, June 1970, p. 88 and Sept. 1970, p. 97; Browning Knob, Dec. 1970, p. 134; From a Main Stem Scrapbook, June 1971, p. 164; The Catholic Church in Garrett County, Sept. 1971, p. 190; Dec. 1971, p. 209 and March 1972, p. 245; April 1917, -We Were at War! March 1972, p. 228: Garrett County in World War II, June 1972, p. 277; Garrett Veterans Served in Korea, Sept. 1972, p. 317; The Centennial Narration, Dec. 1972, p. Meshack's Millstones, March 1973, p. 411; I Met Ches Browning at the Glades Hotel, June 1973, p. 425; Tribute to an Old Friend (Ross Compton Durst), Sept. 1973, p. 434; Charles A. Jones Was Civic Leader, March 1975, p. 553; Prof. Zimmerman's Orchestra, March 1975, p. 563; Walter Wyatt Dawson, Sept. 1975, p. 603; Canonization of Mother Elizabeth Ann Seton. March 1976, p. 670; Memoirs of Robert Browning Garrett, June 1976, p. 674.

Volume 5. The Accommodation Trains, June 1977, page 8.

In Memoriam

Miss Marion B. Leary

Miss Marion B. Leary, died on April 5 at her home on Center Street, Oakland, at the venerable age of 101 years. She was well known in the county for her love of children and is affectionately remembered by many of the students she taught in her 31-year career. Her love of teaching began early in her life since at age 13 she was helping younger children to learn to read in Mr. Fringer's private school. She began her official career at the Mt. Lake Park school.

Miss Leary was the daughter of the late William Lewis and Rebecca (Crim) Leary, and was a member of St. Mark's Lutheran Church. Funeral services were conducted at the Stewart Funeral Home on April 7 by Rev. Richard A. Seaks and Rev. John A. Grant. Burial was in Oakland Cemetery.

Miss Leary is survived by two sisters, Mrs. Katherine Hartley, Monterey, Calif., and Mrs. Ann Meisenbach, of Oakland, and numerous nieces and nephews.

Mrs. William E. [Ruth Anna] Fox, 66, Route 5, Oakland, died March 4, 1977, at W. Va. Medical Center, Morgantown. She was a daughter of Mrs. Amelia (Baumgartner) Mathaney and the late Harry R. Mathaney and born in Baltimore.

Mrs. Fox was a member of St. John's Lutheran Church, Swanton. She was a graduate of Goucher College and member of Phi Beta Kappa, served as district representative of the Auxiliary of Lutheran Theological Seminary, Gettysburg, Pa., and active in parish work throughout her

husband's ministry. Rev. Fox retired in 1971. Mrs. Fox directed the Children's Choir and Junior Luther League at St. Mark's in Oakland for many years. She was on the Oakland Area Council of Church Women United, served with the Lutheran Church Women, and was chairman of the Ecumenical Celebrations of the Church Women United. She was a member of the historical Society.

Funeral services were conducted March 8 at St. Mark's Lutheran Church, Oakland, by Rev. James Mitchell and Rev. Richard Seaks. Interment was in Garrett County Memorial Gardens.

Dr. Hardesty Dies In Baltimore

Dr. R. Bowen Hardesty, former Garrett County school superintendent (1948-54) and a life member of the historical society since 1948, died May 10, 1977, at his home in Baltimore. He was president of Frostburg State College from 1954 until 1964.

Dr. Hardesty, a native of Huntington, Calvert County, was a graduate of Randolph Macon College in 1932 and earned a doctor of education degree in 1967 from Columbia University. He was awarded an honorary doctor of law degree by Randolph Macon.

In the latter months of his life Dr. Hardesty had established a cash award to be made annually in his name and the name of his son, the late R. Bowen Hardesty, Jr., who was a public school teacher until his death in 1969. Dr. Hardesty specified that the award was to be made to the student at Frostburg State College earning the master of education degree who demonstrates the most innovative qualities in his or her graduate work.



Rev. Joshua C. Breuninger, 90, of Detroit, Michigan, formerly of Oakland, died Wednesday, August 24, at the Grave Convalescent Home in Detroit.

Born August 11, 1887, in Grantsville, he was the son of the late Rev. John G. and Mary (Gortner) Breuninger.

Mr. Breuninger was a retired minister and a veteran of World Wars I & II. He served many organizations as chaplain and was active in the American Legion, V.F.W., Detroit Masonic bodies and historical groups. He was a life member of the Garrett County Historical Society and wrote articles for "The Glades Star" and "Tableland Trails." In Vol. 2, Page 43 of "The Glades Star" is an article on his early life.

He is survived by his wife, Sarah Breuninger and two brothers.

The body was taken to the Stewart Funeral Home and then removed to the Red House Cemetery where graveside services were conducted by Pastor Wm. Ernest Fox.

Mrs. Verna D. Browning, 79, of Star Route, Friendsville, passed away Sunday, June 12 at her home.

Born in Accident she was a daughter of the late Jonas A. and Albertha (Miller) Speicher.

She was a retired school teacher and a retired Hoyes postmaster. She was also a member of the Hoyes United Methodist Church and its WSCS and the Garrett County Historical Society. A charter member of the Hoyes Homemakers Club, she was a past president of the Garrett County Council of Homemakers and held other local and state offices.

Mrs. Browning is survived by her husband, Mr. Charley C. Browning, two daughters, four sisters, one brother, seven grandchildren, and three great grandchildren.

Friends were received at the Durst Funeral Home and services were conducted at the Hoyes United Methodist Church by Rev. Ellis Harvey. Interment was in the Hoyes Cemetery.

Mrs. Wilhelmina E. (Minnie) Browning, 74, of Star Route #1, Oakland, passed away on Monday, August 1, at the Garrett County Memorial Hospital.

Born August 7, 1902 in Eckhart, Md., she was the daughter of the late Frederick W. and Mary E. (Diehl) Holtschneider. She was also preceded in death by her husband, John D. Browning in 1966.

She was a member of St. Peter's Catholic Church and was a 1921 graduate of Towson State College. From 1923 to 1942, she was a school teacher and vice-principal in Baltimore County and Baltimore city. She was a regular member of the Garrett County Historical Society for many years.

She is survived by four sisters and two brothers. Friends were received at the Stewart Funeral Home and a Mass of the Resurrection was celebrated at St. Peter's Catholic Church by Rev. Fr. Martin Feild. Interment was in the Oakland Cemetery.

Published By — THE GARRETT COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY

VOL. 5, NO. 3

OAKLAND, MARYLAND

DECEMBER, 1977

The Reformed Church in Grantsville and Its Pastors: The Early Years

By Rev. Douglas W. Garland

Looking at the modern stone church building on Main Street in Grantsville, one would hardly believe that St. John's Church has had almost 150 years of history as a Reformed preaching point.

The earliest history is a matter of guess work as there are no records prior to 1840. Two early places of worship have been suggested. The first church building in Grantsville is said to have been erected near the cemetery by the Presbyterians for use as a common meeting house. Another remembrance is of a log school house which was used for worship. Within one of these buildings a Reformed congregation came into being in 1830 or slightly before. The date of 1830 is accepted by the denomination.

Religious services were conducted by the Rev. Henry Giese of Berlin, Pa., who was the Reformed pastor for all of Somerset County, Pa., and Garrett County, Md., serving from 1794 or 1795 until his retirement in 1833. He was followed by Pastors Siegmund, Ringier

and Denius. It has been assumed that they followed Giese's practice of ministering to the whole area, Grantsville included. The Rev. William Conrad settled in Berlin in 1844 and Grantsville was listed as one of the six charges under his care.

In 1846 the Grantsville charge was organized. The charge eventually included St. John's in Salisbury, Trinity at New Germany and possibly a church at Addison. The Charge was named after Grantsville which was the site of the pastor's residence.

The first pastor of the Charge was the Rev. Henry Knepper. pastor and dentist. He came to Grantsville from Preston County, W. Va., by way of Kittanning, Pa. His ministry, which lasted until 1852, was marked by a three-fold increase in membership, the organization of the New Germany church. and the erection of the Reformed Church building in Grantsville. The building was erected in 1847. The cornerstone was laid on August 27th of that year.

After a number of improvements through the years and a complete remodeling in 1963, the original cornerstone is still visible on the west side of the building.

The Grantsville Church was considered important enough to host the 1851 meeting of Westmoreland Classis. This was the only time that Classis met in Grantsville. When the Classis was divided in 1871, Grantsville became a part of the newly formed Somerset Classis.

The Rev. John McConnell became pastor in 1853 and served two years. followed a period during which no pastoral leadership was in Grantsville. In June of 1858 Classis granted the Rev. G. A. Fickes a license to preach the Gospel on the basis of his Call to serve the Grantsville Charge. The details of his pastorate in Grantsville are not known: however, in November of the same year he asked that the relationship be dissolved, giving "lack of support" as the reason. Without waiting for a response from Classis, he moved to Fremont, Ohio.

Fickes was succeeded by the Rev. A. B. Koplin. He had taken up residence in Salisbury in 1858; his Call was confirmed in June of 1859. In 1860 he reported five congregations under his care in what had become the Paradise Charge. These included Salisbury, Grantsville, New Germany, St. Paul, and another. With the Pastor residing at Salisbury, attention moved there from Grantsville. Pastor Koplin is said to have given

most of his time to the Wilhelm congregation at St. Paul of which he was the founder. Koplin took another position, being replaced by the Rev. W. A. Gring from 1863 to 1865. He returned to the Paradise Charge, serving from 1867 to 1873. During this period the Grantsville Church received less attention and seems to have been regarded as a "preaching point" by Koplin and Gring.

This would change when the Rev. C. U. Heilman, one of Grantsville's most beloved pastors, arrived in 1874.

I am indebted to a number of sources for the above, including: The History of Pittsburgh Synod, The Rev. David B. Lady, 1920; Pastors and People of Somerset Classis, Committee, 1940; The Wilhelms and the Wilhelm Charge, Committee, 1919; "Historical Sketch", Ruth Keller, 1929.

A New Author Among Us!

Ethel Fike Friend, a member of the Sand Spring Church of God since 1912 and the third generation of her family to worship at the church, has written a story of the church and community. In addition, she has compiled records including a roll of membership (502 names from April, 1878, to January, 1977) which includes names from the tri-state areas of Garrett County, Md.; Gayette County, Pa.; and Preston County, W.Va.; a complete list of those buried in the Sand Spring Cemetery; facts about the Fearer Post Office and many other historical items.

For information Mrs. Friend can be contacted at P. O. Box 24, Bruceton Mills, W. Va. 26525.

Beautiful Hills of Garrett

By Lawrence Sagle

Latrobe's report of 1849 says: "Supply of labor on the line has been abundant, and disturbances among the workmen have not been numerous or serious, although the party feuds among the greater part of the foreign laborers render the maintenance of peace among them insecure...were it practicable to enforce the prohibition of the use of ardent spirits (made a clause in all contracts) upon or near the line, the chief cause of all the brawls which happen would be removed. Every effort is made to effect this object, but with only partial success as harbors for those who vend the poison are so readily found in that wild country, and our own citizens in the vicinity of the work are, unhappily, too ready to engage in a business, the large profits of which appear sufficient to render them indifferent to the evils which it brings not only to the consumers but often, indeed, directly upon their own persons and property."

The town of Oakland, nearly in the center of The Glades, came into being when Isaac McCarty, who owned the land, learned in 1849 that the B&O would be built through "Yough Glades." He thereupon laid out the site for a town community of 64 lots. McCarty and his wife, Ann, deeded to the railroad company lot No. 45 and a building in Oakland for \$500 on July 27, 1856.

The first house erected on the

plot at Oakland was the railroad depot. The town grew rapidly and because of the climate was soon considered a good place for a summer resort. High on the summit of the Allegheny mountains, 2,372 feet above tide water, Oakland was named because of the heavy and splendid oak timber that originally covered the site. It had an atmosphere noted for its purity and healthfulness.

Oakland was incorporated as a town in 1862. It became the county seat of Garrett County in 1872 by a narrow margin of 63 votes. In the fall and winter of 1875-1876 a movement was made to create another county by the division of Garrett, sponsored by the northern portion of the county, but the Project failed because the Legislature concluded that further subdivisions of the State was not necessary. The County was then only five vears old, having separated from Allegany County in 1871, and had been named for the president of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, John W. Garrett.

The Thayer Tavern was one of the first houses erected in Oakland, and was built by John M. Thayer, of Grafton, who had a contract for grading that portion of the B&O running through the Glades. The first hotel in Oakland was built by White and Burton and was called "The Glades." This hotel burned down in 1874, and was rebuilt in 1879. It was a popular resort in its time, as Oakland

GARRETT COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY Founded in 1941 OFFICERS 1977-78

President Robert J. Ruckert Vice-President .Dr. Harold C. Ashby

Sec'y-Treas...Mrs. Carl M. Cathell Asst. Sec'yMiss Edith Brock Corresponding Sec'y—

Mrs. Paul T. Calderwood CuratorMrs. Lewis R. Jones BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Mrs. Charles L. Briner, Mrs. David Broadwater, Thomas B. Butscher, Mrs. Walter Swauger, Randall R. Kahl, Mrs. Vernie R. Smouse, Mrs. Charles F. Strauss, Jesse J. Walker.

EDITORIAL STAFF

Editor Bradley A. Stewart Mg. Editor Paul T. Calderwood Assoc. Editors .. Robert J. Ruckert and Walter Price.

HISTORICAL CONTRIBUTORS

Mrs. Lewis R. Jones, Mrs. Robert Proudfoot, Marshall G. Brown, Mrs. Charles F. Strauss, Miss Alice Howard, George Fizer, Robert J. Ruckert, Dr. Raymond McCullough, Paul T. Calderwood, George H. Hanst.

THE GLADES STAR

PUBLISHED quarterly by the Society at Oakland, Md. Entered as second-class matter March 12, 1942, at the Post Office at Oakland, Maryland, under the Act of August 24, 1912.

PRINTED by the Sincell Publishing Co., Inc., Oakland, Maryland. FOR SALE by the secretary and at the Ruth Enlow Library. Single copy, 75 cents.

MEMBERSHIP: All persons interested in the Garrett County

area are eligible.

The membership fee is \$3 for individual and \$5 for joint (husband and wife), renewable annually and four issues of this quarterly bulletin, THE GLADES STAR, is included with each membership. Life membership is \$100.00.

was only 232 miles from Baltimore, and The Glades hotel served meals to passengers on the railroad before the days of the dining cars. This house had a national reputation and was commodious and elegantly furnished. The hotel was sold in 1909 and demolished shortly thereafter.

President J. W. Garrett and officials of the B&O had foreseen the possibility of developing The Glades as a splendid summer resort area, but the Civil War delayed these plans. When the war was over, Garrett planned to build a string of hotels along the railroad, including two in The Glades.

The first spot selected was Deer Park. A hotel was built and opened for guests on July 1, 1872. In 1887 two large wings were added. The hotel was located in a beautiful park of 400 acres of the "Peace and Plenty" land tract adjoining the village of Deer Park, six miles from Oakland. Cottages were built on the grounds and some were occupied by such prominent persons as President Garrett and Senator Henry G. Davis of West Virginia. The resort was reached by express trains from Baltimore in less than eight hours and from Cincinnati in 11 hours.

The hotel was situated on a slope of one of the most attractive valleys on the summit of the mountain, facing to the southeast with a background of heavy timber. Between the hotel and the railroad was an attractive lawn, with tanbark walks and drives, and studded

with pavilions, pagodas, and rustic benches. At night, when there was no moon, the grounds were brilliantly lighted. The hotel was supplied with every conceivable modern appliance (of its day) for the convenience of its guests. It had its own gas and electric plants and water system. Its sewerage and sanitary arrangements were the best that engineering practices of that day could provide.

Located in the midst of beautiful and romantic mountain scenery, and possessing pure atmosphere, delicious water, and charming surroundings, it presented peculiar attractions for those in search of a spot in which to recuperate in the hot season. During the warmest nights, when it was impossible to sleep in the city with comfort, temperature at Deer Park was seldom more than 58 degrees.

Boiling Springs, about two miles from the hotel, issuing from the rocky heart of the mountain, had a daily flow of 150,000 gallons, and was used to supply two large swimming pools, one for the exclusive use of women and children, and the other for men. The water temperature was regulated by a complete system of heating. There were also Turkish and Russian baths connected with the swimming pools. A supplementary amusement building and casino provided billiard and pool tables and an immense bowling alley. Vehicles of all kinds were furnished, from dog cart to tally-ho, and good horses were available for either driving or riding. Accommodations were also provided for horses and vehicles brought by guests to the park. There were excellent roads for cycling. Tennis courts, ball grounds and golf links were also provided on the spacious grounds.

Deer Park water as a table water had no equal, and, by analysis, was absolutely pure. It was highly recommended by leading doctors. The spring was encased in a wire house securely locked and roofed to prevent impurities from falling in. The B&O always served this bottled water on its dining cars.

In its heyday, Deer Park was the host to many celebrities. In 1886, President and Mrs. Cleveland spent their honeymoon there. President Harrison and his family spent the summer of 1889 in the Spencer cottage. J. W. Garrett, president of the B&O, died in his cottage at Deer Park Sept. 26, 1884.

The railroad discontinued operation of the hotel in 1911. The property deteriorated and passed through several owners until it was purchased by a lumber company. The buildings were torn down in 1944 and the park oaks were sawed into lumber.

The B&O built its second hotel at Oakland in 1876. Here too, as at Deer Park, the hotel was spacious with verandas where summer visitors spent pleasant hours in comfortable chairs. As in the other hotel, the rooms were large, with high ceilings. There was a mantel and grate in every room, so that during cool weather fires could be lit at any

time.

The hotel was built on a mountain slope in the town and was shaded by handsome trees. The Deer Park and Oakland hotels were connected by telephones. There were frequent interchanges of visits between the guests of the two hotels, and the season at both was always bright and animated.

J. G. Pangborn, in his "Picturesque B&O," published in 18-83, has this to say about the season at Deer Park and Oakland: "The character of the guests at Oakland and Deer Park has since the opening of the resorts been strictly of the highest order. The old aristocratic families of Baltimore, Washington, and Philadelphia have for many seasons spent he summer in the Glades and of late years Western people have become attached to the locality, and not a few of the best-known families make the season at Deer Park and Oakland. The result is that the social aspect at either of those places corresponds with that which is found at only a few of the summer resorts, and the friendships established during the season very often last for life."

The Oakland hotel was abandoned by the B&O in 1907, and was torn down in 1911.

If the Oakland and Deer Park hotels were the epitome of gracious living during the nineties and for about ten years after, it was at Mt. Lake Park "where the action was." Mountain Lake Park, more than two miles east of Oakland, occupied about 800 acres of the glades

and oak forests. Embraced in this tract, and adding the one touch necessary to complete the perfect arrangement of nature, was Mountain Lake. It covered 40 acres. Its shores were wooded and it was well stocked with fish.

Here was the site of the Mountain Chautaugua, established in 1881 and every summer the scene of considerable activity. Every comfort was supplied for the visitor. More than 200 cottages and houses substantially built, comparing favorably in design and architectural beauty with the suburban homes of the large cities, were situated in locations well chosen for their attractiveness. with verandas, cozy rooms, modern sanitary plumbing, and lighted by electricity, offered exceptional comfort for their occupants. There were also four first-class hotels fully equipped in the modern style, with exceptional cuisine, spacious verandas, and bathing facilities. In addition, there was a score or more of excellent boarding houses.

The Tabernacle and Assembly Hall were erected in the spring of 1882 and the first Camp Meeting was held in July. The Assembly House was built in early 1885. Finding the Tabernacle inadequate, they widened it in 1894. Then in 1900, the large magnificent Auditorium was built. In 1894 the lake was enlarged, and in 1896 the Hall of Philosophy was dedicated.

Among the numerous activities at Mt. Lake were a School of Liberal Arts, School of



The photo is of the Henry Wiley Boarding House at Cleveland City which is near Grantsville. Taken near the turn of the century it would be interesting to know which people were travellers and which ones were residents. The boarding house also served as a post office.

Philosophy, Kindergarten, School of Domestic Science, etc. Thirty-three lectures were given each summer in the Auditorium, and the lectures included such famous men as William Jennings Bryan, Sam Jones and Samuel Gompers.

The Auditorium had a seating capacity of about 4,000 and embraced all of the modern architectural features that applied to that type of building. The acoustic properties were remarkable. One charm of the immense structure was the absence of interior posts.

Adjoining the Auditorium was the Assembly Hall. This building was 80 feet long and 40 feet wide, and was provided with six large classrooms used by the Chautauqua for its summer schools.

The Park was conspicious for the character of its patrons. No liquors were sold, bought or used on the grounds, and the sanctity of the Sabbath was maintained.

William Jennings Bryan first gave many of his famous lectures at Mt. Lake Park. President Taft often listened. It was also there that Dr. Russell Conwell, president of Temple University, delivered his famous "Acres of Diamonds" oration, and DeWitt Talmadge, Billy Sunday and other famous evangelists were heard. One has only to recall the sessions of this successful Chautauqua, with their lectures, caricaturists, mimics and wits, Shakespearian recitals, etc., to be convinced of the excellence of the programs and the prominence of the different artists from all sections of the globe.

The structures, and other property owned by the Mountain Lake Association, were presented to the Foreign Mission Board of the Methodist Episcopal Church in 1930, through the influence of Dr. John F. Goucher, founder of Goucher College in Towson, Md., who was at that time head of the church's missionary activities in America and principal stockholders in the Mountain Lake Association.

The association continued to hold stock in the religious center until 1940, when it was transferred from the Methodist group to an interdenominational group, known as the West Virginia Training School, an orphanage and mission corporation operated by about 15 different religious enterprises.

In 1946 the owners said that the Tabernacle had fallen into disuse since the decline of Mt. Lake Park as a Methodist center and summer resort, and decided to "get what they could from the sale of lumber." The amphitheater was demolished and sold for scrap.

The building known as "Old Auditorium," the first building erected on the site, was destroyed by fire on July 21, 1891. Also, the Allenhurst Hotel, a landmark of Mt. Lake Park for 60 years, was destroyed by fire Feb. 13, 1955.

Thus passed into history the activities that made "The Glades" famous in its day.

People just stopped going.

Oakland celebrated its centennial in August 1949, and President White of the B&O delivered a lengthy speech. It was a brave gesture on the town's part, an optimistic look into the future, but the glory of the Glades as a summer resort was long gone. The luxurious hotels are no more. Modern highways and the automobile have erased travel by train and have stepped up the tempo of living.

No longer do the natives of the mountain towns and villages see the splendid passenger trains of yore. All are gone. Of the two remaining trains each way, only one goes as far as Cincinnati, where a connection may be made to St. Louis. The other, which carried the last sleeping car in that region, terminates at Parkersburg, W. Va. Both will stop at Oakland in each direction, but the traffic is light.

Garrett County is sparsely settled, most of the eastern portion being taken up by the Savage River State Forest. Between Route 40 in the extreme north, and Route 50 in the extreme south, there is but one east and west highway of any importance. This road mainly follows the route of the B&O. From Bloomington to Altamont, then through Oakland to Terra Alta, W. Va., less than ten miles from Oakland, the western boundary of "The Glades." It is at Terra Alta, 2,557 feet above sea level, where the B&O plunges down the mountain on the tortuous Cranberry Grade to the valley of the Cheat River, a

Childhood Memories of "Old" Oakland's Christmas Are Recalled

The following article appeared in "The Republican" in December of 1974 and was written by Eleanor G. Robey, White Plains, Maryland, daughter of the late Mr. and

drop of 1,157 feet in twelve and a half miles. The small towns between Oakland and Terra Alta, such as Hutton, Corinth and Hopemont, never figured greatly in the fashionable summer season.

The main north and south highway is Route 219, traversing the western part of the county. Oakland sits astride the crossroads, enjoying such traffic that they may bring to the town, but perhaps dreaming of the glorious past that is gone forever.

But Oakland still struggles to cater to vacationers. Deep Creek Lake was impounded in 1925 as a hydro-electric project. About 8 miles from Oakland, it is the site of many summer cottages and affords good fishing and boating. And with the area under snow each year for 30 to 60 days, skiing conditions are favorable and attract sizeable parties of outdoorsmen.

The B&O has operated excursion trains in recent years to Oakland, such as the Autumn Leaf Specials, and, when conditions were favorable, ski trains. But the splendor of the erstwhile hotels at Oakland, Mt. Lake Park, and Deer Park are a sad, fond memory.

Mrs. Joseph T. Glotfelty, Sr., who resided south of Oakland. Many folks have seen this area change in the past five or ten years, but when reading this article one really appreciates just how much change there has been. All the business and shops which Ms. Robey mentions are no longer in operation.

Today the whole world seems to be yearning "for the way we were," so, as one's preparation for a modern holiday season gets under way, the mind clicks back to the recollections. Of childhood Christmases past I think that many of my own fond memories of my Old Oakland Christmas may be enjoyed by other Republican readers.

As a country child in Garrett County, just after the turn of the century, the big trip "to town" prior to Christmas was most memorable. Days of work went into that occasion. Fat, beautifully dressed turkeys had been prepared for the customers and were in big shiny, zinc tubs setting in the running water of the Spring, in the milk house though, where the sparkling water kept them chilled and moist, but unfrozen. Fresh sausage, liver pudding and "pon hos" had been prepared in the nights after the hog butcherings had been completed, and the white, firm lard settled in big crocks and jars, ready for weighing out. Slabs of fresh spareribs and rolls of roasting

tenderloin of pork were also ready to take to customers, as were jars of fresh mince meat.

Finally the day came. It started early, about 5 a.m., when the sounds of may parents' voices mingled with the odor of fresh stovefire smoke, floated up stairs from the kitchen, breakfast got under way by lamplight. Really, the anticipation of the day's excitement took away part of my appetite. Soon the big bob sled, with clean, fresh, fragrant straw in its bed, and the sleigh bells jingling on the horses, Sally and Lizzie pulled up to the back gate. Bliss Hahn was driving, and high in the back of the sled. sacks of fresh oats were piled to drop off at Alvey Kelley's Livery Stable. The big spring seat was near the front of the sled. My father and Mr. Hahn would ride there. Big laprobes and blankets were spread over the straw and warmed brick were put in as "foot warmers." All of the produce that was to go to market was loaded in the back of the sled. Last, Mama. my sister Margaret and I got into the sled behind the seat, snug in the robes. We stopped at The Little Red House where Mrs. Hahn and Bob, who was then a tiny child, joined us, and off we went. The sun was barely up over Sollar's Woods, it was very cold and the snow was quite deep.

In about 20 minutes we reached Oakland, which at that time was reached by crossing the R.R. at Collins crossing, up the steep hill, at the road to Cranesville and into town.

First the grain was dropped off at The Livery Stable and then we picked up Aunt Mollie Gonder, and her box of delicious Christmas cakes that she always took to her girlhood friend, Mrs. Gilmor Hamill. As she visited and left her gift we took the produce ordered for the season by The Semmes and Gilmore Hamills and others. I recall that Semmes had a special building where his hams, turkeys, and other game were hung to age and to keep chilled. After several stops we picked up Aunt Mollie and back down town we went.

There were the stops at Mr. Townshend's and Mr. Creutzburg's stores. They smelled so good, and it was fun to watch the coffee grinders work, and to see Mr. Creutzburg, in his big white apron, cut the meats on his big, clean butcher block. We bought some groceries there and then climbed the tall steps to Townshend's. Then over to the Hart's dry good store, where Mr. Hart unrolled the goodsmelling bolts of yard goods for measuring, and where another raft of amazing things made memories: the Victorian Thread cases, the bolts of laces, braids and the buttons were of unending wonder. Next there was a stop at Hyde's Jewelry, where the happy and affectionate welcome of Mrs. Hyde was a joyous interlude.

We stopped next door at Sturgiss Pharmacy where Heinz was serving hot cups of "the new" bouillon, made from cubes. They were just being put on the market.

The store stop that seems most vivid to me was that at Davis' Hardware. Here (where the dime store is now located), one went up the several steps landed in derland...many round tables arranged with seemingly endless displays of colorful china, glassware and other Christmas trade merchandise. Here I bought a little glass dish for a nickel, as a gift for my mother, and Mr. Davis, the Rev. John M. gave my sister and me each a calendar plate, their advertising gift for that year.

Another stop at Lauer's Bakery, for the now non-existent coconut strap candy. Then, with my hand firmly in my father's we went to Leather's Harness Shop. Oh, the unforgetable smell of the wonderful new leather. the unforgettable awesomeness of that big flake horse that graced Mr. Leather's shop! Here my father bought for me my first, and only pony bridle, black with long reins, tied with a leather thong, but which he later retied in a fancy, round knot, which even today remains in my memory as the Alpha and Omega of knot tying. I used that pony bridle until I went to college, and most generous portions of my tongue were taken off on its bit, on cold mornings, when in preparation for riding to school (there were no buses then)...I would test the bit with my own tongue to assure that it was not cold enough to take the skin off the pony's tongue. That bridle was such a proud purchase.

Then we walked over to

Helbig's Mill where Mr. Hahn was waiting with the sled. We all rode up to Aunt Mollie's house where we got warm. enjoyed cups of hot tea and samples of her most delicious Christmas cakes and cookies. Then Mama, Margaret and I went next door to Miss Scott's Millinery store, and climbed those stairs to another wonderland, hats in glass cases came into view, as the door, with its tingling bell, opened to admit us. Baskets of plumes, ribbons and trimmings were everywhere. Miss Scott sat working in her rocking chair by the stove. Miss Scott had trimmed for my mother a special hat, with a Bird of Paradise, as decoration. It was to wear to a wedding in Ohio. For me, Mama bought an unforgettable hat of red and white spiraled felt, Robin Hood style, with a red feather, as trim. It was the final complement of my beloved red bearskin coat. Before we left Miss Scott went into her living quarters and brought out for me a lovely little Pink Lustre jar, with a lid and matching saucer, which I still have.

My own grandchildren now tell me that my childhood pictures resemble the painting of The Little Girl With the Watering Can. If I did resemble that child, it must have been that my childhood appearance evoked in others the feelings, such as looking at that painting always evokes in me, for it seemed everywhere I went, someone was especially nice to me. I do wish that all of today's children might know such happy



adult reactions to children.

Finally, again snug in the sled we headed homeward, but last we had to stop at the Depot, as No. 55 pulled into the station to get from it the gallon of fresh oysters that our good friend Mr. Betts had put on the train in Baltimore that morning.

The sun was low in the West when we finally got home. I can remember sitting with my feet warming in the oven, my pet cat Clover snuggled in my arms, watching my mother prepare the delicious ovster stew for our supper, which like breakfast was eaten by lamplight. I can still recall how all right with the world everything seemed as the ovster stew steamed in Grandmother Browning's lovely old deep blue soup bowls, with their little floating crackers and minced parsley.

Two other events seemed the crowning glory of every childhood Christmas. On the Sunday nearest Christmas there was the Sunday School Entertainment at The M.E. Church. Rev. Davis and Cousin Eva Hinebaugh presided over that. After the program the name of each child was called. As that child marched forward it was given a box of candy and received a gentle pat on the head from Rev. Davis.

Then always there was Christ-

mas morning. Like a Miracle, a lovely Hemlock stood in the bay window in the sitting room, shiny with its ornaments, the gifts piled underneath. and high at its top shone The Star, that everlasting symbol of all the Hope, the Love, and the Faith that The Shining Star of Bethlehem—forever shed on enraptured children, at The Blessed Time of Christmas.

More Interest in Meshack's Book

Meshach Browning's book, "Forty-four Years in the Life of a Hunter", has been so popular that two reprintings have now been made and both are completely exhausted.

We have had recent inquiries from people wanting to know if any are available and if someone would be willing to sell a copy. Mrs. Lorna H. Reed, a greatgreat-granddaughter of Meshach, of 823 Homewood Drive, Painesville, Ohio 44077, would be happy to have a copy.

In the future a new printing could be done if enough interest would be generated in its publication. If members and their friends feel they would be interested in the book's third printing, write the editor at 32 S. Second St., Oakland, Md. 21550 and let him know.

— Published By — THE GARRETT COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY

VOL. 5, NO. 4

OAKLAND, MARYLAND

MARCH, 1978

First Garrett County History Being Printed

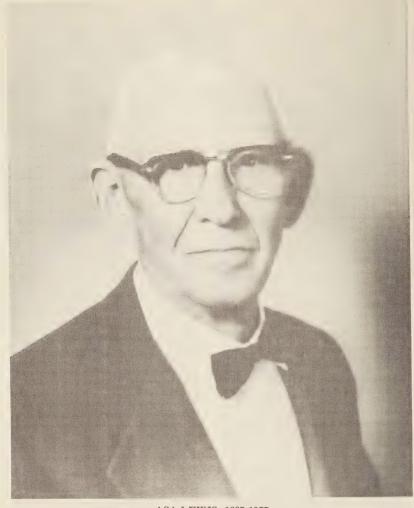
The first written history of Maryland's most western county is now being printed and will have the title Garrett County -A History of Maryland's Tableland. The history is being published by the Garrett County Bicentennial Committee after more than three years of work by many persons to help bring the concept to the reality of a published book. The history represents the writing and compilation of Stephen Schlosnagle, of Accident, who was assisted by seven older persons working as a History Editing Committee.

The contract authorizing the printing of 2500 copies as a first edition was made on February 1, 1978, between the Bicentennial Committee with Chairman B. O. Aiken signing for the publishers, and George A. Smith, Jr., Vice President, McClain Printing Company, signing for his firm to print and deliver the finished book. This action took place in an executive session of Committee officials and members with Mr. Smith at St. Mark's Lutheran Church, Oakland.

The book will be hardbound and have over 400 pages. There

has been a careful selection of 70 some pictures to help portray the story of Garrett County. The book's dust jacket is illustrated on its front with an original line drawing of Kaese's Mill by Mrs. Adeline Sincell Ruckert. The back of the dust jacket will show the official Garrett County flag that was designed in 1972 by Mr. Aza Stanton. Garrett County -A History of Maryland's Tableland, will be indexed by Mrs. Bessie D. Price, who indexed Volumes 1, 2, 3 and 4 of The Glades Star.

The advertising flyers distributed by the Bicentennial Committee offer a saving to the public in a pre-publication price of \$10 per copy plus 50 cents for postage and handling when the book is ordered by mail. This special price will be good until September 1, 1978. After that date Garrett County - A History of Maryland's Tableland will be sold for \$12.50 with 50 cents additional for postage and handling when ordered by mail. All orders for the book and direct sales will be handled by Mrs. Maxine Broadwater, Ruth Enlow Branch Library, Grantsville, Md. 21536.



ASA LEWIS, 1887-1977

Editor's Note: The following article was an autobiography written by Mr. Lewis before his death. While going through his personal papers in his desk, Mrs. Lewis came upon the article which may be of interest to the readers of The Star.

Some of the members of my family have suggested that since I have retired that I should write about myself. However, it seems to me that most of the

things that have intimately affected my life could not be of much interest to others, not only that but to write my autobiography would make me a very uninteresting egotist.

Geneology has never been a very interesting subject for me. My grandparents on my father's side came from Virginia, and that great grandfather, a black-smith, settled in the Swallow Falls area.

My grandfather, Samuel Teets, on my mother's side, was of Dutch descent. His wife Catheryn VanSickle also suggests Dutch descent. Grandfather. Samuel Teets. was among the members who were building the Methodist church at Blooming Rose. Having made many trips to the Pine Swamp for lumber, he greatly admired the country. Later moved his family from Chestnut Avenue to the Pine Swamp (Much later named Cranesville Swamp) when mother was a small girl.

My father, Joseph F. Lewis and Alice Elizabeth Teets were married November 19, 1885 by Rev. Adolphus Friend at Blooming Rose.

I was born in a large summer hotel where the Oakland-Cranesville road crosses Muddy Creek, near what was then called the Browning Dam.

The first fifteen years of my life were spent in this summer hotel. It was destroyed by fire on Easter Sunday April 1903. This was an enormous loss to the family. A large addition to it had just been completed. Water had been piped from the hill across from Muddy Creek. every bedroom was equipped with hot and cold running water. The water was heated by a coil of pipes in a stove. My father worked out the whole plan, although he had never seen this kind of work done. His schooling was very limited, yet he kept all his business records well written.

My memories go back to the time when father built the mill dam and sawmill at the place

where we years later installed out electric power plant. I estimate father must have started this new dam about 1895. It washed out in 1956. I remember the mill was ninety feet long, the upper story area for sawing plastering lath, the lower story was the shingle mill room. Many of the logs were cut on the mountain, hauled to the water bank by horses and floated to the mill. I remember the thrill I got by nailing a bunch of the logs together and riding them down stream to the mill. I was old enough to bunch shingles and lath ready for transportation.

In 1903, a few weeks after our home burned, father bought from Thomas Haigh, the Tom Browning house and farm. We lived in this house about four years. In 1907 my parents had completed the building of the present house, which we occupied in the fall of that year.

During 1906-1907 father sent me to stay with my uncle H. B. Lewis at Mt. Lake Park so that I could attend better school.

During the summer term of 1907 I attended teachers' normal at Oakland for six weeks, and received a Certificate to teach school. I was assigned to Hoves Run, Md. where the is now located. Received \$27.00 per month and paid \$15.00 for board. I thought I had an excellent job. Mr. Sines would have charged me more for board, but I always walked across the mountain and spent week ends at home. Do not suppose I ever went two times in the same path. I knew the general direction. At this time

GARRETT COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY Founded in 1941 OFFICERS 1977-78

President Robert J. Ruckert Vice-President .Dr. Harold C. Ashby

Sec'y-Treas...Mrs. Carl M. Cathell Asst. Sec'yMiss Edith Brock Corresponding Sec'y—

Mrs. Paul T. Calderwood
CuratorMrs. Lewis R. Jones
BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Mrs. Charles L. Briner, Mrs. David Broadwater, Thomas B. Butscher, Mrs. Walter Swauger, Randall R. Kahl, Mrs. Vernie R. Smouse, Mrs. Charles F. Strauss, Jesse J. Walker.

EDITORIAL STAFF

Editor Bradley A. Stewart Mg. Editor Paul T. Calderwood Assoc. Editors .. Robert J. Ruckert and Walter Price.

HISTORICAL CONTRIBUTORS

Mrs. Lewis R. Jones, Mrs. Robert Proudfoot, Marshall G. Brown, Mrs. Charles F. Strauss, Miss Alice Howard, George Fizer, Robert J. Ruckert, Dr. Raymond McCullough, Paul T. Calderwood, George H. Hanst.

THE GLADES STAR

PUBLISHED quarterly by the Society at Oakland, Md. Entered as second-class matter March 12, 1942, at the Post Office at Oakland, Maryland, under the Act of August 24, 1912.

PRINTED by the Sincell Publishing Co., Inc., Oakland, Maryland. FOR SALE by the secretary and at the Ruth Enlow Library. Single copy, 75 cents.

MEMBERSHIP: All persons interested in the Garrett County

area are eligible.

The membership fee is \$3 for individual and \$5 for joint (husband and wife), renewable annually and four issues of this quarterly bulletin, THE GLADES STAR, is included with each membership. Life membership is \$100.00.

the Kendall Lumber Co., had a narrow gauge railroad from our bridge on Muddy Creek to Friendsville. Father sold them some timber.

The summer term of 1908 I again attended normal school at Oakland.

The school year 1908-1909 I taught the Black House school (sometimes called Frankhouser school) which was in sight of Cranesville, W. Va. Only three miles from home I walked it and kept the entire \$30.00 for a nine month term. That is, we were paid only for the months taught.

During the summer of 1909 I attended my first term at West Virginia Wesleyan at Buckhannon. Studied English, arithmetic and Latin.

The school year 1910-1911 I taught at Swallow Falls, only three miles from home I was able to save board money, returning to Wesleyan and graduated from Academy in June 1914.

Continued to go back to Wesleyan and would have graduated June 1918 but at the beginning of fall term contracted typhoid fever. The doctor said, "you go home at once."

Before I had recovered, I received a notice to appear before the draft board, and before I had fully recovered I received a notice to appear at the draft board at Oakland, which I did on New Year's Day 1918, to go to Camp Meade.

New Year's I arrived at Camp Meade. There was a scarcity of fuel and bedding. Sometimes I went to bed in full marching order; with all my clothing on. We also carried firewood for kitchen — a good distance from the barracks.

February 1st, was transferred to the 312 field artillery-battery C. We soon started hiking five miles to the rifle range. After five days I had won first place in our battery. At 100 yards lying prone in one minute I got eleven shots with ten hits.

At 200 yards — over sandbags I made 10 hits in one minute — out of ten shots.

At 300 yards — off hand, got five shots out of ten bulls eyes. I simply was named Dan Boone. Along with good luck.

March 1st was sent to the school of topography, this lasted one month.

In April I was in the hospital with scarlet fever. The doctor wanted to remove my tonsils but I choose to get back soon to my battery.

First of June I got my first 5 days pass to go home. With two days spent traveling, the three days at home soon flew by.

Sunday July 14, we left camp, arrived in Philadelphia that evening. At 9:00 that night we left port in the English boat Mesaba. It was a stinking little freighter, had recently been used to haul cattle or horses.

The thought of sea-sickness would not bother me, but it wasn't long until I had joined the rest of the soldiers, feeding the fish.

The fifteenth day out we were met by an escort that gave us plenty of excitement, shooting at submarines with depth bombs. The Mesaba was torpedoed on its return to the U.S.

Wednesday July 31st after 17 days on board we arrived at Liverpool. After a train ride and hike, we arrived at Camp Romsey — Rest Camp. No supper — later poor eats next-day.

The coming Sunday we marched seven miles to South-hampton. Bully beef, bread for dinner, with coffee only for supper. The next day we went to the port at Southhampton. At 8:30 p.m. went aboard the boat called The Yale. No lights allowed anywhere. The floor was our sitting place. They say the English Channel is only twenty-miles wide, we never got off the ship until morning.

Wednesday we hiked to Rouen, took the train southward to Lathus — a province of Vienne. Camp life at Lathus was the same every day. Reville at 5:45 a.m., two slices of bread — a spoonful of syrup — spoonful of rice — cup black coffee. Infantry drill forenoon and afternoon — followed by washing clothes, swam and shaved.

We reached camp La Courtine on Sept. 1st.

This was, (as told to us), one of Napoleon's artillery camps. Here we had artillery practice. Shooting from hill to hill. We spent 76 hard days here. Shooting from hill to hill was interesting.

November 20th we reached Letracy — marched to Lanty, a small town, most of the people had deserted the town to get away from the Germans. Having badly sprained my ankle I was marked quarters for

several days.

January 1st was given two weeks pass to spend the time at a hotel in the French Alps. The name of the town was Allevard. All expenses were paid at the hotel, but I had to travel the best way I could. Traveled by way of Bologne, Dijon from there to Lyon and later to Nimes where I visited the old Roman arena. When I finished my stay at the hotel I learned that my outfit had moved near St. Mihiel. The next day I found C Battery of the 312th. The captain called the battery out, my rifle was not, I told him my rifle had been misplaced while I was away on pass. I was given an old rusty rifle to clean up for inspection for the next day. I did my best to fill orders and was excused for obedience to orders.

In January our camp at Rupt was not a very enviable place. Kitchen was in an old barn. My bunk in a little shed formerly for cattle.

My obedience to orders paid off well. Our Congress passed a law that soldiers with two or more years of college work would be permitted to attend an European University. I made application, was sent to the University of Toulouse, France.

I left Rupt February 28th; arrived at Toulouse March 5th. On the trip I got acquianted with John C. Weurich of Cumberland.

While at Toulouse I visited Lourdes and other places including three days in Paris. Just outside of Paris at the American Cemetery of France, I heard President Wilson deliver the Memorial address 30th of May.

I received my discharge at Camp Lee.

While working at Sparrows Point I met with an accident. Lost my balance, fell 60 feet, landed on concrete basement. That put me into Maryland General Hospital for some months.

Returning to Wesleyan, with my credits from the University Toulouse did one term at Wesleyan I graduated in 1924.

Beginning Sept. 1925 I taught the following three years at Kitzmiller High School. Second year as assistant principal, third year as principal.

Beginning second year, Edna and I were married. I too, enrolled at the University of West Virginia the summer term.

The citizens of Kempton were interested in getting a high school for advanced education for the boys and girls. Through the leadership of Ray Hubb — Supt. of Mines, F. E. Rathbun — Supt. of Schools of Garrett County — Gov. Nice of Maryland, the sixth high school of Garrett County was made possible.

The fall of 1928 we were transferred to Kempton. I was principal of the high and elementary schools for thirteen years. After different summer terms I received a M.A. at West Virginia University.

While at Kempton our three children came into our home. These were our happiest years. We did not have much of a house, but a happy home.

The crowning events — were when the children graduated from the various schools: Lynn

from Wesleyan, Marshal, University of Tennessee Ph. D.

Elaine from University of Maryland; the Maryland University School of Nursing; and Carolyn from St. Mary's Seminary and West Virginia Wesleyan.

The autobiography was found, by his wife, in his desk drawer, which he had written after retirement.

In Memoriam

Earle D. Dodge, 83, of Rt. #4, Martinsburg, W. Va., died January 1, 1978 at Kings Daughters Hospital.

Born February 4, 1894 in Garrett County, he was a son of the late James S. and Virginia H. (Chisholm) Dodge.

A retired Westvaco employee he was a life member of the society.

He is survived by his widow, a daughter, a son, three sisters and one brother.

Lawrence W. Brenneman, 73, of Bittinger, died December 1, 1977 at Memorial Hospital in Cumberland.

Born at Bittinger, he was a son of the late Simon P. and Susan (Klotz) Brenneman. His wife, Mary H. (Broadwater) Brenneman, preceded him in death.

Mr. Brenneman was a retired farmer, carpenter and maple syrup producer. He had been a regular member of the society since 1970.

Surviving are a daughter, two brothers, two sisters and two grandchildren.

The man Who Makes

A STUDY OF HIS

APPE ARANCE

Is the man who best appreciates the detail of the tailoring we turn out The workmanship passes without a question, the fit is naturally a matter of course. but the shape we mould into the gar ments give them a character that finishes them of and makes the satiraction of the owner complete.

plete.
Allthis is a bid for your next tailoring or er. We know we can make you the best clothes you ever wore Wewant you to know it. That ordes the best and only sure way to settle he question.

JAMES BROCK,

Dixon Building,

Oakland, Maryland.

This is a copy of an ad clipped by Mr. Robert B. Garrett from **The Republican** newspaper sixty years ago on March 15, 1917.

The Dixon building stood where the H-P store stands in 1978 at the corner of Second and Green streets.

Mr. James Brock, tailor, is said to have been a member of the British troops serving as cavalry in the famous "Charge of the Light Brigade."

This military disaster, caused by the troops acting under unreasonable orders from military superiors, occurred during the Crimean War in 1854 when the cavalry charged the Russian lines.

The incident is memorialized in Tennyson's poem.

HELP THE EDITOR!!!

Articles are at a premium and we are always in need of them. If you have an historical story or other article which may be of interest to the readers of **The Star**, please send it to the Editor at 32 S. Second Street, Oakland, Md. 21550

Early Methodists In Oakland, Md.

In 1849 the town of Oakland was laid out. The lots were surveyed by James Armstrong on land belonging to the McCarty family. The town was named by Ingaba McCarty. In 1850 Edward McCarty deeded lots 43 and 44 to the Methodist Episcopal Church. At the June 1850 session of the Western Virginia Conference the "Oakland and Snowy Creek Mission" was established.

Our early Church records show the list of members as they were in 1853. This list is for the entire Oakland Circuit. The records list the members by the various "classes" or preaching places. The extent of the Oakland Circuit can be seen by observing the list of classes; in addition to the Oakland class are the following: West Union (early name for Aurora). Arnold's Class, Stemple Ridge Class, Ryan's Glade (spelled "Ryonds"), Bethlehem, Salt Lick, Cranberry Summit (early name for Terra Alta), Armstrong's Mill, Glade Valley, Henry Hammil's Class, Samuel Beavers' Class, Lishes Class.

The following list of names of the Oakland Class includes 31 white and 2 colored members: Wm. Loar, Class Leader; Isaac McCarty, Recording Steward; Ann McCarty, Hannah Armstrong, Mariah Armstrong, Haddon Armstrong, Ellen Devecmon, Ingaba McCarty, Rebecca McCarty, Eliza J. McCarty, Volonder B. McCarty,

Martha Thayer, David McCarty, Hannah Thayer, Ann Gilpin, John Junkins, Elizabeth Junkins, Elizabeth Lower, Wm. Ashby (spelled "Ashpy"), Rachel White, Daniel R. Brant.

Colored Members: Fanny Massa, Rachel Massa.

White: Catharine Townshend, Helen Ashpy (Ashby) James W. Dixson, Elizabeth Junkins, James Turner, Martha Turner, Ann Mariah Armstrong, Louisa E. Townshend, Geo. Bosely, Eve E. Root.

Apparently a parsonage was started in Oakland shortly after the town began. A receipt in our old record book states:

"Received Oakland, March 3rd, 1857 of Revd. A. Bower Thirty Dollars as part pay on amount due me by the parsonage on Oakland Circuit.

(Signed) S. L. Townshend."

MINISTERS OF ST. PAUL'S UNITED METHODIST CHURCH, OAKLAND, MARYLAND

Methodism in the Oakland area started about 1825. Services were held in homes in the "McCarty Acre" section south of the present town. The first ministers were apparently from the Somerset (Penna.) Circuit; by 1829, ministers of the Allegany Circuit were serving here. Among the early ministers were John B. West, Rev. Strickler, Rev. Robertson, William Butler, John Tannyhill, N. P. Cunningham.

In 1849 the town of Oakland was laid out. In 1850 Edward McCarty deeded lots 43 and 44 to Trustees "for the sole use of



A History of Maryland's Tableland Garrett (ounty

By Stephen Schlosnagle and the Garrett County Bicentennial Committee

National Road and the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad across this tableland marked the This is the first written history of Garrett County, Maryland, the state's most western region. It tells the story of buckskin hunters, of landed settlers, and how the routes a nation followed to its destiny of freedom. The book portrays also those persons who came to stay, to cherish their hard-earned heritage, and to pass it on to their children while they laid the foundations of today's vigorous society.

This book meets the need and desire of many for a history of Garrett County. The author, Stephen Schlosnagle, of Accident, Maryland, is a young scholar who was assisted and guided by an editing committee of seven more mature older citizens. The committee not only acted as advisors, they carefully checked all parts of the book to make sure that it measured up to high standards. Over seventy carefully selected pictures supplement the work of the author and committee. It is presented with great

Sarrett County—A History of Maryland's Tableland is bound in attractive cloth. It is indexed with bibliography and comes with an illustrated dust jacket. The prepublication price until Sentember 1 1078 is \$10 when KOAL III

ORDER BLANK

Name
Street or Box Number
City, State, and ZIP
Check for \$is enclosed forcopies.

Mail orders to:

Mrs. Maxine Broadwater Ruth Enlow Branch Library Grantsville, MD 21536



the M. E. Church and Congregation of Oakland." At the June 1850 session of the Western Virginia Conference the "Oakland and Snowy Creek Mission" was established.

1850-52 Jesse Freeland

1852-53 Spencer King

1853-54 M. M. Eaton

1854-56 William Smith

1856-57 Adam Bowers

1857-59 D. O. Stewart

1859-61 Ashford Hall

1861-63 J. J. Dolliver

1863-64 Spencer King

1864-65 M. V. B. White

1865-66 R. M. Wallace

1866-67 Charles King

1867-70 J. M. Powell

1870-72 R. M. Wallace

1872-73 J. L. Clark

1873-75 J. P. Thatcher

1875-77 J. A. Fullerton

1877-79 Benjamin Ison

1879-80 H. C. Sanford

1880-83 S. E. Jones

1883-85 M. W. Rider

1885-86 J. Engle

1886-87 W. J. Sharps

1887-88 J. W. Bolton

1888-89 C. J. Trippett

1889-91 C. E. Clark

1891-94 G. W. Kepler

1894-98 S. K. Arbuthnot

1898-1901 R. B. Ward

1901-02 Asbury Mick

1902-04 Hezekiah Scott

1904-09 J. B. Workman

1909-11 G. R. Williamson

1911-13 A. B. Riker

1913-16 Archibald Moore

1916-17 J. H. Howard

1917-21 W. M. Shultz 1921-23 Bernard Gibbs

1923-25 J. C. Buckley

1925-27 Archibald Moore

1927-28 A. D. Craig (died)

G. S. Baggett

1928-30 B. T. Trevey

1930-32 J. W. Dawson 1932-39 W. S. Patterson

1939-45 Minor Sprague

1945-52 Denver C. Pickens

1952-58 W. S. Patterson

1958-61 Charles Godwin

Lawrence Sherwood 1961-

Notes Of Interest: About 1852 the McCarty log church on the farm was torn down and its best timbers used in building a frame church in the new town of Oakland. . . In 1875 this Church was enlarged; meetings were held in the Memorial Church (now St. Matthews Epsicopal) from August 22 to October 24, 1875 when the remodeled Church was dedicated by Rev. J. W. Webb. . . On June 21, 1891 President Hutchinson of West Virginia Wesleyan College, Buckhannon, W. Va. laid the cornerstone for a new Church: this Church was dedicated Sept. 27, 1891 by Dr. A. Norcross (Cost: \$7,700.00): the Bell was donated by Dr. J. Lee McComas. . . Pipe organ was purchased and installed about 1903. . . In 1935. part of the 1891 Church was torn away and the main part moved to the present corner site and remodeled and enlarged; dedication services were held April 5, 1936. . . The parsonage of matching design was built at about this same time. . . In 1955-56 the Educational Building was erected: dedication services by Bishop Fred G. Holloway were held October 29, 1961. . . Lot 39 (adjoining the original lot on Oak Street given by the McCarty family) was purchased in the Fall of 1969.

Engineer Loses Life In Train Wreck

By Robert B. Garrett

In our search for events that have affected the lives of Garrett County people, I found the following account of a train wreck on the West Virginia Central Railroad which is now the Western Maryland Railway. It was printed on December 4, 1902, in the Parsons Advocate, a weekly published at Parsons, W. Va. The story tells that the wreck claimed the life of John Jankey, the train's engineer.

John Jankey came to Deer Park with his parents from Piedmont. He grew up in their home in the village. Before he went to work for the WVC Railroad company he had worked for H. G. Davis (later Senator Davis) at Deer Park, or at least on the tramroad Mr. Davis had in operation from his sawmill at Swallow Falls to the B&O siding at Deer Park. Mr. Jankey had also worked for the Baltimore and Ohio railroad around its famous Deer Park Following the wreck of the train that caused his death, Mr. Jankey was buried at Elkins, W. Va. The newspaper heading on the wreck is unusual for its length:

"Tuesday Night — Train Ran Away. Track Wet and Slippery and the Brakes Would Not Hold. Train Kept the Track for Four Miles. When it Came to the Big Curve it Pitched Over. The Engine and 21 Cars Demolished.

"The big grade between Thomas and Hendricks (Tucker County, W. Va.) has another big freight wreck to add to its

history. And another Engineer heroically stuck to his post of duty until death. It was much the same old story over again. It has happened several times only a little diversified. The train was descending the grade with 28 loaded cars. At an unknown point the crew began to realize that the train was going too fast. All hand brakes were applied. The Engineer put the airbrakes on full form, but the Fireman said that he had but 25 pounds pressure. On and on, faster and faster, the train came rushing down the grade.

"Fireman L. J. Cross decided to jump off as the only means of saving his life. After the train had run over three miles at a high rate of speed he did jump off, going over the bank a considerable distance. receiving only a dislocated shoulder, and a few bruises. On like mad rushed the heavy train until it struck the well known big curve on the fill across Big Run. Here the pressure of the speed of the train was too much for the rails on the outside of the curve. The rail broke. The engine went straight on as though no curve had been there. 21 cars followed. Off the track they went into the ravine, which is about 60 feet deep. The cars were all mashed to pieces in a manner that can hardly be imagined. They looked like rubbish had been piled along the tracks.

"Engineer John Jankey was on the train when it went over.

(before) the Fireman had jumped off that as Engineer he would stick to it (his train) a while yet. And that was only a little above the curve. At 8 o'clock this morning (December 4, 1902, — Thursday), his body had not been found, but it is likely under the debris near the (engine) cab. Seven cars remained on the track. In the caboose were Conductor James Brown; Fireman Deck Harvey. and another brakeman whose name we did not learn. They were not injured. Alva Wolf of this town, Front Brakeman. jumped or was thrown down the bank, on the opposite side from where the wrecked cars landed. His ankle was sprained and he was otherwise jarred up considerably, but he was not seriously hurt. Fifteen of the cars that were wrecked were old ones loaded with cinders. One car was loaded with coal and one with bark (very likely tanbark). The others were loaded with lumber. "The accident happened about

He had told the Fireman when

4:00 p.m. (Tuesday, December 2, 1902). The wreck-train went through here (Parsons) to the scene about 9:00 p.m. and took 100 laborers to the wreck. Another train with doctors and some of the railroad officials, among them Assistant General Manager Bower, went through about 11:00 p.m. This train also had food for the laborers. The regular evening train due here at 7:25 did not get here until after 6:00 Wednesday morning. About 40 men were working on the cinders and rubbish, looking

for the body of the Engineer."

Mr. Jankey had a brother William (Bill) who worked as a fireman for the B&O railroad. He was promoted and came back years later from the Fairmont area to Deer Park where he died.

Editors Note: Mr. Garrett, former associate editor, had prepared this article for the Star prior to his death on July 8, 1977. BAS

Valuable Research Books Received

Four books entitled Western Maryland Materials in Allegany and Garrett County Libraries have been received for the Society's library.

This book was compiled and edited by Mr. Douglas O. Michael who is Director of Learning Resources at Allegany Community College. It is a comprehensive listing of materials available in the libraries of both counties.

There are 1,066 main entries, arranged alphabetically. There is also a subject index.

This work was the idea of the Allegany Community College's library staff and most of the work was done by many volunteers. Partial funding was received from the Allegany County Bicentennial Committee, The Maryland Bicentennial Commission and the Allegany Community College.

All concerned are to be congratulated for bringing this valuable book into being.

Pioneer Path

Seven miles of what was once a major highway for buffaloes, Indians, and traders through Garrett County again has become accessible to today's generation.

Several years ago Loch Lynn Boy Scouts, following the route George Washington traveled 180 years ago (1784), cleared brush from McCullough's Path in an effort to give hikers something of historical significance to stretch their legs upon.

Under the leadership of Scoutmaster Melvin Sisler, and guided by local historian Felix Robinson and Forrest Welling, the Scouts vigorously attacked underbrush and fallen trees to uncover vestiges of the age-old trail.

The first day some seven miles of the path had been reopened, counting part of a county road which straddles the original route.

According to research done by the late Capt. Charles Hoye, the path was first known as "The Great Warrior Trail" until a trader by the name of McCullough began doing business with the Indians. Friendly "naturals" were few and far between in those days and any dealing with them, especially in the matter of firearms, was looked upon with considerable disfavor by settlers.

The story goes that the settlers responded to the McCullough-Indian rifle deals by catching McCullough near Little Crossings and thrashing the daylights out of him. McCullough allegedly lit out on his path and was never seen again in these parts.

The settlers had plenty of reason to be concerned about Indians with itchy trigger fingers. Not more than a mile or two from McCullough's Path near what is now Corinth, W. Va., a grim example of Indian marksmanship occurred in 1778. James Brain and several members of the Powell family living along Snowy Creek were victims of an Indian massacre; Brain being shot, and two Powell boys slain by tomahawks.

McCullough's Path meanders diagonally from the south-east to the north-west of Garrett County, coming from Winchester and Moorefield where McCullough was from, and heading toward the Ohio river. It cuts into Garrett between Stever and Gorman, runs through Ryan's Glade to Yough Glade, cuts across Route 219 just north of Gortner, crosses the Youghiogheny River near the confluence of Little Yough thence to Muddy Creek and the Cranesville Pine Swamp. Here the path divides, one fork going to Dunkard's Bottom (Camp Dawson) on Cheat River, and the other fork to Cuzzart, Bruceton, and on to McCullough's Landing on the Monongahela.

Washington records in his journal that the path was trodden out by buffaloes, used by Indians and when the Indians abandoned the Potomac Valley in 1730, white traders and settlers used it to reach western Virginia. Washington traveled

over it on horseback in 1784, returning from his trip to the West. The Glades Star. September 30, 1948, states that the path never became a wagon trail. However, the late John O'Haver who lived along the Fingerboard Road west of Oakland, not far from the path, was of the opinion that wagons did use the trail and was able to point out parallel ruts to prove it. Wherever the trail crossed marsh land, the wagons would head for the ridges, meeting the trail again on solid ground.

Mr. O'Haver helped the Scouts to a section of McCullough's Path which lies at the base of Snaggy Mountain near Gum Spring, and here the scouts began blazing trail again. As a sidelight he pointed out what is believed to be the largest red oak in the county, a real giant measuring 29 feet around the base. He explained that the tree was purposely left standing because of its immensity when the area was cut over some years ago.

It was the intention of the scouts to place markers on the trail to assist hikers in finding it. Hiking along the path is easy, following a line of least resistance as the buffaloes did, but it is not the least bit difficult to get lost. The markers, of course, will remedy this.

Participating in the project were Terry and Larry Kelly, Gary and Wiley Welling, Michael and Wayne Callis, Kyle and David Sisler, Michael Weeks, Michael Raleigh, David Turney, John Simpson, and Ben Sincell, all of Loch Lynn and Mt. Lake Park.

Note: The markers have not been placed to mark the path. It is my opinion that the trader was Samuel McColloch. He was one of the very early settlers in the Winchester area of Virginia. He was a Major in the French and Indian War and led a relief militia body to Fort Henry (Wheeling) on the Ohio river. He was cut off from his men and escaped from Indians by jumping his horse over Wheeling Hill which is a precipitous height overlooking Wheeling Creek and the Ohio river. I doubt if he was ever caught at Little Crossings on the east edge of Grantsville and had angry settlers "thrash the daylights out of him." Doesn't seem logical that it was more than a tall tale told of a man of Major McCulloch's daring and ability to handle himself.

In Memoriam

Mrs. Kathleen T. Weiprecht, 77, of Beall Street, Cresaptown, died December 14, 1977 in the Cumberland Nursing Home.

Born in Deer Park, she was the daughter of the late Benjamin T. and Margaret (William) Thrasher. Twice married, both her husbands, Earl D. Cooper and Frederick J. Weiprecht, preceded her in death.

She was a member of the Eastern Star and Ladies Shrine in Washington. She was a regular member of the Garrett County Historical Society. She is survived by a brother and three step-daughters.

Facsimile pages of Garrett Co. Telephone Directory, July, 19

DIRECTORY

RULES AND REGULATIONS

--OF THE--

GARRETT COUNTY TELEPHONE COMPANY.



W. A. SMITH
PRESIDENT AND GENERAL MANAGER.

MAIN OFFICE







HOYES, M

Officers and Directors

W. A. SMITH, President and General Manager Hoyes, Md. D. S. CUSTER, Vice President, Friendsville, Md. C. V. GUARD, Secretary, Friendsville, Md. J. ARTHUR DEWITT, Treasurer, Hoyes, Md.

Directors

W. A. SMITH, Hoyes, Md.

JOSEPH H. McCROBIE, Oakland, Md.

M. MATTINGLY, Hoyes, Md.

C. V. GUARD, Friendsville, Ma. WM. MILLER, Accident, Md. J. M. DURST, New Germany, Md.

Office Hours

Summer Season, 7:00 to 12:00; 1:00 to 6:00; 7:00 to 9:00. Winter Season, 8:00 to 12:00; 1:00 to 5:00; 6:00 to 8:00. Excepting Oakland 7:00 in the morning to 10:00 at night.

Message Rates

Iditional charges will be made where es must be sent for.

Connections

nnections are made with the Western land Telephone Co., giving direct comication with Cumberland, Frostburg, Mt. ge, Lonaconing, Westernport, Piedmont, all other stations on the above named

. The Somerset County Telephone pany connecting Somerset, Meyersdale, twood, Salisbury, Ohio Pyle, Connells-, Pittsburg, and other points in Somernd Fayette counties, Pa. The Consolid Telephone Co., connecting Terra Alta, twood, Grafton, Fairmont, and other is in West Virginia. Also connections the Eglon Mutual Telephone Co., The Ial Telephone Co. of Bittinger. Also Connecting Telephone Co., giving us aleysburg and other points in Fayette ty, Pa., and points in West Virginia.

les Governing the Use of Telephones

ways keep receivers on hook when not

in use. Neglect of this will result in premature exhaustion of batteries.

Always take receiver down and ascertain if line is in use before ringing.

When you are called answer promptly; the party at the other end is waiting.

Do not blame operator when kept waiting; the delay is because the party called does not answer.

After using the line always ring phone once as a signal to Central office that you are through with the line.

In calling for central be patient—your call will be answered in turn.

Be brief in your conversation with centrals as they have other duties to perform.

All business matters take precedence.

Conversations are limited to three minutes. Any one talking over that time extra rates will be charged.

Children not allowed to use the phone except for transacting actual business messages.

No immoral language allowed on any line. No music allowed on any line during busi-

ness hours.

Telephones are for the exclusive use of the parties owning same.

Others using phones must pay same, rates as are charged at Central Stations. This rule will be strictly enforced and the cost of the message will be charged to the owner of the phone.



Bull Tongue Plowpoint



A few years ago a plowpoint was uncovered in a field near the present H-P Stores warehouse in Loch Lynn Heights. It had been handmade from a 12inch long piece of iron and hammered into the rough shape of a bull's tongue. Thus the name. The plowpoint was 4 inches wide at the butt (which is the upper end) and drawn down to a slightly curved point for breaking the ground in plowing. It weighed 6½ pounds. This rare agricultural artifact was given to the Garrett County Museum by Mr. Edward R. O'Donnell in 1972

Mr. O'Donnell referred to the field where the plowpoint was found as "Major Alderson's Meadow." He explained that the plowpoint was likely made by an Oakland blacksmith. The field was owned by Mr. O'Donnell when the plowpoint was found and this was once a glade

bordering the Little Youghiogheny river. He remembers this field as filled with many grassy hummocks and low bushes. He stated that only a plow of great strength could break up such ground. The "bull-tongue" point was bolted to a heavy shank fashioned from tough locust wood which would stand up to the job. Mr. O'Donnell explained also that Major Alderson must have owned a team of oxen well adapted to such rugged plowing.

The military title of "Major" conferred upon Joseph C. Alderson was earned or assigned in the Confederate Army during the Civil War. It is known also that Major Alderson had accompanied a party of churchmen and others who rode through Hoye's pasture to choose the present site of the town of Mountain Lake Park across the railroad tracks opposite Loch Lynn Heights.

At that time in 1881, Major Alderson also bought 213 acres of ground across the tracks and opposite Hoye's "Big Pasture." He paid \$10 per acre for his land. He established the town of Loch Lynn Heights on this tract in later years. The bull-tongue plowpoint used to break ground in Major Alderson's meadow played a vital part in preparing ground for all pioneer American farmers in the Appalachians and made it possible to grow crops.

— Published By — THE GARRETT COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY

VOL. 5, NO. 5

OAKLAND, MARYLAND

JUNE, 1978

Annual Business Meeting Held

The 37th annual meeting of the Garrett County Historical Society was called to order by Bob Ruckert, President, at the Deer Park Community Volunteer Fire Department community room on Thursday, June 19, 1978.

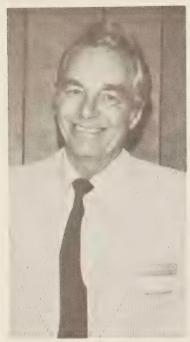
Seated at the head table were President and Mrs. Robert Ruckert, Judge and Mrs. William B. Yates, Judge and Mrs. Lewis R. Jones, Pastor and Mrs. Richard A. Seaks and Mitchell and Dorothy Cathell, Secretary-Treasurer.

After the invocation by Pastor Seaks of St. Mark's Lutheran Church in Oakland, President Ruckert introduced Judge Jones who acted as the Master of Ceremonies for the evening. The first order of business was the reading and approval of the minutes of the last meeting followed by the treasurer's report. The year began with a balance of \$451.82 and saw receipts of \$7,967.67 and expenditures of \$4,992.24. This leaves a balance of \$3,427.25.

Mrs. Mary Jones, curator of the museum reported that the insured value of the artifacts in the museum is now at \$28,000 up from \$10,000. Many new items have been added to the collection and progress is being made on the restoration of a 1750 loom.

Mr. Ruckert gave the president's report and informed the gathering that the Bicentennial Committee will be assigning the copyright to the Garrett County history they are publishing, to the Society. He also reminded the members that only a limited number of "Brown's Miscellaneous Writings" are available. Mr. B. O. Aiken, commented on the publication of the Garrett County history entitled "Garrett County, A History of Maryland's Tablelands" and said the manuscript is in the hands of the publishers and it shouldn't be much longer before the copies are available. Advance copies may be ordered from Mrs. Maxine Broadwater, c/o Ruth Enlow Branch Library, Grantsville, Md. 21538. The cost \$10.00 plus 50 cents if mailed. After September 1, 1978 the price will be \$12.50 plus 50 cents for mailing.

Dr. Harold Ashby, chairman of the nominating committee, reported the following nominations: Secretary-Treasurer,



JUDGE YATES

Mrs. Carl M. Cathell: Assistant Secretary, Miss Edith Brock and Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. Paul T. Calderwood; Board of Directors, Jesse J. Walker, Mrs. Walter Swauger and William A. Shirer. A motion was made to close the nominations which was duly seconded and passed. The Secretary-Treasurer, Ass't. Secretary and Corresponding Secretary have terms of two vears and will be up for reelection in 1980 and the Board of Directors have three year terms and will be balloted on again in 1981.

Following the reports, Master of Ceremonies, Judge Jones, introduced the speaker, Judge William B. Yates. Judge Yates serves on the district court bench in Dorchester County, Maryland and resides in Cam-

bridge, Md. A graduate of the University of Maryland and its Law School, Judge Yates is an avid collector of American Indian relics and consequently his talk was entitled "Indian Artifacts in Maryland." Maryland is indeed "America in Miniature" and the stories. words and phrases used by the Judge shows just how diverse Maryland can be from the mountains to the "sho." Words like "pungie," " bacca stick," "sho'man,", etc. and stories about a town called "Pot Pie" and people named "Uncle Sack" and "Willie" blended together to show the color of Eastern Shore Maryland.

As early as 350 B.C., evidence can be found of an Indian settlement in Ohio. The Adena Indians dominated this area from 350 B.C. to 300 A.D., during which time they migrated many times. In Dorchester County, the Sandy Hill Mound was located by accident. It was a most important Indian find and contained between 100 to 150 graves. Many artifacts were found there and Judge Yates had several items on display. During the migration of this tribe they used the Monongahela River and travelled the Potomac River Basin, perhaps, they used the Great Warriors or Mc-Cullough's Trail which passes through Garrett County.

Following his very informative and interesting talk, the Judge was presented with a set of bound volumns of "The Glades Star." There being no further items of business, the meeting was adjourned.

In Memoriam

Weston W. Friend, 61, of Swanton, Md. died Sunday, May 21 at the Garrett County Memorial Hospital in Oakland, Md.

Born in Deer Park, he was a son of the late John B. and Mabel M. (Chadderton) Friend, Sr.

He was a member of the Swanton Otterbein Methodist Church where he was lay speaker and Sunday School teacher. He was a member of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen and had been a regular member of the Garrett County Historical Society since 1969.

Surviving are his widow, Mrs. V. Eloise (Newlon) Friend; two daughters, Mrs. Patricia A. Pancake, New Creek, W. Va., and Mrs. Crystal O'Brien, Elkins, W. Va.; two sons, Maj. Gary D. Friend, Aurora, Colorado and Dennis W. Friend. Riverdale, Md.; three sisters, Mrs. Eileen Warnick, Baltimore: Mrs. Florene Tichnell, Walnut Bottom, Md. and Mrs. Pauline Romesburg, LaVale, Md.: three brothers, James W. Friend, Culver City, Cal., Leroy R. Friend, Swanton, and John B. Friend, Jr., Wichita, Kansas and seven grandchildren.

Services were held at the Swanton Otterbein United Methodist Church and interment was in the Georg Cemetery, Swanton.

Mary R. Speicher, of Hyattsrille, Md. formerly of the Accident area, died April 21, 1978. She was the daughter of the late Jonas A. and Albertha (Miller) Speicher.

She attended elementary and high school in Accident and graduated from Frostburg State College in 1925. She was a school teacher for four years. She had been employed by the Garrett County Health Department and was a charter member of the Garrett County Chapter of the Business and Professional Women's Club, She retired from the National Institute of Health in 1971. Miss Speicher was a regular member of the Garrett County Historical Society.

She is survived by three sisters; Mrs. Mae Yost, Accident, Mrs. Bess Browning, Brackenridge, Pa. and Mrs. Nellie Kleinklaus, Camp Springs, Md.

Mrs. John H. Williams, 74, of 16 South Second Street, Oakland, died March 20 at the Memorial Hospital in Cumberland.

Born in Kitzmiller, she was a daughter of the late Dorsey M. and Julia (Lesh) Harvey.

She was a retired school teacher with 52 years of service in the Garrett County school system. Fifty of those years she served as the principal of the schools where she taught. She was a regular member of the Garrett County Historical Society.

She is survived by her husband John H. (Jack) Williams; three sisters, Mrs. Bertha Junkins, Morgantown, W. Va., Mrs. Bessie Martin, Somerset, Pa. and Mrs. Virginia Chapman, Akron, Ohio; and one brother, Russell Harvey, Morgantown.

GARRETT COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY Founded in 1941

OFFICERS 1977-78

President Robert J. Ruckert Vice-President .Dr. Harold C. Ash-

Sec'v-Treas...Mrs. Carl M. Cathell Asst. Sec'y Miss Edith Brock Corresponding Sec'v-

Mrs. Paul T. Calderwood Curator Mrs. Lewis R. Jones BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Mrs. Charles L. Briner, Mrs. David Broadwater, Thomas B. Butscher, Mrs. Walter Swauger, Randall R. Kahl, Mrs. Vernie R. Smouse, Mrs. Charles F. Strauss, Jesse J. Walker.

EDITORIAL STAFF

Editor Bradley A. Stewart Mg. Editor Paul T. Calderwood Assoc. Editors . . Robert J. Ruckert and Walter Price.

HISTORICAL CONTRIBUTORS

Mrs. Lewis R. Jones, Mrs. Robert Proudfoot, Marshall G. Brown, Mrs. Charles F. Strauss, Miss Alice Howard, George Fizer, Robert J. Ruckert, Dr. Raymond McCullough, Paul T. Calderwood, George H. Hanst.

THE GLADES STAR

PUBLISHED quarterly by the Society at Oakland, Md. Entered as second-class matter March 12. 1942, at the Post Office at Oakland. Maryland, under the Act of August 24, 1912.

PRINTED by the Sincell Publishing Co., Inc., Oakland, Maryland. FOR SALE by the secretary and at the Ruth Enlow Library. Single copy, 75 cents.

MEMBERSHIP: All persons interested in the Garrett County

area are eligible.

The membership fee is \$3 for individual and \$5 for joint (husband and wife), renewable annually and four issues of this quarterly bulletin, THE GLADES STAR, is included with each membership. Life membership is \$100.00.

Letters Of Interest

Dear Member(s), Greetings!

Dues for the ensuing year, ending June 30, 1979, are now due. You are receiving this notice early, due to enclosing it with the banquet announcement. to save postage.

Please send or hand \$5.00 to Mrs. Paul T. Calderwood, P. O. Box 3026, Deer Park, Md. 21550, or to the Ruth Enlow Library at Oakland or at Grantsville, Md.

As you know, membership is \$3.00 per year for one person, or \$5.00 for husband and wife, as joint members, receiving only four issues of the Glades Star. Regular memberships are on a vearly basis from July 1 through June 30.

If we have been remiss in any way, or you have any comments concerning the Society or the Glades Star, please let me know.

Mrs. Paul T. Calderwood. Corresponding Secretary

Dear Mr. Stewart:

It was with love and fond memories, that I read, the Autobiography of Mr. Asa Lewis.

The Kempton that was mentioned in Mr. Asa Lewis' Autobiography was a very unique little mining town.

Kempton had the distinction, of having the town and school located in Maryland, while the post office, was located in West Virginia. It also had the distinction that set it apart from other Maryland towns, of having located on its boundaries, a stone, marking the meeting boundaries of three counties and two states. The three counties

were Garrett County, Maryland; Preston County, West Virginia; and Tucker County, West Virginia, of course the two states being Maryland and West Virginia.

The most important part of its uniqueness was that we had our own little United Nations of people. There were immigrants from Italy, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Austria, Hungary, Ireland, Yugoslavia and Germany. Yes, and people like my family who had to trace their families back a little farther such as having a great uncle who was born without a country as he was born on the ocean vovage to the United States. I also had a great grandmother who was an Indian. I have often said some of my ancestors were here to greet some of my other ancestors, the ones they did not scalp they married. Regardless nationality or ancestry our town was a town of lovely people.

Kempton was considered at one time to be one of the prettiest little coal mining towns in that vicinity as the town had been planned with the streets laid out on the checker board square plan but its real beauty was in the people, they had a special concern and affection for one another, as is shown at the yearly reunions.

With the closing of the mines the town very quickly began to die. The sadness of Kemption is that all that remains of a once beautiful little town is about ten or fifteen houses.

Only in memory can we see

the school playground full of children, while in the springtime, as they trained for athletic feats to be able to participate in the Field Day events which were held at various schools throughout the county; in later years the annual Field Day events were held at Accident, Maryland.

During the summer the children were able to play in the streets, riding wagons and roller skating, of course, we had our chores to do, helping in the vegetable garden, mowing the lawns and taking care of the flowers and the girls helping in the house.

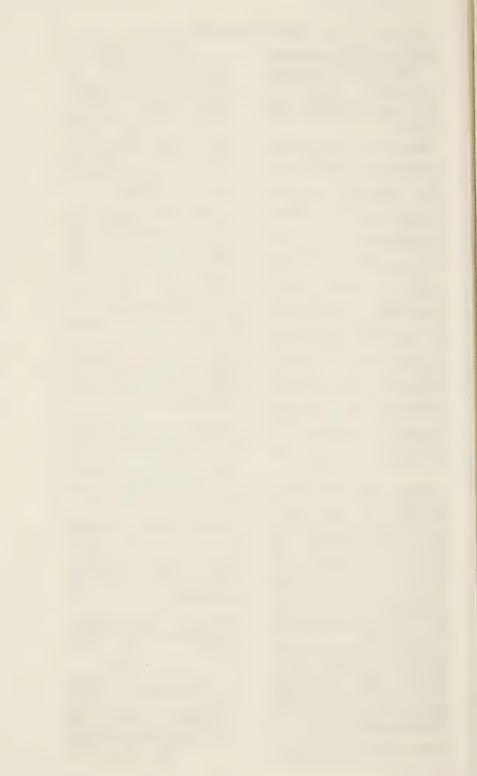
Also, during the blackberry season, many of us would get together and go in groups to pick blackberries.

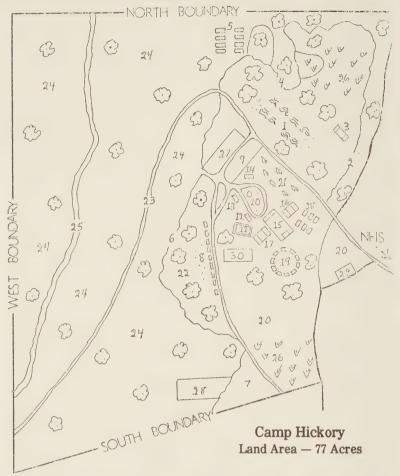
At the close of a summer day, with evening setting in, found many families visiting one another on the front porch or front yards, while the children played tag or run sheep run.

Winter time was a delightful time, playing games in the snow during recess at school, and at night the young people gathering in groups for sled riding until late at night.

My town, our town, Kempton, was a truly beautiful place to grow up in.

Sincerely yours, Mrs. Norma L. (Bowers) Truban 16405 Pointer Ridge Drive Bowie, Maryland 20716 Phone (301) 249-7264





The programs at Camp Hickory are divided into two basic groups: day classes and resident programs, varying in length from three to five days. The day classes include the following activities or lessons: Camp Hickory Orientation, Nature Walks, Animal Tracks and Traces, Animal Characteristics and Classification, Animal Study, Fall Habitats. Soil and Coloration, Leaves Terrariums, Tree and Leaf Identification, Insect Study, Nature Interpretation, Conifer Study, Winter Tree Identification, Flowers, Fruits and Seeds and Inter-relationship of Plants and Animals.

There are several resident programs which take place during the school year. The Sixth Grade Resident Program is held in the fall and spring and includes: Weather Data and Interpretation, Nature Scavenger Hunts, Conifer Identification, Fall — Leaf Coloration and Spring — Buds and Flowers, Insect Study, Field Trips, Soil Study and Bird Band-

CAMP HICKORY LAND AREA

KEY

- 1. Botanical Garden and Arboretum
- 2. Hawthorn Trail
- 3. Apiary
- 4. Fern Trail
- 5. Outdoor Amphi-Theater and Classroom
- 6. Black Gum Trail
- 7. Wild Game Feeding Post
- 8. Boys' Tent Area
- 9. Parking Area
- 10. Camp Hickory Flag Pole
- 11. Swimming Pool
- 12. Pavilion No. 1
- 13. Pavilion No. 2
- 14. Pavilion No. 3
- 15. Interpretive Center
- 16. Girls' Cabin Units
- 17. Boys' Cabin Units
- 18. Girls' Tent Area
- 19. Campfire Circle
- 20. Proposed Arboretums
- 21. Reforestation Area
- 22. Woodlot Management Practice
- 23. Woodland Road To Cove Run
- 24. Forested Area
- 25. Cove Run
- 26. Pine Tree Plantation
- 27. Archery Range
- 28. Rifle Range
- 29. Observatory
- 30. Nature Crafts Tent

ing Demonstration.

Students in the Eighth Grade participate in a four day general ecology and conservation theme program. These students are also exposed to the ecology of Western Maryland and to the duties of a Wildlife Conservation Officer in evening sessions.

Another program is for the Twelfth Grade Advanced Biology students from Northern and Southern riigh Schools. A five day program, in either December or January, the two phases deal with field exercises in forest management and the identification of woody plants in winter. Evening seminars are provided by many area specialists in the fields of Wildlife, Mining and Natural Resources.

In the summer, Fifth Grade students spend five days studying Nature Crafts, Insects, Swimming, Stream Ecology, Honeybees, Nature through hikes, scavenger hunts, etc. Conifers and Astronomy. There is organized evening recreation which includes swimming, campfires, archery and rifle training and many other sports.

A program of environmental education is a pilot program where selected students from the Tenth Grade of both area high schools live at Camp Hickory studying conservation and the environment: its components, interrelationship and man's impact on it.

With some understanding of the concepts and practices of Camp Hickory, it would be remiss not to comment about its founder. Charles F. Strauss. Jr. was born on December 16, 1916, in Gary, West Virginia which lies in the heart of the West Virginia Coal fields. He graduated in 1934 from Thomas. West Virginia High School and prior to attending college, worked three years in the coal mines. The year 1937 saw him enroll at Potomac State College and after completing the two years of study, he transferred to West Virginia University where

A to the second of the second

Action of the control of the control

en of the property of the prop

ne ' p

r re-re rel lege

TO THE THE STATE OF THE STATE O

The first state of the land of

grenoma

hon micertificate to the

6. Mack Gon; Tout 7 Wild'ian ceung Fra

most sapit enameli

1969 अध्यादा मान्याच्या

in Pathon to

tale Carles Catalo Unite

27. Soys Cot a Chile

3. Otels Ten! es

December A discrept

Woodley o Ho

No Tree Periodical Lights — Rothan 11, 31 to Lang

with the state of the state of

to a montant

Figure bas in the contract of the contract of

Figure and the second s

The president community of the community



The Civic Club of Oakland met at the Will o' the Wisp to present representatives of several county organizations with checks. The money was derived from the year's fund-raising activities and will be used by the non-profit recipients to offset operating costs. Pictured, left to right, are Captain Bob Rudy of the Oakland Volunteer Fire Department; Ruth Calderwood of the Garrett County Historical Society; Oakland Civic Club president, Shirley Panther; Helen Carstens of the Northern Garrett County Rescue Squad; and Helen Kahl of the Southern Garrett County Rescue Squad.

Maryland Magazine Talks About Water

In the summer issue of "Maryland Magazine" an article entitled "Maryland's Impending Water Crisis" appeared on page 37. Throughout the article, written by John T. Starr, the author becries the calamity which could befall many of Maryland's residents in the not to distant future, that being a scarcity of water. As the population increases along the banks of the Potomac River, "the national river" is called upon to supply an ever increasing demand for water.

It really wouldn't appear that Garrett County would be involved in a water shortage in Eastern Maryland. And really, only part of the county is directly involved. The portion of the county which lies to the east of Backbone Mountain is considered to be in the Potomac River Basin and contributes a large quantity of water to the metropolitian area.

The supply of water is the first issue which is being considered and with that it mind the Bloomington Dam and Lake Project becomes important in many ways. First, it will be a vast impoundment from which water

can be used to supply the city in difficult times. Secondly, it will provide additional recreational activities which will help to bolster the county economy. Thirdly, as the process to clean up and improve the river begins at its headwaters, so the effort will continue along its course to the city.

An interesting article with many ideas and expressing many problems and concerns for the future of all the citizens touched by the Potomac River and its tributaries.

Letters Of Interest

My dear Mrs. Calderwood:

Our check enclosed for family membership in the Garrett County Historical Society. As Suzie and I grow older, it seems we find less and less time to spend at our "Little Monte Vista." I had hoped that would not be the case. Nevertheless, with our homes in Florida, here in Barrington, and children in California and Virginia (thank goodness for the latter branch!) seemingly only weeks can be spent in Mountain Lake. However, I have never missed a summer in 66 years, at least a part thereof, in beautiful Garrett County. The sincere and warmly wonderful people of Oakland are always so close to my heart and the many summers at Big Monte Vista enfold my most cherished memories. So you see, when the Glades Star arrives. the wonderfully written articles are so appreciated. To you all, continue the excellent work, and I hope in the very near future to take a more positive part in sharing the joys of Garrett County!

> Kindest regards, Nelson Thomasson III

Dear Mrs. Calderwood:

I enclose herewith my check for \$6.00 in payment of my dues for the years 1978 & 1979.

I am indeed sorry I overlooked dues for 1978 and I trust it will not happen again, having been Treasurer for four years for the Thomas Johnson Chapter, D.A.R., and I know what a headache it is to collect dues.

You asked for comments regarding the Society or The Glades Star. As for the Society I have no comments to make except I am not able to attend any functions held since Donald died and I do not have a car as he never taught me to drive, that leaves me perfectly lost. As for the Glades Star, my husband just loved it and I believe I have almost all the copies we received. If I ever to to Oakland I will bring the copies back to the Society as I believe I read in one issue you made a present of a bound edition including a year or so of all the numbers — an acceptable gift I am sure.

Should you ever come to Baltimore I would be happy to have you come see me, in the meantime I repeat I am sorry I neglected to send you my dues for 1978 and trust you will forgive my negligence.

Sincerely, Eleanor Dorsey Ballard

Facsimile pages of Garrett Co. Telephone Directory, July, 19

ACCIDENT, MD.

- 1 Alexander, Edward
- 2 Ault, Geo. F.
- 3 Baugh, Henry
- 4 Becket, Jacob 5 Bittinger, Chauncy
- 6 Bowser, C. C.
- 7 Boyer, Aaron
- 8 Bowman, Joseph
- 9 Brown, Eli
- Brown, Mrs. Emma E., merchant.
- 11 Brown, Harrison 12
- Briscoe, Dr. B. W.
- Collier, T. O. Diehl, Floyd, merchant. 13
- 1+
- 15 Diehl, Jefferson
- 16
- Englehart, John L., merchant.
- Englehart, Mrs. Wm. Failinger, George 17
- 18
- 19 Fisher, Milton
- 20 Fresh, Martin
- Fresh, John H
- Friend, Smith Frazee, William
- 24 Frazec, Lyman
- 25 Frazec, M. E.
- 26 Fratz, Conrod
- Fulk, C. J.
- 28 Georringer, Wm., blacksmith.
- 29 Georringer, John
- Georg, Alex.
- Georg, Philip George, Edward
- Georg, Edwin, blacksmith.
- 34 Georg, August
- Georg, George Georg, William 35
- Glover, Clyde
- 38 Guthrie, C. A.
- Geise, Newton 40 Glass, Solomon
- 41 Hartman, John,
- 42 Harmon, Chas. C.
- 43 Harmon, John 44
- Harmon, John Hanft, C. L. 45
- 46 Hanft, Chas. C.
- 47 Hetz, Christian
- 48 Hoffman, Fred., sawmill man.
- 49 Hoffman, John
- Harmon, Henry
- Hetrick, Adam 52 Hockman, Fred. W.
- Holiday, Harry 53
- 54 Hostetler, David
- 55 Kamp, Lewis

- 56 Kamp, Mrs. Mary
- Kamp, Henry Kahl, John Kolb, John 57
- 58
- 59 60 Kolb, Henry, J
- 61 Krouse, Ferdinand
- 62 Lee, Ezra
- Margroff, Christian 63
- Margroff, Edward H. 64 65
- Margroff, George Miller, M. J., Distiller. 66
- 67 Miller, S. A.
- McGettigan, Francis V. 68
- 69 McGettigan, James
- Northeroft, Frank. 70
- Oester, C. J. 71 72
- Oester, John Pysell, Truman 73
- 74 Paul, Mrs. Treacy
- 7.5 Ravenscroft, Dr. R. A.
- 76 Richter, J. L., Tanner.
- 77 Ries, Fred C., merchant-hotel.
- 78 Rush, Clark
- Rush, R. C. Schroyer, J. W. 80
- Schlossnagle, C. C.
- 81 82
- Sheval, Fred. Skiles, Lloyd 83
- 84 Smearman, Lewis
- 85 Smearman, Joseph
- Snyder, Adam 86
- Speicher, John P. 87
- 88
- Speicher, Jonas A. Speicher, Wm. A. 89
- 90 Speicher, H. J.
- 91 Speicher, H. M.
- Speicher, C. C. 92
- 9.3 Speicher, John
- 94
- Stark, James
- Spoerline, John 95
- Speicher, Conrod 96
- Teats, Silas 97
- 98 Wiltrout, David
- 99 Zehner, Henry
- Zinken, Wm. 1()()

ADDISON, PA.

- 101 Augustine, Jasper
- 102 Augustine, John
- Bird, C. H.
- Deihl, Joel 104
- First National Bank 105
- Glass, Lloyd 106
- Hileman, Marshall
- Jeffreys, A. C. 108

IF YO WANT TO CUT DOWN YOUR BILL

Buy Your Groceries, Staple, Dry Goods, Shoes and Queensware, Glassware from

THOMAS LITTLE

THE LEADER OF LOW PRICES



Every day a bargain day, every sale a bargain Sale, every customer satisfied or money refunded. What I advertise, I sell; and the price advertises it.

"I sell everything you want to huy"

"I buy everything you have to sell"



MAKE MY STORE YOUR HEADQUARTERS WHEN

IN TOWN.

THOMAS LITTLE

OAKLAND, MD.

HAVE BOTH PHONES. === REMEMBER - I WILL NOT BE UNDERSOLD.



109	Lohr, Mrs. Wm. M.
110	Largent Filia Central Office
	Largent, Ellis, Central Office. Lowderbaugh, T. B., M. D.
111	Lowderbaugh, I. D., M. D.
112	Mitchell, W. H., M. D.
113	Null, Thos. E., Hardware.
114	Ross, Robert E., merchant.
115	Ross, Robert E.
116	Wilkins, J. Frank
117	Watson, William
118	Wass, George
	AVILTON, MD.
110	Daniel III .
119	Broadwater, Lewis
120	Broadwater, Bert.
121	Broadwater, Arch.
122	Broadwater, Pat.
123	Butler, Jesse
124	Brown, George
125	Chaney, Horace
126	Chaney, Horace Chaney, Walter Chaney, Charles D.
127	Chaney, Charles D.
128	Custer, Fred.
129	Duckworth, Guss.
130	Emerson, Wm.
131	Fike, Otho S., Commissioner.
132	Garletts, R. E., merchant.
133	Garletts, Orval
134	Garletts, Noah
135	Garletts, Patrick
136	'Hummell, Samuel D.
137	Lancaster, D. W.
138	Lancaster, Burhman
139	Merrill, David M.
140	Michael, Wm. H.
141	Miller, C. C.
142	McKenzie, Raymond
143	McKenzie, Jacob
144	McKenzie, S. S.
145	McKenzie, J. F.
	Joseph, Central Office.
146	Robeson, Joseph
147	Robeson, John F.
148	Kobeson, Herman H.
149	Turner, J. Henry Wampler, Jonas
150	Wampler, Jonas
151	Warren, D. W.

152 Wilhelm, George L.

157 Brown, W. McCulloh 158 Nugent, J. M. BECKMAN, MD. 159 Beckman, Theodore Beckman, Jas. E. 161 Bernard, A. R. Colmer, Clarence Custer, Irven 163 164 Fitzwater, John L. 165 O'Brien, John T. 166 O'Brien, Daniel 167 O'Brien, James O. 168 Pritts, Mrs. Aaron BITTINGER, MD. Beachy, C. C. Beachy, Silas C. 170 Bittinger, Mrs. Solomon Brenneman, Edward S. Broadwater, Perry H. 173 17+ Bowser, Cornelius 175 Hetrick, John 176 Legeer, Michael 177 Ralston, Mrs. Sallie BLAINE, W. VA. 178 Harvey, Claude 179 Harvey, Sally 180 Harvey, Alfred Moore, J. B. Rafter, Mrs. J. H. 181 182 183 Sollars, Mrs. Thomas Smith, R. A., merchant 184 185 Wilson, Daniel

Wilson, J. H.

187 Kirkpatrick, Mrs. E. J.

BROOKSIDE, W. VA:

BAYARD, W. VA.

— Published By — THE GARRETT COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY

VOL. 5, NO. 6

OAKLAND, MARYLAND

SEPTEMBER, 1978

Notes On The Writing Of The Garrett County History

by Steve Schlosnagle

I was born on November 20, 1953. My parents are John and Marie Schlosnagle, Accident, Maryland. I have one sister and two brothers: Elaine, Eric, and Stanley.

I was raised on a dairy farm near Accident, Maryland, and attended Accident Elementary and Northern High Schools. At Northern I served as chief editor of the school newspaper, The Viking, which won first place honors in statewide newspaper competition among Maryland high schools in its enrollment category in 1971. I graduated valedictorian in June, 1971.

I attended the University of Maryland, College Park, under a full four-year university scholarship from September 1971 until June 1975. I majored American History minored in English Literature. In 1974-1975 I wrote a bi-weekly column for the college daily, The Diamondback, and was elected to membership in the Kappa Phi honorary Phi society. I also served as captain of my dormitory intramural volleyball team. I graduated

from the University of Maryland with high honors and a Bachelor of Arts degree awarded by the School's Division of Arts and Humanities in June, 1975.

In September 1975 I was hired by the Garrett County Social Services Department with the support and endorsement of the County Bicentennial Committee and the Board of County Commissioners to research and write a county history as part of Garrett County's American Bicentennial celebration. My original commission was for a period of seven and one-half months: this was eventually extended to a period of ten months. I paid for office space out of my own salary during this time; I also purchased my own materials (Paper, pens, recording tapes, maps, etc.). I began work September 1, 1975, and completed my initial research by the following February.

By the end of June, 1976, I had exhausted my second and final funding extension from the Social Services Department, and it became clear to me that a county history would not and could not be published during the Bicentennial year. I, as well as other members of the Bicentennial Committee, had simply underestimated the amount of time needed to produce a viable county history. I decided to take a break from my work for purposes of perspective, and vacationed in Europe for a period of 45 days.

I completed work on the first draft of Garrett Green (my original title for county history) on my own time and expense from mid-August, 1976, until March, 1977. In late March and early April, 1977, I met on numerous occasions with a seven-member book committee selected from the county Bicentennial Committee to iron out differences of opinion and fact. Our work was completed by early April. On April 13, 1977, I submitted my final draft of Garrett Green to the Garrett County Bicentennial Committee chairman, Mr. B. O. Aiken. The editing committee changed the original title to Garrett County. A History of Maryland's Tableland, which became available to the public in October, 1978.

It was my privilege and pleasure during the time I spent on the Garrett County history to meet and work with various county residents. Miss Arlene George of Accident did an admirable job of typing the original manuscript from my handwritten draft free of charge. Mr. Robert B. Garrett of Deer Park acted as an invaluable reference check on names and dates. Mr. Paul T. Calderwood of Deer Park was kind

enough to introduce me to several older county residents. Among others I interviewed in taped conversations, I especially enjoyed talking to Mr. and Mrs. Orval Glotfelty of Bittinger, Mr. Robert B. Garrett of Deer Park, and the Jim Wellborn family of Accident. Mrs. Walter Price of Mountain Lake Park did an excellent job of indexing the final volume. Mrs. Maxine Broadwater of Grantsville was quite kind in reviewing her photography collection with me. Mr. B. O. Aiken of Accident served as the guiding spirit of the project throughout its completion. I could go on and on in naming those persons who provided me with encouragement and support - they're simply too numerous to mention.

It might be of interest to some to note that I currently reside in San Francisco where I'm pursuing a career in editing and publishing.

Star Included In Directory

"The Glades Star" will again be included in "Ulrich's International Periodicals Directory." The directory is used by librarians, publishers, and other associated agencies throughout the world. The listing includes the name of our periodical, the Society as publishing agency, the name and address of the editor and our ISSN number. Our mail subject listing is History and we are in the subdivision of History of North and South America.

The Reformed Church In Grantsville

by the Rev. Douglas W. Garland

As has been stated in a previous article (December, 1977), in the years just prior to 1874 St. John's Reformed Church in Grantsville seems to have been regarded as merely a "preaching point" by pastors living outside the community. In 1874 new life came to the church in the form of the Rev. Calvin Ulrich Heilman.

Born in Lebanon County, Pennsylvania, and educated at Franklin and Marshall College and the Seminary at Mercersburg. Heilman was the epitome of the Reformed Church pastor. He was 34 years old when he came to the Paradise Charge where he served for 10 years. People responded to him; he has been considered to be one of the most beloved of Grantsville's pastors. He fostered interest in the whole program of the Church, Following his time in the Charge he was very involved in educational enterprises, public as well as church related. He served on the Board of Directors of Franklin and Marshall College and on the Board of Regents of Mercersburg College, an academy for boys.

Residing in Salisbury, the Pastor made extraordinary efforts to get to Grantsville for services in the winter. He would come early, start the fire, and prepare for the worship service. He led the hymns in the services. Considering that he was reputed to know only one tune, "Old Hundredth," he must have made up in spirit for what he

lacked in variety. During the funeral service for a Mr. William Stanton 1880, the church floor gave way. It was noted that there was no confusion as the Pastor retained his presence of mind.

Health was a problem for the Pastor toward the end of his pastorate and an assistant was sought. One year the Rev. Mr. Foy, a missionary to China, assisted and in 1884 G. M. Zacharias was present in the parish. Little has been recorded about Foy; Zacharias is well remembered although not for the best of reasons.

Merle De George Fere Zacharias resided in Grantsville and gave most of his attention to St. John's and to Trinity at New Germany. He was a scholar with a partial European education, a traveler, and an eccentric. The latter led to the severing of the relationship in a year's time. One of his eccentricities may have been the fact that he remained a bachelor all his life. an unusual circumstance for a pastor in his tradition at the time. He is most remembered for a remarkable Christmas Eve service for which he spent weeks in preparation. An historian by interest, he was a member of the Maryland Historical Society.

In 1884 John Miles Evans began a pastorate with the Paradise Charge. This ended in 1893 when, due to the careful guidance of the Pastor, the Paradise Charge was divided

GARRETT COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY Founded in 1941 OFFICERS 1977-78

President Robert J. Ruckert Vice-President .Dr. Harold C. Ashby

Sec'y-Treas... Mrs. Carl M. Cathell Asst. Sec'y Miss Edith Brock Corresponding Sec'y—

Mrs. Paul T. Calderwood
CuratorMrs. Lewis R. Jones
BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Mrs. Charles L. Briner, Mrs. David Broadwater, Thomas B. Butscher, Mrs. Walter Swauger, Randall R. Kahl, Mrs. Vernie R. Smouse, Mrs. Charles F. Strauss, Jesse J. Walker.

EDITORIAL STAFF

Editor Bradley A. Stewart Mg. Editor ... Paul T. Calderwood Assoc. Editor ... Robert J. Ruckert

HISTORICAL CONTRIBUTORS

Mrs. Lewis R. Jones, Mrs. Robert Proudfoot, Marshall G. Brown, Mrs. Charles F. Strauss, Miss Alice Howard, George Fizer, Robert J. Ruckert, Dr. Raymond McCullough, Paul T. Calderwood, George H. Hanst.

THE GLADES STAR

PUBLISHED quarterly by the Society at Oakland, Md. Entered as second-class matter March 12, 1942, at the Post Office at Oakland, Maryland, under the Act of August 24, 1912.

PRINTED by the Sincell Publishing Co., Inc., Oakland, Maryland. FOR SALE by the secretary and at the Ruth Enlow Library. Single copy, 75 cents.

MEMBERSHIP: All persons interested in the Garrett County

area are eligible.

The membership fee is \$3 for individual and \$5 for joint (husband and wife), renewable annually and four issues of this quarterly bulletin, THE GLADES STAR, is included with each membership. Life membership is \$100.00.

into two charges. The name, Paradise Charge, was retained by St. John's in Salisbury and Trinity at New Germany. St. John's, Grantsville, and St. Paul's, Wilhelm, became the Wilhelm Charge. The former is still in existence as a charge: the latter underwent a final separation in 1969, St. John's becoming a single church charge and St. Paul's linking up with Amity Church, Meversdale. It may seem strange to have created two charges, each crossing state lines. The idea was to pair a stronger church with a weaker one. At the time it was the Pennsylvania churches which were regarded as the stronger ones.

The first Pastor on the new Wilhelm Charge was the Rev. Edgar Hassler. He was the second pastor to serve two separate pastorates in Grantsville; his first was 1893 to 1903 and his second 1912 to 1914. Hassler's accomplishments seem to have been mainly in the area of building upkeep and repair. The first major repairs to the building were done during his first pastorate in approximately 1897 when the building was about 50 years old. Additional repairs and the installation of a heating system occurred in 1914. Hassler was also interested in civic affairs and later served two terms as Mayor of Selby, Ohio. Hassler's pastorates bracket the apparently uneventful pastorate of Samuel Charles Stover who served from 1903 to 1910.

The next pastorate was that of L. Nevin Wilson. Wilson had been an educator, working as a

teacher and as principal of the Reformed Church's Interior Academy at Dakota, Illinois, and in public schools. After completing his theological training he served a number of churches, most of them in Somerset Classis. His time with the Wilhelm charge, from 1915 to 1920, was a fruitful one.

In later years Wilson, for whom printing had been a hobby, held controlling interest in and was editor of the Berlin (PA) Record, a weekly paper, and, with his son, operated the Berlin Publishing Company. For some years the Charge had their printing needs cared for by that company due to the association they had had with Wilson. Wilson was the author of a number of items; he is especially remembered in Grantsville as the author of The Wilhelms and the Wilhelm Charge from which some of the details in this article have come.

Following the resignation of Pastor Wilson, St. John's was supplied by the Rev. Ira Monn of Salisbury, Pa. It was at this time that additional renovations and repairs were made to the building. By 1921 the church, both building and membership, was in good shape to receive the next pastor.

This was the Rev. Samuel E. Lobach, an interested and enthusiastic man. He was considered a fortunate choice for the Charge. He was an officer of the Classis and the Classical Sunday School Association. He was also greatly interested in music and organized and directed a number of choirs. He

moved on in 1927 and was replaced briefly by the Rev. Karl Herbert Beck.

Beck had been commissioned by the Board of Foreign Missions in 1914 and was a member of the China Mission working as a teacher in Hunan Province. While on furlough in 1927, during some political upheavals in China, he was elected Pastor of the Wilhelm Charge and was ordained by Somerset Classis. In 1929 he was reluctantly released by the Charge to return to the mission field. In a later furlough period. 1936 to 1940, he was Pastor of the Salem Church in Frostburg. Maryland.

Moses Augustus Kieffer has the distinction of being the only Pastor of the Charge to die while serving the parish. Called in 1930, he died in the parsonage on June 26, 1932.

The last pastor in this history is the Rev. Clifford L. Bash. The history ends here because it was during his ministry that the Reformed Church merged with another denomination of Germanic background, the Evangelical Synod of North America to create a new denomination. As a result of the merger St. John's Reformed Church became St. John's Evangelical and Reformed Church in 1934. Bash is also the first Pastor to serve St. John's who did not come out of a strict German Reformed Church tradition. He was prepared for the ministry and ordained by the Church of the Brethren in 1919. He was received as a Minister of

(Continued on Page 97)

Lutheranism In Garrett County

By Mary Strauss

Lutherans came to the New World as early as 1564. A small group of French Lutherans had in the afore mentioned year settled in Florida.

In 1619, a group of Danish Lutherans held their first worship services at Hudson Bay.

By 1646, the first Lutheran Church, "Old Swedes Church," was constructed in Philadelphia.

As early as 1683, the first German Lutherans came to America. Not many years later, Julius Falkner was the first Lutheran pastor ordained in America.

Between 1711 and 1787, Henry Melchoir Muhlenberg "rode the circuit" through out the Thirteen colonies laying the groundwork which helped to make Lutheranism one of America's major religious denominations.

In 1748, the first Lutheran Synod, Ministerium of Pennsylvania, was formed. Hartwick Seminary came into being as the first Lutheran Seminary in America in 1797. By 1820, the General Synod replaced the Ministerium. Six years later Gettysburg Seminary was established, becoming the first Lutheran Seminary owned and controlled by the church and is still in use today.

In 1829 the University of Leipzig admitted a student, C. F. W. Walther. In his search for assurance of salvation, Walther came to know Rev. Stephan. At the same time Dr. Benjamin Kurtz of Baltimore was soliciting funds for Gettysburg

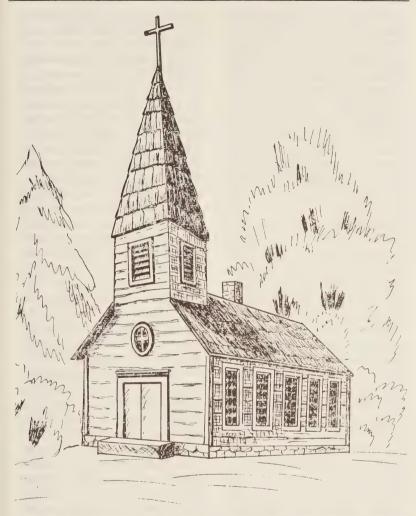
Seminary near Dresden, Germany, and invited Rev. Stephan to come to work in America.

By 1838, Stephan, along with five ship loads of Saxons, sailed to New Orleans where they lost one ship. Their journey ended when they decided to settle in what is now Perry County, Missouri.

Stephan was dismissed, and Walther took the leadership, proving to be a modern Moses. In 1847, the Missouri Synod was organized with twelve congregations. The synod became the strictest general Lutheran body. Their rigid practices and unvarying emphasis upon all the Symbolic Books have greatly influenced all synods toward a more strict Lutheran consciousness.

Charles (1670-1730), one of the rulers of Hesse-Cassel (a part of the nation now known as Germany) was notable for being the first to adopt the system of hiring out his soldiers as mercenaries to help the national finances. This German practice continued long after our American Revolution was over and was directly related to the exodus of young German men from the mother country to the New World to escape serving in the German army as mercenaries.

Michael Engelhart, a German Lutheran, came to the United States from Ehingen, in Bavaria, in the year 1842. A few German families lived nearby before this time, some of them



German Lutheran Church built around 1851, 24 by 36 feet. Narthex and tower were added about 15 years later. Was destroyed in 1901 when lightning struck the building and burned it to the ground.

Drawing by Pauline Georg

Pennsylvania Dutch, whose forebearers had immigrated many years before into Pennsylvania.

He worked for awhile on the C & O Canal before coming to Accident. Michael was so pleased with the settlement that he wrote to many of his

acquaintances advising them leave their homeland and immigrate to America.

An influx of Germans came, settling in Accident and the surrounding area: George Goehringer, Frederick Schneider, Michael Groenmiller, Gottfried and Andreas Fuchs,

Frederick Engelhart, John Ries, Leonhard Goremmiller, Leonhard Fratz, Jacob Schartzer, Leonhard Burkhard, Christoff Schlossnagel, Karl Schlossnagel, Edward Margraf, Adam Star, George Star, Konrad Spoerlein, Frederick Kolb, Heinrich Kolb, Johann Georg, George Alt, Heinrich Richter. Michael Hobach. Leonhard Fischer. Andrea Dietrich, Melchior Miller, Ludwig Kehl and Heinrich Schemehl.

Tradition tells us that the first Lutheran minister who preached in Addison (Petersburg) was the Rev. John Gottfried Lambrath (Lampbrecht) from Gottigen Seminary, Germany, in 1811 to 1813. He belonged to no Synod. The early history of this congregation went up in flames when John Stine's house and contents burned to the ground. The congregational records were kept in his house.

Rev. Philip Mockenhaupt followed about 1817 and some of his ministerial work is evident through a baptismal certificate of Margaret Long, born December 14, 1820 and baptised January 28, 1821. He preached in Pennsylvania, Preston County, W. Va., and in Maryland.

Research has not as yet uncovered any church records of the Accident Lutherans from the 1800 to he year 1842. The congregations are listed as belonging to the Petersburg charge (vacant), along with Cove, and Forks (Bittinger).

In April, 1845, the Rev. Michael F. Pfahler took charge of the Centerville pastorate. In 1846, he resigned and moved to

Petersburg where he continued to serve Petersburg, Cove, Accident and Forks until 1851.

The group of Lutherans who desired the church services to be held in German, worshipped in a log building until 1851. By this year the German Lutherans were in the position to buy a quarter acre of land from Mrs. Elizabeth Stoffer, on which they built a chruch, the dimensions of which were 24 by 36 feet. About fifteen years later a narthex and tower were added to this building and thus it remained until it was destroyed in 1901 when lightning struck the church and burned it to the ground.

Michael Snyder (Schneider) was licensed to preach the gospel on March 27, 1851 and on May 1, 1851 took charge of the Petersburg Pastorate.

From the minutes of the 13th. Annual Convention, Alleghany Evangelical Lutheran Synod, Altoona. Pennsylvania, the following information was obtained: "12. July 31. I (Rev. L. Knight, President) received a letter from one Frederick Snyder. Accident, Allegheny County, Maryland, informing me of certain difficulties with their pastor, the Rev. M. Snyder, of the division in their charge, and of their calling another minister?"

As a result of their dissatisfaction, they applied to Rev. Weil, of Baltimore to send them a German preacher. Rev. Weil complies with their request and sends them C. A. Schlogel from the Maryland Synod in 1854. The Allegheny Snyod rules that Schlogel would be permitted to

preach to the Germans at Accident and Loop (Cove) and Snyder to preach to the English Lutheran Congregations in the Addison (changed from Petersburg in 1848) Charge.

Rev. C. A. Schlogel moved from Accident to Frostburg in 1855 as resident pastor, but returned every other week to conduct services at Accident.

In 1857, on the 22nd of November, pastor Hoffman conducted his inaugural service. He had been previously installed as the Pastor of Accident and Cove congregations. Pastor Hoffman established a parochial school in the home of Mr. Goehringer where he did the teaching. During his pastorate the first parsonage was built, now the home of Mrs. Ernest Glass.

In 1863, Pastor Hoffman accepted a call to the congregation in Frostburg.

Pastor A. M. Foehler of Berlin, Pennsylvania, Missouri Synod minister was called by the German Lutheran congregation to serve them during the vacancy. Pastor Koehler agreed to do this. However, he had not come so very many times before rumblings of discontent could be heard among the members. At a meeting called to decide whether to retain Pastor Foehler any longer or not, 21 members decided to ask him to continue to serve them, while the others withdrew and joined another congregation. remaining members applied to the Missouri Synod for a pastor as well as membership into the Missouri Synod. Pastor Herman Krebs was inducted into office as their pastor on the second Sunday after Easter in 1864.

This article will be continued in later issues of The Star.

In Memoriam

Mrs. Harriett M. Gonder, 92, of 125 S. Second St., Oakland, died Sunday, December 3, 1978.

Born in Clarksburg, W. Va., she was the daughter of the late John and Elizabeth (Harman) Morrison. She was preceded in death by her husband, William A. Gonder in 1947.

Mrs. Gonder was the owneroperator of the Gonder's Cut Rate, formerly the Bon Ton Confectionery in Oakland for over 68 years. She was a member of St. Peter's Catholic Church and was a long time regular member of the Historical Society.

She is survived by four daughters, 10 grandchildren, 36 great-grandchildren and one great-great-grandchild.

A Christian Wake service was held at the Stewart Funeral Home and Mass of the Christian Burial was celebrated at St. Peter's Catholic Church by Rev. Father Martin Feild. Interment was in the Oakland Cemetery.

REFORMED CHURCH

(Continued from Page 93)

the Reformed Church in 1925. Serving St. John's until 1938, he ushered the church into a new period as, first, an Evangelical and Reformed Church and, now, as part of the United Church of Christ.

(The references are the same as the first article).

A Region Of Vanishing Pines

by Leo J. Beachy

The great and beautiful white pine forests that formerly covered the eastern portions of Garrett County, western Maryland, running over a considerable distance into Pennsylvania, extended from the base of the western slope of Little Savage Mountain on the east to the base and in some places to the summit of Meadow Mountain on the west. Those lofty, primitive evergreen trees that grew in such splendor came as a heritage from past centuries.

Nowhere in all America is there a more interesting or more historical region than this. The sighing of the ancient pines of the mountains as the wind rushed through their branches and needles, must have impressed the tall vouthful bearer. George message Washington, as he passed through this primeval forest for the first time in the autumn of 1753, just before the French and Indian War. When only 21 years of age, he was intrusted with an important communication given to him by Robert Dinwiddie. Governor of the Dominion of Virginia, to carry about 400 miles through the solitudes of this highland wilderness to the French commander at Fort Du Quesne, the site of which is now covered by downtown Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

Not over thirty years ago there were still many thousands of large barkless pine stumps to be seen in the fields and meadows of this high, wide valley to the right and left of the old National Road, as relics and a silent reminder to travelers of the noble trees that once stood here in a dense dark forest. Especially was the landscape heavily dotted with them at the Johnson farm, near the foot of Little Savage Mountain, known in stage coach times as the "Four Mile House."

They were also in great numbers along the first and second "Long Stretch," a distance of two and one-half miles, and at the "Shades of Death," later know as the Frost place, noted for the density of pines and the number of robberies in the olden days, and at Piney Grove. My father remembers the time when, as a small boy, he even saw stumps of forest trees alongside the National Road on what is now Main Street, Grantsville, Maryland. Especially high ones stood 85 years ago in a stump field since transformed into the present John Zehner residence and orchard.

Every motorist of today going over the National Highway eastward or westward across this region is thrilled as he looks from some rounded knoll on the road to another beyond these long romatic stretches; and is probably stimulated and tempted to speed. He is seeing at close range the diversity and variety of scenery for which this part of the Allegheny range is noted; and is also traveling about midway between the

Cumberland Narrows and the summit of Negro Mountain, the highest elevation on the National Old Trails Road east of the Rocky Mountains.

This excellent timber was the first cut in Garrett County, and many enterprising people made fortunes from the sale of the white pine; among them the Johnsons, descendants of the first Governor of the State of Maryland: the Bealls (Richard and Nelson), and the Grahams Frostburg, Md.: the of Lockharts, members of the Standard Oil Company, now of Pittsburgh, whose cutting in the New Germany, Md., and Savage River country is well remembered as the Lochiel Company, the Dorseys of Grantsville, Md., the Willisons of Frostburg, Md., the Hines and Landriehr families of Cumberland. Md., and the Haldemans of Hagerstown, Md.

All these and probably more, received their start on fortune's road from the manufacture of white pine lumber in this region. Others who owned large tracts of the finest white pine in these mountains failed, among them a Governor of Maryland who had acquired titles and deeds for about 50,000 acres.

William Frost, son of Meshach Frost, the first male child born in Frostburg, and in whose honor that "Mountain City" was named, operated a sawmill at Two-Mile Run or Little Piney, also referred to as "Shades of Death" or Shade Mill. Logs were dragged from Meadow Mountain to the water power, "up and down" sawmill located

at "Little Crossings," owned by Jesse Tomlinson; and the man who converted them into lumber received half of it in payment for the sawing.

The white pine grew tall, frequently reaching a height of from one hundred to one hundred and fifty feet; some specimens have been reported as measuring from 250 to 260 feet from butt to tip. Being an evergreen it grew in density, so that in many places the sun's rays never fell upon the earth; under and among branches was fine shelter for the denizens of the wild.

From ten to fifty thousand feet of lumber were produced to an acre; it is reported that one particularly good acre produced 77,000 feet and another even 100,000 feet. Sometimes only ten or twelve of these great spreading trees, averaging four or five feet in diameter, found room for full development on an acre.

My father, now nearly 94 years old, who operated a sawmill in the New Germany, Maryland, pines for a few years, tells me that one day they rolled a pine log four feet in diameter and twenty feet long onto the carriage of the sawmill, and were afraid it would break down the carriage. The saw could not reach through it until they cut slabs off with the axe; and there were two logs like that one out of the same tree.

Rather than to have so much trouble in handling the second large log in the mill, it was converted into shaved shingles and made 5,700 of them.

(Continued next Issue)



In Memoriam

Charley C. Browning, 85, of Friendsville, died Thursday, November 16, in the Garrett County Memorial Hospital, Oakland.

Born September 14, 1893, he was a son of the late Thomas J. and Mary (Watson) Browning. He was preceded in death by his wife, Verna (Speicher) (DeWitt) Browning.

He was a retired farmer, a veteran of World War I, a member of the Hoyes United Methodist Church, Accident Post #208 American Legion and the VFW Post 10077. He was a regular member of the Historical Society.

He is survived by two step daughters, one brother, seven step-grandchildren and four step great-grandchildren.

Services were conducted at the Hoyes United Methodist Church with the Rev. Ellis Harvey officiating. Interment was in the Hoyes Cemetery.

The family wishes that expressions of sympathy take the form of donations to the Heart Fund.

Mrs. Nellie G. Bowers, 87, of Rt. #2, Oakland, died Monday, October 30 at her home.

She was born in Pleasant Valley and was the daughter of the late H. and Sereppa R.

(Lower) Riley. She was preceded in death by her husband, Clark M. Bowers.

She was a member of the Pleasantdale United Methodist Church and had been a regular member of the Historical Society since 1974.

She is survived by one daughter, one brother, five grandchildren, eight great grandchildren and nine great-grandchildren.

The body was at the Durst Funeral Home where services were conducted by Rev. C. Franklin Mick. Interment was in the Pleasant Valley Cemetery.

William M. Friend, 76, of McHenry, died Monday, November 13 at his home.

Born May 31, 1902 in Sang Run, he was the son of the late Vestus and Fannie (DeWitt) Friend.

He was a retired electrician for Penelec Power Co. He was a member of the Hoyes United Methodist Church, the Men's Brotherhood of the church and the AARP.

He is survived by his wife, Helen (Sollars) Friend, one stepson, two stepdaughters, one brother, four sisters, three stepgrandchildren.

Services were conducted at the Hoyes United Methodist Church by the Rev. Ellis Harvey and interment was in the Sang Run Cemetery.



(USPS 219-080) Quarterly



ISSN: 0431-915X

— Published By — THE GARRETT COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY

VOL. 5, NO. 7

OAKLAND, MARYLAND

DECEMBER, 1978



THE CAPITOL CHRISTMAS TREE

A Visit To The Nation's Capitol

By Mary Strauss

Thursday, December 28, 1978 was a beautiful day to travel eastward across Maryland to Washington, D. C. After arriving we were most fortunate to find a

parking space directly across from the east side of the Capitol. The long marble steps didn't daunt the spirits of our grandson Chuckie, who took the lead up This regal Norway Spruce, found growing in Savage River State Forest in Western Maryland represents the peace and hope of the Christmas season.

The Maryland Forest Service, Department of Natural Resources is pleased to cooperate with the U.S.D.A. Forest Service in providing a tree for the nation's capitol.

The people of the Old Line State of Maryland are proud to share their abundance as they present this tree to the people of the United States of America. This tree stands as a symbol of light and hope throughout the Holiday Season.



CAPITOL CHRISTMAS TREE GREW IN SAVAGE RIVER STATE FOREST

As the Capitol Christmas tree is lit on Wednesday, December 13 at 5 p.m., Marylanders can feel especially proud knowing that the tree grew in our own Savage River State Forest in Garrett County.

Warren Groves, the Savage River State Forest manager sighted the tree which was chosen by National Architect Paul Pincus to grace the Capitol grounds. This is the fifteenth Capitol Christmas tree, the first provided by Maryland. It was chosen because of its nearly perfect



shape.

The 65 foot Norway Spruce has been growing on Keyser's Ridge in the Savage River State Forest since approximately 1939.

The public is invited to attend the lighting ceremonies on the west front of the Capitol on December 13.

the steps into the rotunda. We had come to see the Capitol building tree and we didn't want to waste time because it was mid-afternoon and we needed sun for our picture taking. The

GARRETT COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY Founded in 1941 OFFICERS 1977-78

President Robert J. Ruckert Vice-President .Dr. Harold C. Ashby

Sec'y-Treas...Mrs. Carl M. Cathell Asst. Sec'yMiss Edith Brock Corresponding Sec'y—

Mrs. Paul T. Calderwood CuratorMrs. Lewis R. Jones BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Mrs. Charles L. Briner, Mrs. David Broadwater, Thomas B. Butscher, Mrs. Walter Swauger, Randall R. Kahl, Mrs. Vernie R. Smouse, Mrs. Charles F. Strauss, Jesse J. Walker.

EDITORIAL STAFF

Editor Bradley A. Stewart Mg. Editor Paul T. Calderwood Assoc. Editor ... Robert J. Ruckert

HISTORICAL CONTRIBUTORS

Mrs. Lewis R. Jones, Mrs. Robert Proudfoot, Marshall G. Brown, Mrs. Charles F. Strauss, Miss Alice Howard, George Fizer, Robert J. Ruckert, Dr. Raymond McCullough, Paul T. Calderwood, George H. Hanst.

THE GLADES STAR

PUBLISHED quarterly by the Society at Oakland, Md. Entered as second-class matter March 12, 1942, at the Post Office at Oakland, Maryland, under the Act of August 24, 1912.

PRINTED by the Sincell Publishing Co., Inc., Oakland, Maryland. FOR SALE by the secretary and at the Ruth Enlow Library. Single copy, 75 cents.

MEMBERSHIP: All persons interested in the Garrett County

area are eligible.

The membership fee is \$3 for individual and \$5 for joint (husband and wife), renewable annually and four issues of this quarterly bulletin, THE GLADES STAR, is included with each membership. Life membership is \$100.00.

Capitol is such a big building that we had to inquire several times about reaching the west side where the Norway spruce was anchored on the front lawn.

When it came into view my spirits sank — the beautiful crown was broken and hung downward, supported only by the electrical wires which were attached to the star. It too hung downward near the rounded top.

But not all the spruce's beauty was marred. It stood majestically in the center of the large green lawn in the brilliant sunshine where the ornaments reflected sunbeams in all directions.

Two guards were on duty as we approached the tree. I spoke to one:

"We have come from the area where the tree grew."

"Oh, yeah - where?"

"Garrett County, Maryland. The tree grew in the Savage River State Forest not too far from our home town, Accident."

"Accident! Is that what you call the town!!

"Yes, that's its name. Would it be possible to take one of the ornaments with us for our historical museum?"

"Naw, I can't let you have any. That's why I'm here, to keep people from takin' the trimmins.' Why don't you go see George White, the Capitol grounds architect. He's in the building right now."

"Thank you! I certainly shall do that as soon as we take some pictures."

The sunshine was excellent and the picture taking went very well.

Before I left I examined the tree more closely. I noticed many ornaments lying on the ground under the tree. The strings of lights were twisted and disorderly.

I turned again to the guard.

"What has happened to the tree?"

"Sunday before Christmas Day, strong, gusty winds tore at it all day and night. We're lucky to have it still standing."

"Will you put the crown and ornaments in order again?"

"Naw, the same thing might happen again."

"What becomes of the tree when it is dismantled?"

"I haven't any idea. Ask George."

I thanked him and returned to the Capitol where we located George White's office. His receptionist was kind and courteous. I told her I would like to ask George White a few questions if it were possible to do so. She assured me it would be possible.

He happened to be in a meeting so Paul Pincus, staff member, consented to answer my questions over the telephone. He is the one responsible for the tree once it arrives at the Capitol.

I introduced myself, told him why I was there, and popped my first question.

"What becomes of the tree when it is dismantled?

"The entire tree is shredded for mulch, which is placed under the shrubs on the Capitol grounds."

"And the ornaments?"

"Stored for another year and

used again."

"May I have a large one for our local historical museum?"

"I think I can arrange it."

"Would it be possible to get two?"

"My dear, may we settle for one!"

"Oh, yes, I do want one. Thank you very much!"

The receptionist took my name and address and I'm looking forward to receiving an ornament for the museum.

Many, many of the ornaments were styrofoam cups, sprayed every color and tint of the rainbow. The others were large plastic balls, bells, and strings of lights.

I kept thinking "Will Paul Pincus send us a beautiful large red bell?" I certainly hope he will.

The tree was dismantled the day after New Year's. The sister tree which accompanied the Capitol tree, used for manicuring purposes on the Capitol tree, was also shredded for mulch.

Now I have only to wait for the ornament. Which one will it be?? Mary Miller Strauss

Letters of Interest

Dear Mrs. Calderwood,

Enclosed payment for dues to Historical Society for coming year. I enjoy the Star very much and use it for a guide many times in gathering material for our museum and historical society. Many of our towns and counties have been publishing books on their histories.

Thank you, Viola Garrett Jones

Lutheranism In Garrett County

By Mary Strauss

"It gives me great pleasure to state that there is but one vacancy in our Synod (Maryland), and that is the small German Church at Accident, Allegany County. When Mr. Hoffman, the former Pastor left, and where he has gone, I have never heard. In June I received an urgent appeal from that church to furnish them with a minister, but I have not as vet succeeded." stated the President of the Maryland Snyod at the Synod Convention held in Taneytown, Maryland, August 14, 1863.

Rev. A. M. Koehler of Berlin, Pennsylvania, was asked to substitute during the vacancy. Much discontent and dissatisfaction arose in the church. When a meeting was called to retain or dismiss Pastor Koehler, twenty-one members decided to ask him to continue to serve them, while the others withdrew, separated, and eventually



August 9, 1914, the present building was struck with a bolt of lightning during the noon-hour storm which chased over the village, tearing a few slates from the roof. Indescribable would have been the grief had the present church too become a prey to the flames. On the above date the Zion Evangelicai Lutheran Church of Accident, Maryland, celebrated its Golden Jubilee, 1864-1914, as a member of the Missouri Synod. The Parsonage is on the right.

organized another congregation.

The twenty-one members applied to the Missouri Synod for a pastor. Reverend Herman Krebs responded in 1864 and was installed the second Sunday after Easter. The question arose: "Who shall have the property, we or those who were founding a new congregation?" After court litigation lasting three years, during which time the twenty-one members fought hard for their rights, costing the congregation some \$300, the court at Cumberland adjudicated the church and parsonage to the Missouri group. Pastor Krebs composed a constitution which the members adopted. The congregation joined the Missouri Synod in 1864 when it met in Ft. Wavne, Indiana, Friederick Schneider was the first delegate from the Zion Lutheran Church at Accident.

Under the leadership of Pastor Krebs a narthex and tower were added to the church and two bells were installed at a cost of \$678.54. The church grew in membership during Krebs' six years through the baptism of thirty-four and confirming of twenty. Melchoir Miller moved to Accident and joined the church.

During the following seven years, 1870-1877, Pastor Dreyer shepherded the church and added new members. Michael Engelhart, Leonhard Burkhard, Michael Groenmiller, Jakob Schartzer, Ludwig Kehl, and Heinrich Schmehl.

Mrs. Anna Fisher gave twenty-five dollars to Zion and also the same amount to Cove to



Johann Ulrich Pastor mann worked for six years amona the Lutherans Accident: 1857-1863. During his pastorate the first parsonage was built. established the parochial school, believing in a thorough indoctrination of the young. The above parsonage was sold after the present parsonage (now parish house) was built in 1894. Today the property is the home of Mrs. Ernest Glass.

be used for painting the churches.

During the pastorate, 1877-1884, of Rev. Fleckenstein, a school was built beside the parsonage, a new roof placed on the parsonage, and the interior and exterior of the church painted.

After the departure of Pastor Fleckenstein in 1884, Rev. W. Hoemann took charge of the Parish and ministered to the members until 1890.

Under the three year leadership (1890-1893) of Rev. G. W. Wolter regular congregational meetings were begun and a new organ was purchased for the church for \$156.

Rev. J. W. Halboth came in 1893 and the following year the present parsonage (now the Zion Parish House) was built at a



LAYING THE CORNER STONE

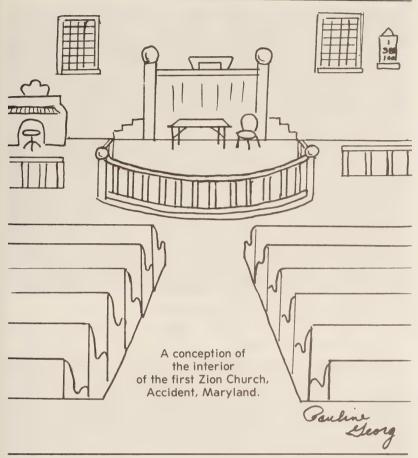
In 1901 the church building used by the members of Zion Lutheran Church was hit by lightning and destroyed by fire. The church stood in the Zion Cemetery which is located just north of the Drane house. A new church was erected along Main Street beside the parsonage. The picture shows the gathering at the time the cornerstone was laid. In the background can be seen the house which Dr. Robert Ravenscroft owned. To its left is the roof of the house now owned by Mrs. Helen Ault. The building at the left side of the road is Trinity Lutheran Church or "The Little Brown Church." Zion's members worshipped in "The Little Brown Church" until 1903 when their present building was ready for use. Trinity Church was used to build the yellow brick parsonage for the English Lutheran Parish. The present day Zion Lutheran Church foundation was laid on June 22, 1902. Rev. G. Blievernicht was Pastor and can be seen on the right in front of the chair on the platform.

cost of \$1257.90 on one of two lots purchased from Leonhard Schartzer for \$150. At that time the other lot was intended to be used for a new church which they might want to build some time in the future, little realizing that the time would come so soon.

Rev. Halboth resigned in 1900 and was followed by Rev. G. Blievernicht in 1901. On Friday, Aug. 23, 1901 the church building was destroyed by fire due to lightning. The building had been in use just fifty years from 1851-1901. Another lot was purchased from Mr. Schartzer for \$200 on

the north side of the parsonage and used as the site of the new church. The corner stone was laid on June 22, 1902 and the Zion Lutheran Church was dedicated on April 19, 1903, costing \$5680.

Rev. Louis D. Zimmermann was installed as the new pastor in 1907. The following year St. John's, Missouri Synod, became a separate parish and called a pastor. In 1909 the interior of Zion Church was decorated at a cost of \$600, an acetylene lighting system was installed at a cost of \$308, and sidewalks to the entrance of the church and



around the parsonage were constructed after the county had paved the road through the village in 1915. Services in English were being preached every second Sunday evening and the celebration of the Golden Jubilee of the congregation was held August 9, 1914 (1864-1914).

Pastor Zimmermann preached his farewell sermon November 21, 1915. Before departing for his new pastorate, he married Margaret Schneider, local resident and member of Zion Church.

Rev. George Luecke came late

in 1916. After Easter in 1917 he began to have three English services every month, namely in the morning of the fourth Sunday and in the evening of the first and third Sundays. During his ten years as Zion's minister. the Young People's Society, the Ladies Aid, and the Sunday School were organized, along with the installation of a furnace in the parsonage, a church bulletin board, and the installation of electric lights in the church and parsonage. The church constitution was revised. translated into English, and adopted by the congregation on

December 9, 1925.

Rev. A. W. Gode came in 1926. A water system was installed in the parsonage. Pastor Gode suffered from a nervous breakdown and the parochial school was closed and not opened again. The records show that for a number of years the pupils had been attending only for two years before confirmation during the fall months.

The information given below has been taken from The Reporter of Zion Evangelical Lutheran Church, June 24, 1951.

OUR FIRST CHURCH 1851-1901

"It was built 100 years ago this year (1951). It was struck by lightning and destroyed by fire at six o'clock, Friday evening, August 23, 1901. It had been in existence for 50 years.

Last Sunday evening (June 17, 1915) about fifteen of our older members who still had good recollections of the old church assembled in our church basement and related them to Carl Miller. There was no perfect unanimity as to all the details involved, but we think that in general our artist, Carl Miller, has succeeded in offering us at least a fairly accurate facsimile of the structure. We take this opportunity to thank him for his favor in giving us a conception of the interior as well as the exterior of the building. He promises to furnish us, at some time in the future, a colored drawing of the building. Thank you very much!

Today we especially thank God for 100 years of grace bestowed upon us at this place.

(Continued on Page 119)

Bank Robbery In Accident

It was a quiet November, morning (11-6-78) in the little Garrett County village of Accident. Businesses on Main Street had barely begun their day's activities when two very unusual patrons entered the Garrett National Bank "to do business."

Carol Miller, Assistant Manager of the bank, relates a most interesting but frightening experience during the few brief minutes when events were climaxing in the first armed robbery of a Garrett County Bank.

About 10 a.m. Monday, November 6, 1978, two men robbed The Garrett National Bank Office in Accident.

I was waiting on a customer when they came in. I heard the "rustle" of their plastic bag, but didn't look up until one man rushed behind the counter and began taking cash out of my drawer. Thinking it was some kind of belated Halloween prank, I tried to grab the money from him. He pushed me away and then I looked around and saw the other pointing the gun at me. Right then I decided "no joke." Neither man said "Holdup" or "Robbery" or the usual things you would expect.

I watched as the one man emptied my cash drawer. Before they went to Judy's drawer, they told us to lie on the floor. The actual time they were here was only a few minutes, but it seemed I was on that floor



This is the front or street view of the Garrett National Bank. A small portion of the parking lot can be seen to the left and rear of the bank from where the robbers entered and exited.



This is the back door of the Garrett National Bank, Accident, Maryland. The door leads to the parking lot behind the bank. It was through this door that the two bandits entered and quickly reached the tellers' area. In most cases the workers stand with their backs to this door, facing toward the front of the bank.



At the time the thieves entered the bank, Judy Schroyer (left) was checking an account and Carol Miller (right) was waiting on a customer. "I heard the 'rustle' of their plastic bag, but didn't look up until one man rushed behind the counter and began taking cash from my drawer," explains Carol.



"From my office I looked into the lobby and saw only one customer. I started to the lobby, but was immediately greeted by a gun in the hand of a character wearing a black ski mask." —David Davis



"My office telephone rang. Mrs. Henry Oester wanted to talk about our Bible Study series. As is my custom during such conversations, I was pacing the floor and gazing periodically out the window. Then suddenly out of nowhere this young man came jogging across the back lawn of the parish house and was lost from sight behind the church."—Pastor Fred Illick.



"We were very jumpy for a long time afterward. Every time the door opened, we felt compelled to stop what we were doing and look up," reflects Carol as Judy ponders the frightening experience.

a long time. A lot of things crossed my mind as I lay there. The telephone was ringing, and I was afraid they would make us answer it and pretend everything was all right.

Before they left, they told my customer, Glenn Schlosnagle, to come back and lie down also. What a relief when I heard them leave. Dave jumped up right away and ran to see how they left.

Within just a few minutes, the first police car arrived. While the men were here, the silent alarm was alerting the police. It was unbelievable the number of police that came and the short amount of time it took them to get here. When Reverend Illick called and I found that he had witnessed the getaway, I immediately handed the phone to one of the officers here.

We were not allowed behind the counters where the men had been until the crime lab had completed their work. The police brought bloodhounds to pick up the scent to see if indeed the robbers did leave in the car parked at Zion Lutheran Church. The bloodhounds were just being unloaded when the report came across the police radio that the thieves had been apprehended.

I was overwhelmed with the police response. Both plain and marked police cars lined the street from the crest of the hill to the Post Office. The FBI was here in a short time also. Being the first bank robbery in Garrett County, the police really seemed to know what to do, and did everything efficiently.

It was a real relief when the robbers were apprehended. Dave, Judy, and I went to LaVale Barricks later that day for questioning. When we came back, the Police Crime Lab from Hagerstown was here taking fingerprints, etc. It was about 4 o'clock that afternoon until we determined how much cash had been taken.

The next few days were hectic. More questioning from FBI, the return of the money, all of which had to be counted, and trying to take care of our customers, after being closed all day Monday. Customers wanted to ask about the robbery, but were a little shy about being here any longer than necessary to conduct their business. They didn't want to be here in case we were robbed again.

We were very jumpy ourselves for awhile. It seemed we glanced toward the door everytime it opened even though we were busy doing something else. It was a very frightening experience. Even two months later, I'm startled if I see a ski mask in a department store.

As far as I know, our robbers are in Federal prison in Baltimore. We will probably go to Baltimore to testify when they are brought to trial.

David Davis relates his experience:

November 6, 1978 had been a typical Monday morning in that there had been a steady flow of customers at the tellers' stations. I, too, had been busy with paper work and customers in the office.

As a customer was leaving my office, I glanced at my watch -10:00 a.m. - and just a minute or so afterwards there was a lull. The silence caught my attention. I looked into the lobby and saw only one customer. Glenn Schlosnagle, standing at Carol Miller's teller window. I started into the lobby to say hello and maybe chat with Glenn for a while, but as I reached the office door it was I who was greeted by a gun in the hand of a character wearing a black ski mask. My first thought was that it was just a rotten practical joke, but within a second or two, after having analyzed the situation - Carol and Judy with frightened looks on their faces, Glenn standing silent at Carol's window, a second masked person taking money from Carol's cash drawer, and a second glance at the gun - I realized that it was really happening. The bank was actually "going down."

The gunman communicated mostly with his hand gun rather than verbally. While he did orally instruct me in a non-chalant tone of voice to come on out of the office, he used his gun extensively by waving and pointing it while marching me into the Tellers' area and directing Carol, Judy and myself to lie face down on the carpet.

While on the floor I heard the cameras running and realized that the silent alarm had gone into the police. The telephone rang and rang and I wondered if it were the police calling to see if the alarm was false or not. The telephone quit ringing and

the gunman then instructed Glenn Schlosnagle, who was still at Carol's teller window, to come around and lie down with the three of us.

It seemed that several more minutes went by before I heard the doors open and close. I waited a couple of seconds to make sure it was not a customer coming in, then I jumped up, ran out front and looked in all directions in hopes of seeing a "get-a-way" vehicle, not knowing that the robbers had exited by the rear door and ran up the back way. Seeing nothing, I came back in the bank to telephone the police, just in case the silent alarm had not been transmitted

I looked at my watch — 10:04 a.m. — and thought it had stopped in that it seemed at least an hour had gone by since starting out of my office to chat with Glenn. But what had seemed like a time span of an hour had actually occurred within about four minutes.

The State Police arrived about 10:10 a.m., followed by the Garrett County Sheriff's Deputies at about 10:20. Then Rev. Fred Illick, of the Zion Lutheran Church, called and gave an excellent description of a vehicle he thought may be involved. The police in turn put the description of the vehicle on the radio and while we were still being interviewed by the police - 10:45 a.m. - word came in that the State Police had arrested the thieves and had recovered all of the money.

The episode was over and WHAT A RELIEF!

Not one person was injured, all the money was recovered and the robbers had justly been imprisoned. What more could anyone ask for?

Carol Miller, Judy Schroyer and I, Dave Davis, extend our personal thanks and sincere commendation to Rev. Illick for his alertness and willingness to become involved and to the Garrett County and State Police for their rapid re-action and efficiency.

Judy Schroyer relates her experience:

On Monday, November 6, 1978, The Garrett National Bank's Accident Office was robbed. I had just turned around to go to my teller station and there stood a man pointing a gun at me. My first thought was, this is a belated Halloween joke. I even thought the gun was a toy. Then a second man entered carrying a white garbage bag. I knew then it was no joke and I backed up against the back counter. He then proceeded to Carol's window and started helping himself to the money. Carol. taken by surprise, started to put up a fight for the money. The man pushed her back against the counter where I was standing. She started to go back after him but I grabbed her by the shoulder and told her to stay back. By this time the first man had gone to Dave's office and made him come out with us. He then told us all to lie on the floor. After we were on the floor he told the customer, Glenn Schlosnagle, to come back on the floor also. After what seemed like hours we heard the door closing. We waited a few seconds to be sure it was they leaving. Dave jumped up and ran outside to see if there was a get-away vehicle in sight. He then came back inside and called the Sheriff's Department. In a matter of minutes a State Trooper was outside and the investigation began.

Notes pertaining to the robbery — Fred S. Illick.

"Someone asked, 'How did you know to call the bank that morning?' After thinking about it for a while, I could only answer, 'I really didn't know. It must have been an impulse directed by the Lord, Himself.'"

"He works in all things for our good," the Bible says. And so He does. Only the month before, I had decided to move my office to the back room of the parish house — so as to take advantage of the morning sun and the beautiful view. It was only from this window that the escaping thief could have been seen.

Then, just as the robbery was taking shape, my office telephone rang. The caller, Mrs. Henry Oester, wanted to talk about our Bible Study series in I John, and several other items of spiritual nature. As is my custom during such conversations, I was pacing the floor and gazing periodically out the window in thought and contemplation, when suddenly, out of nowhere, this young man came jogging across the back lawn of the parish house and was lost from sight behind the church. How strange! Excusing myself from the telephone, I

dashed out the front door and walked to the front of the church to see where this runner was off to. He had vanished from sight! However, at the same moment a late model brownish car was pulling away from the drive beside our church and moving casually onto Rt. 219 North. "Well," I thought, "he was probably catching a ride in that car," and then promptly dismissed the concern from my mind.

I returned to the telephone conversation begging pardon for running off like that and making mention of our back yard runner.

About ten minutes later a police siren sounded in the lower end of town but did not continue on. "Maybe I should call to see if all is well downtown." I thought. "Who would know? I'll try the bank." Carol Miller, bank teller, answered and spoke of the robbery. I mentioned the runner through our back yard and the car that drove away. Bank manager, Dave Davis asked for a description of the car. It being similar to the car our Fire Chief, Alva Rexrode, used to drive, I called his wife who described the make, year and model, which we then shared with the police and within 10 minutes the thieves were captured, thus making it possible in the words of Dr. James Feaster, Chairman of the Board for the Bank, "to recover every cent of money stolen along with other bank documents that could never be replaced."

As I mentioned in a letter



STEPHEN SCHLOSNAGLE
Author of Garrett County —
A History of Maryland's Tableland.

answering Dr. Feaster, "It's good to see the right hand of God so effectively obliterate the forces of evil on occasion, as His 'agents' from private and public life work together for good. To be a part of that process is indeed an honor."

Quick police work resulted in the arrest of the three Baltimore men just forty minutes after the first armed bank robbery in the county's remembered history.

The arrest took place at Route 48 and Vocke Road interchange at LaVale by Maryland State Police from the LaVale barracks.

Those taken into custody were Lawrence Wyne Kryger, 21, Samuel Brown Kyle, 29, and Robert Leonard Dobbins, 27. All have been charged with armed robbery, robbery with a deadly weapon, grand larceny, carrying a concealed weapon, and assault.

A Region Of Vanishing Pines

by Leo J. Beachy

(This article is continued from the September, 1978, issue, which began on Page 98.)

Four hundred and seventeen logs were lying at one time in the mill-yard and on the skidway. Another tree that he cut at this mill to make lumber for Samuel Custer's house (now the residence of his son, Richard Custer, within a half-mile of where this is being written), contained six 15-foot logs and one 16-foot log—or 106 lineal feet of tree trunk for lumber.

Mr. Patrick Dorsey told my father that he had cut a pine tree in the "Wolf Swamp" tract of timber, on the east slope and summit of Meadow Mountain. near the National Road, that made 135 lineal feet of logs. About 1873, Dorsey furnished the large timbers for building the "Winchester Bridge," which carries the elevated Georges Creek or Western Maryland Railroad over the Winchester Pike in the vicinity of the Six-Mile House, near Cumberland, Md. All was white pine, mostly 8x8 and 12x12 inches, though some of the pieces were 60 feet long; they are still solid and serve their purpose to this day.

Sawmills have been called the "advance agents of civilization," and that has certainly been so in Garrett County. The first one in the county was built about the year 1790 and owned by Philip Hare; it was on Meadow Run, two miles below the "Stone House" on the National Road, only a few miles

from where the Braddock and Washington army camped at the historic "Little Meadows" on June 18, 1755. Travelers of today notice the same little sleepy stream, winding its way north amid the luxuriant wild grass of the long wide meadow.

That mill was equipped with the primitive flutter-wheel and like appointments of pioneer times. Water power, with "up and down" saw, cut the planks or boards. Hare ran this mill himself for more than forty years, and died very aged, suddenly and without ache or pain, in 1831. It is believed that the old Tomlinson Inn was built out of lumber made at this mill.

The next oldest mill of the kind was built by Jesse Tomlinson at the "Little Crossings" about 1815 in connection with a grist mill previously erected near the site of the great old stone bridge just one-half mile east of Grantsville. It had excellent waterpower, and manufactured a great deal of lumber, which was sold along the National Road. The first steam power sawmill operated in these forests was built in 1837 by a man by the name of Williams, from Pennsylvania, on Red Run, two miles above the National Road.

He bought a splendid lot of 250 acres of pine from Daniel Durst, which was cleared off in about three years, with no profit to the proprietor. A steam sawmill was then as much of a sight as Barnum's big show. This mill

was located on the same stream as my father's water power mill upstream two miles farther in 1872.

The next steam mill in order of time was that of Kreebs, between Big Savage and Little Savage mountains. Lumber from this mill was brought at an oblique angle up over the west slope of Big Savage Mountain on a tram road by horses, and landed in a lumber yard near the site of the present Mountain Inn on the National Highway. The writer has recently been told that traces of this tram road can still be seen.

At Finzel the pine forest was crossed by the Mason and Dixon Line, and when this disputed boundary between William Penn and Lord Baltimore was surveyed in 1762, the trees in its course were cut down by the surveyors to make a "vista." They were left to waste, and tradition says that many of them were found quite solid a century afterwards.

Here probably the best pine forest that ever stood in the United States was felled by the woodman's axe, for cross-cut saws were not yet in common use. A piece of five or ten feet was chopped off in order to square up the end of the log; then the logs were cut to the first limb, and the balance was left in the woods to decay, the waste averaging about 60%.

Mr. Patrick E. Finzel, ex-Representative of Maryland, whose father, Henry Finzel, is still living at a ripe old age at Finzel, Maryland, tells me that the logs were hauled by yokes of oxen to the mill. He still remembers their names as Buck and Berry, Tom and Jerry, and the slow movement over the road with their burden to the mill. At Finzel is still to be found, in fairly good state of preservation, a pile of white pine slabs cut there over half a century ago.

Most of the beautiful white pine across the line in Somerset County, Pennsylvania ("Penns Woods" - sylvan - meaning woodsy) has also been cut, with the exception of a small acreage now owned by Congressman Samuel A. Kendall in Greenville Township, a few miles north of Finzel at "Kendallwood," his summer home. Here the visitor may still see the aboriginal white pine trees in all their grandeur and magnificence, standing as a remnant of sentinels and moaning, as it were, over the departure of the glorious forest of which they were once a part.

(Continued next Issue)

LUTHERANISM (Continued from Page 110)

May the present generation of Zion, who are heirs to the Gospel-blessings of 100 years ever work and sacrifice that these Gospel-principles might continue to prevail. We say unto you: "Be steadfast, unmovable, and abound in the work of the Lord."

Pauline Georg made reproductions of Carl's originals for purposes of using them (interior and exterior views) in the story of Lutheranism in the Glades Star.



Letter From The Editor

An explanation is in order to the members of the Society due to the lateness of the September issue of The Glades Star and also the December issue. The one and only reason the issues were late is that the editor received no articles for publication and many ideas which came up didn't turn out. I can only ask that if you have an article which vou would like to see included in The Star, please mail it to me. If you have an idea about an article, I can help to supply information or perhaps give you the name of someone who can help. If you don't want to write the article yourself, I will do my best in writing it.

In addition to articles, I would also like to have old postcards, letters, pictures, etc. which are of an historical nature. I can be reached at 32 South Second Street in Oakland or by calling 334-2166. All ideas and suggestions will be greatly appreciated.

Also, a note of thanks to Mrs. Mary Strauss. Thanks to her coming to my rescue, we were able to put these last two issues to press. Her help in writing and finding articles and in locating pictures is what got The Star back on track. The Society and this editor owe her a debt of thanks.

In Memoriam

Mrs. Agatha B. Beachley, 75, of Friendsville, died Tuesday, July 25 at the Cumberland Memorial Hospital in Cumberland. Born February 22, 1903 in Friendsville, she was the daughter of the late Harry J. and Susan M. (Friend) Black. Her husband, Ralph H. Beachley died in 1971.

A member of St. Matthew's Episcopal Church, Oakland, she was the librarian for the Friendsville Branch of the Ruth Enlow Library and was a board member of the library. She was a graduate of Beaver College with a BA in English and taught school at Friendsville High School, Dunbar High School and Northeast High School. She was a member of the National. Maryland and Garrett County Retired Teachers' Association. Mrs. Beachley was a regular member of the Historical Society for many years and during her membership she served on the Board of Directors for a number of terms.

She is survived by one son.

The body was at the Stewart Funeral Home in Oakland and services were conducted at St. Matthew's Episcopal Church by Rev. W. Shelby Walthall. Interment was in the Addison Cemetery, Addison, Pa.



— Published By —
THE GARRETT COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY

VOL. 5, NO. 8

OAKLAND, MARYLAND

MARCH, 1979



Bernard I. Gonder:

From Salesman to Senator

by Richard J. Gonder

More than 80 years later, members of his family would hear him tell the story and would understand that the day Bernard Ignatius Gonder got the family cows arrested a standard of undeviating responsibility was established as a hallmark for his long and useful life.

Before he reached his teens one of his daily chores was that of escorting the cows to and from the Gonder home on Second Street and the 20-acre pasture set aside for them on the old Hoop Pole Road (U.S. 219), just north of the present site of the Garrett County Memorial Hospital.

One fine spring day he walked with his charges part of the way to pasture and then, confident they'd go the rest of the way out of habit, he left them for a more exciting activity.

Oakland residents had just begun to suffer under a town ordinance which disallowed roaming cows, so when the boy's small herd turned around and came back, they were promptly coralled and their owner charged by Policeman Flickenstein.

Since the boy's father, Attorney Andrew B. Gonder, also was the town's magistrate charged with maintaining the peace, the crime became one of utmost public interest.

As it happened, young Gonder had amassed a sizeable fund in a bank account in the old Garrett National. He recalled:

"At the hearing, my father asked me how much money I had. I said, 'Six dollars and seventy-five cents.'

"He said to me, 'You are fined six dollars and seventy-five cents. Case closed.'

"That ended my savings habit for some years."

But it added to his stead-

fastness, diligence and enterprise.

Mr. Gonder was born March 5. 1885, the third son, and one of seven children born to Mary Martha Casteel Gonder, His parents' home, which has been converted to an apartment house, stands on Second Street across from the main office of the First National Bank and just north of the Oakland Post Office. His mother was a native of Garrett County, attended St. Mary's College and taught school in Oakland before she married his father who was a native of Cumberland, and had moved to Oakland to practice law. Their parents were Andrew B. and Charlotte Bruce Gonder. of Cumberland, and William and Jane Brant Casteel, of Garrett County.

Bernard Gonder's early boyhood years were occupied with schooling, which went only through the sixth grade, and with nourishing a love for unspoiled mountain forests and pure, spring-fed streams. He learned early to fish and hunt and he got to know where the big trout waited.

He became a delivery boy for Western Union when he was 15.

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad at the time operated the Oakland Hotel, across the Youghiogheny River from the train station, and other summer resort and guest accommodations were seasonally available when residents of Baltimore, Washington, and other eastern cities sought relief from summer heat.

The railroad's showplace, the

Deer Park Hotel, was seven miles away and in its heyday was a watering place for the rich and famous. Mountain Lake Park, a mile away, had its own assembly of smaller, wideverandaed hotels and guests cottages. It had become a Chautauqua center and had a colony of regular summer families from eastern cities and from West Virginia mining centers.

At the time, the B&O was running 10 passenger trains each day — five east, five west, and the town revolved around activity along the tracks. Wide boardwalks connected the railroad station with hotels, stores, restaurants, churches and saloons.

The Schley Hotel, Coonie Whetsell's and Rhodes' restaurants were close by on the railroad's boardwalk system, as was Whit Jamison's Saloon.

Only a few of the major anchors in the business district when Mr. Gonder was a boy are still in existence. Those still remaining have been modernized many times as their missions changed.

In the Second Street block now occupied by the Garrett National Bank was the cultural of the community. Shartzers' Opera House, The first floor later housed Hinebaugh's Restaurant. which earned some fame for native fare. To the east was Helbig's Grist Mill and to the north. another institution of an era, Lauer's Bakery, and D. E. Bolden's General Store.

Across Second Street was the

Garrett Memorial Church, now St. Matthew's Episcopal Church and the beginning of the existing A. D. Naylor Co., in the founder's blacksmith and buggybuilding business.

D. E. Offutt's store, now occupied by Rudy's Department Store, had on its second floor an auditorium which, converted into a ballroom, was a social center. Near it was the Litsinger Building, which became Yankee Robinson's and Gortner's General Store. From the second "The Mountain Democrat" editors could look across to the offices of "The Republican" in the Sincell Building, where that paper is still produced.

The present Oakland building for the H-P Stores had been Dixon & Kelso's Store and the J. W. Leather Harness Shop. Next door was the Dr. Henry W. McComas Building and the Oakland Pharmacy of J. E. Harned.

The John W. Davis Building is now the Ben Franklin Store. Adjacent on the alley stood the 2-story frame house in which merchant-minister Davis and his family lived. The Davis home, razed in May of 1977, was replaced by an attractive brick office building owned by, and built for, Tom Kight for use in his real estate and insurance business. The Boyer Hotel occupied the land where the McLaughlin Building now stands.

Other downtown landmarks were the Empire Theater Building, built by Steve Nally, which was first occupied by a

GARRETT COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY Founded in 1941 OFFICERS 1977-78

President Robert J. Ruckert Vice-President .Dr. Harold C. Ash-

Sec'y-Treas...Mrs. Carl M. Cathell Asst. Sec'yMiss Edith Brock Corresponding Sec'y—

Mrs. Paul T. Calderwood CuratorMrs. Lewis R. Jones BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Mrs. Charles L. Briner, Mrs. David Broadwater, Thomas B. Butscher, Mrs. Walter Swauger, Randall R. Kahl, Mrs. Vernie R. Smouse, Mrs. Charles F. Strauss, Jesse J. Walker.

EDITORIAL STAFF

Editor Bradley A. Stewart Mg. Editor ... Paul T. Calderwood Assoc. Editor ... Robert J. Ruckert

HISTORICAL CONTRIBUTORS

Mrs. Lewis R. Jones, Mrs. Robert Proudfoot, Marshall G. Brown, Mrs. Charles F. Strauss, Miss Alice Howard, George Fizer, Robert J. Ruckert, Dr. Raymond McCullough, Paul T. Calderwood, George H. Hanst.

THE GLADES STAR

PUBLISHED quarterly by the Society at Oakland, Md. Entered as second-class matter March 12, 1942, at the Post Office at Oakland, Maryland, under the Act of August 24, 1912.

PRINTED by the Sincell Publishing Co., Inc., Oakland, Maryland. FOR SALE by the secretary and at the Ruth Enlow Library. Single copy, 75 cents.

MEMBERSHIP: All persons interested in the Garrett County

area are eligible.

The membership fee is \$3 for individual and \$5 for joint (husband and wife), renewable annually and four issues of this quarterly bulletin, THE GLADES STAR, is included with each membership. Life membership is \$100.00.

nickelodeon and basketball court, and was a movie theater before it burned. The site presently is occupied by Englander's Pharmacy. Sturgiss' Pharmacy and Hart's and Hamill's stores were other Alder Street landmarks.

On Oak Street, near Second, was Shirer's Tin Shop, which presently is operating by the fifth generation of the same family.

Hotels at the time besides those mentioned, were the Commercial, which became the William-James, on land where the First National Bank is located; the Glades, where the Oakland Parking lot is; the Rest on Alder Street; the Browning House and the Miller House across from the library; and the Bosley House, now Fike's place.

There were four livery stables—Sweeney's, where Dr. A. E. Mance has an office building; Maroney's on the south side of High Street, between 6th and 7th streets, now the site of residences; Martin's on Oak Street, now a residential site; and Alvah Kelley's, where the Ralph Pritts Garage is now.

Streets of Oakland when Mr. Gonder walked them as a boy were hard-packed earth or deep-furrowed mud, depending on the season. They were not to be paved until about 1905, when the town also got its first water and sewer lines.

Telephones were introduced by the Garrett County Telephone Company about 1904. The main office was on Second Street on the second floor of the present W. A. Gonder Building. The "voice with a smile" was heard only in the day time. There were two relay stations—one in the Oakland Pharmacy and the other in Will Smith's Store at Hoyes.

The first electric service began at about the same time. It was owned by D. E. Offutt and current was available only at night. Gas lighting at the time was regarded as more dependable.

While delivering telegrams, the youngster's diligence attracted the attention of the railroad's telegraphers. He learned the Morse Code and was able to fill in on occasions when operators became ill, or tarried too long at Whit Jamison's.

By the time he was 17, Mr. Gonder was qualified as a telegrapher and employed by the R&O.

For five years he worked 12 hours a day, seven days a week, in practically every telegraph point on the main line between Grafton, W. Va. and Cumberland. He made \$45 a month.

While assigned in Keyser, W. Vá., Mr. Gonder got a furlough allowing him to work but three days a week in order for him to attend classes at the West Virginia Preparatory School, now Potomac State College. He completed its two-year course.

Mr. Gonder recalled that Oakland, made prosperous by summer residents and with its natural advantages as a shopping center, always presented interesting diversions for young people. He recalls:

"During my early days, we did not have the many ways of

recreation which we enjoy today. Even so, the youth of that era had plenty of fun, but in different ways.

"We had the summer Chautauqua in the large amphitheater (Bashford) in Mountain Lake Park, baseball, golf, tennis, swimming, horseback riding and buggy riding.

"Baseball was my favorite sport.

"We always had a splendid team, principally made up of college boys from eastern colleges—Yale, Princeton, Cornell, Carlisle, Lehigh, Universities of Maryland, Virginia and West Virginia. And, of course, some outstanding local boys. The families of the college boys were summer residents.

"Our baseball team was so good that we persuaded the Chicago National League team to stop off and play us. I was too young to play in that one, but I played in many others. Pitching was my regular position; left field, secondary.

"Buggy riding was another favorite sport of mine. A horse and buggy from one of the four livery stables for the afternoon or evening cost \$1.50. One could drive to many local points of interest—Aurora, Brookside, W. Va.; Table Rock, Eagle Rock, Boiling Springs, etc."

"A horse and buggy, a halfpound of Lowney's Candy, and a charming girl was one of my favorite sports."

In June, 1907, Mr. Gonder got a three-month furlough from the railroad and took the train to visit an old friend, Richard Browning, who was operating a hotel in Montana. It was a long journey, much of it through untouched land and forests. The trip frequently was interrupted for water and coal for the steam engines, providing plenty of time for him to get out and look around. He saw raw new towns and cities, many of them heard of in stories on Indian conquests and outlaws and gunmen.

He had been in Montana but a few days before word of his occupation got about. He was greatly needed, they said, and agreed to work for the Northern Pacific Railroad for "a few days." Mr. Gonder recalled:

'I was sent to Drummond, Montana, 50 miles east of Missoula, to work the night shift on July 3, 1907. I worked all that night and the next day and night without relief.

"Drummond, like many other Western towns, was having its Fourth of July Celebration on its main street, which was very wide. This celebration consisted of a rodeo, horse races, foot races, etc.

"The railroad station bordered on the main street and this gave me an opportunity to watch many of the events. I was particularly interested in the bucking broncos as I had never seen anything like that before.

"A large crowd, including many nearby ranchers, was on hand. During the riding of bucking broncos, which was the main event, one of the horses fell and broke the leg of one of the bystanders. It so happened that the man had only one good leg, the other one being a

wooden leg, which snapped in two when the horse fell on it. The crowd, seeing that it was his peg-leg which was broken, roared with laughter.

"The two nights I was at Drummond, I found the mosquitoes to be terrible. The only way I could get relief from these pests was to close the office doors and windows and strip down, as it was very warm."

Also, he wasn't exactly sure what to expect from the Indians when he first worked in isolated areas. But, fortunately, the Shoshones and Sioux were peaceful.

Mr. Gonder was transferred several times along the Northern Pacific line. (He had wired the B&O of his decision to stay out West). He was sent after a time to Thompson Falls, population 500, "situated by a large and beautiful waterfall on the Clark's Fork of the Columbia River."

"My stay in Thompson Falls was most pleasant after the first 10 days. It was necessary for me to room and board at a small, dirty hotel operated by a Chinaman. His meals were the same daily.

"One morning a traveling man was sitting near me and he ordered poached eggs. The Chinaman was waiting table. In a few minutes he came back and said to the traveling man, 'You order sclambled eggs?'

"The traveling man replied, 'No, poached eggs.'

"The Chinaman returned to the kitchen mumbling to himself. He came back in a minute or so. Again he repeated, 'You order sclambled eggs'''

" 'No. Poached eggs.'

"The Chinaman then said, 'No poached eggs. All sclambled.'

"Reason-Only storage eggs were available and they would

not poach.

"After ten days of torture at that hotel, I secured room and board with a German family. Her meals were out of this world, causing me to gain weight to the extent of 205 pounds—the most I had weighed in my lifetime."

Mr. Gonder became a property owner in Thompson Falls when some sections of railroad land were sold at public auction in front of the courthouse by the district judge. He bought seven lots for \$91.50, including recording fees, intending to keep them for an investment, since they were tax exempt for 10 years. He said:

"Unfortunately for me, a lady from Plains, Montana, came to see me and offered \$160 cash for the lots. Knowing I would soon be moving on, I sold them."

Not many years later the falls was made into an electric power generating source and his former property sky-rocketed in value.

Wherever his job took him, Mr. Gonder was able to enjoy unspoiled land and pure water. This was especially true of White Pine, Mont., near the Idaho state line:

"Trout fishing took up most of my spare time and I thoroughly enjoyed it, especially so when I caught the largest mountain trout, so the natives say, ever caught in that area.

"It was quite cold and there were only three houses in White Pine. I lived with the railroad's section foreman and his family. My room was in the attic and when it snowed I could count on three or four inches of snow on my covers.

"The good lady of the house furnished me with plenty of bed covers. She would also heat three flat irons and place them under the covers at the foot of the bed. Arising each morning, I broke all records in getting dressed and down stairs to the warmth of their pot-bellied stove."

The West was good to him especially so when petite, redheaded Hettie MacDonald Lindsay of Greensboro, N. C., went out to visit a brother in Butte. She was a daughter of Dr. Edward and Elizabeth Morehead Lindsay. After a courtship of only a few months, she became Mr. Gonder's bride in a ceremony in St. Patrick's Catholic Church in Butte, Montana, on June 30, 1910.

Mr. Gonder quit his job with the Northern Pacific when he and his brother, Francis, went in partnership to open a jewelry and appliance store in Salmon, Idaho.

"In order for me to sell pianos, sewing machines, etc., I needed transportation, so I sold a piano to a rancher for \$150 and a team of horses which I named 'Pro' and 'Con.'I then purchased a large, second-hand wagon and harness and we were in business."

He took along, whenever possible, an old fellow "who was an

artist at the piano" and helped demonstrate.

When he had completed working the territory around Salmon, Bernard decided to rove 90 miles northeast to the Big Hole Basin, on the east side of the Continental Divide, for the summer of 1911. He loaded his wagon with a piano, two sewing machines and provisions.

"In those days I thought nothing of taking a trip of that kind, but today it frightens me just to think about it. During the night I kept my camp fires burning to keep away the wild animals — such as cougars, wildcats, bears (black and grizzly), etc. But even so I could hear them prowling nearby."

He made a pretty good strike. Mr. Gonder sold pianos and sewing machines to ranchers as fast as he carried them in — a five-day round trip. The last piano was unloaded in the Big Hole Basin in October and winter caught him.

He recalls:

"I left Wisdom the next day in my outfit for Dillon, Mont., which is about 60 miles southeast. On the way we were hit by a 28-inch snowfall and became stranded on a ranch for several days. When the storm abated, I made arrangements with the rancher to winter my horses and I went on the stage to the railroad station and the train to Dillon."

He and his brother dissolved their partnership that winter and Mr. Gonder sought to maintain his growing family — Bernard Jr. was born May 11, 1911, just before his dad took off for the Big Hole country — by

trying a number of occupations.

His ability to win the confidence of people and to deal effectively with almost everyone resulted in the family's moving to Salt Lake City, Utah, where Bernard went to work with a printing company as a writer for genealogies of Mormon families for a volume detailing movement of the original pioneers of the sect up to the current generation.

"To do this job right required a lot of hard work and travelling, as many of the families were large and scattered. I had the privilege of compiling the history of the John R. Winder family. He had seven wives and 36 children. It was quite a task to run down and secure the necessary information for each branch, one of which led to the Brigham Young family. secured some of my information from Mr. Young's voungest wife, who was then in her 80's. She was a very cooperative and charming person."

The position also took the Gonder family to Ogden, Utah, and he became acquainted with a number of the church's bishops — one of them named Gonder — but they could establish no common blood line.

The writing job was completed in April, 1913, and Mr. Gonder returned to railroading, with the Southern Pacific, which provided an odyssey that included residence in several Nevada communities until 1916. His son, Lindsay, was born in Wells, Nev., on August 13, 1913, and provided necessity for a salary supplement, Mr. Gonder recalls.

"Due to the railroad company

not paying very large salaries I found it necessary to be on the alert at all times for some additional income during my spare time.

"At Battle Mountain, Nev., during the war with Mexico, (1916) a daily short bulletin went through my telegraph office to a daily newspaper in a nearby town. I copied off the wire those bulletins, took them over to town, and wrote them up on the bulletin board of the town's largest saloon. For this service the proprietor gave me each week a \$20 gold piece."

He also began at that time to sell for the New York Life Insurance Co. and that was to guide him to his principal career direction.

The family remained in Nevada until 1916 when the railroad sent Mr. Gonder to a post in the auditing department of the ticket office in Los Angeles and they lived happily in Long Beach until January, 1919, when the decision was made to return to Oakland. He and his brother Francis decided to renew their partnership in a tire vulcanizing business.

"There were some changes in Oakland when I returned from the West after 13 years. Streets were paved, brick sidewalks had been put in, 24-hour electric service provided, and we had city water.

"Many of the places of business had changed hands and been improved.

"The Oakland Hotel had been razed and some lumber from it had been used to build the Knights of Pythias Building on Third Street, which housed the Maryland Theater downstairs and the lodge upstairs.

"By the time I came back, most of the summer people had abandoned Oakland, Mountain Lake Park and Deer Park. The coming of the automobile had killed the summer hotel business."

And as automobiles became more numerous, tires became cheaper and what had been a successful vulcanizing business began to falter. The brothers dissolved their partnership and sold out.

Training in sales, insurance and writing while in the West stood Bernard Gonder in good stead. He went to work as secretary and bookkeeper in the law offices of Gilmor S. Hamill, who was president of the Garrett National Bank and had a large mortgage business on his own. In his office also was son, Stuart F. Hamill, also an attorney, who operated an insurance business on the side.

The younger Mr. Hamill sold Mr. Gonder a half-interest in the insurance business, who later bought it out to establish the Gonder Insurance Agency, which he continued to operate until he retired.

He and Mr. Hamill went into other businesses together.

"In 1927, Stuart and I leased the old Empire Theater Building on Alder Street from the Nallys, remodeled the building, and installed new equipment, changing the name to 'The Grand.' We operated the theater until 1930, when we sold it to the Spates brothers of Frostburg, who operated Oakland's Maryland Theater on Third Street. The

sale was with an understanding that I would operate the Maryland for Spates on a salary basis. They moved The Grand's

equipment to Frostburg.

"In 1934, while operating the Maryland, I purchased it for \$4,500 and continued to operate it until 1959, when I sold it to Mr. and Mrs. Harvey Speicher. In 1938 I bought from the McCullough Estate a large, vacant building, 30 by 90 feet in Friendsville, I remodeled the building into a theater with 325 seats, named it 'The Grand' and operated it on Wednesdays and Saturdays until I also sold it to the Speichers.

"During World War II, in 1944, the citizens of Grantsville asked me to install equipment and operate a theater in the Grantsville School. I operated that on Tuesdays and Saturdays for about two years, when a theater was built in Salisbury, Pa., near

Grantsville."

Two generations of Garrett Countains will remember Mr. Gonder's bringing vaudeville and other travelling shows to the Maryland during depression years. They will remember the Maryland's piano players who could roll to a gallop or draw tears to patrons' eyes depending on what was happening on the screen before "talkies."

He sponsored some of the town's greatest musical moments in those years when he brought full orchestras from a Cumberland theater to play background for special shows.

And no child of that era will forget the movies when the reels broke right at the most exciting moments; how Mr. Gonder would call for the house lights and march to the stage where he would quietly demand an end to the foot-stomping and cat-calls while operators were frantically trying to mend the film.

His wife, Hettie, adapted herself to Garrett County readily. It quickly became home for her and natives greeted her gladly. She had a strong, vivacious personality and made her presence felt as a community worker until her death by cancer in January, 1936.

Mr. Gonder lived with son Lindsay and his family for two years afterward until he met and married Kathryn Kildow Wooddell, his present wife. He was 53 years old. She was 22, but the difference in their ages seemed only to intensify the devotion they have shared with each other and with other people through their eventful years together.

They have two children, David Wooddell, born April 24, 1942, and presently a theology student at Columbus, Ohio, who will be ordained a Salesian Priest in 1981, and Mary Kathryn born July 16, 1945, who is a professor of dramatic art at West Virginia University, Morgantown.

"Kitty" and her husband have worked side by side in the insurance agencies and other enterprises throughout their married life and their togetherness continued in Annapolis during Mr. Gonder's eight years in the Maryland State Senate.

He had always been interested in government and politics. He identified himself with the party of his forefathers, but Democrats had little chance in Republican Garrett County, where the voter ratio was twoto-one.

It was a tribute to Bernard when, in 1938, he lost out in his first race for the Senate to Sen. Clifford Friend, the incumbent, by only 120 votes.

In 1942, he ran against E. Ray Jones, who had just completed a term as secretary of state under Republican Governor Nice, and Mr. Gonder was elected to a four year term by 87 votes. He ran again in 1946 and 1950, losing the latter contest to Sen. Neil C. Fraley by a single vote.

At 73, in 1958, Mr. Gonder again decided to enter the Senate race and was elected handily. He retired from office-seeking four years later, but even today his advice and counsel is sought by political hopefuls on local, state, and national levels.

He often is complimented by visits from candidates of both parties and both are well-aware of his party preference.

He first sought the Senate seat because: "I had several things I hoped to accomplish: 1. A hospital for Oakland; 2. A new library for Oakland; 3. A restocking of Deep Creek Lake with plenty of fish; 4. A state park on the lake; and 5. Additional aid to public schools.

"All of these things were planned and provisions made for their financing, except for the park, and that was done later during my term."

He already had accomplished some groundwork in getting funds for the hospital, often with the assistance of his nephew, Dr. Thomas A. Gonder, who at the time was practicing medicine in McLean, Va. This was before the Loar family of Oakland began to make generous gifts which made the hospital possible.

Mr. Gonder's role was that of leadership in getting Garrett County at the head of the list for a survey and funds under the Hill-Burton Act. It culminated in a meeting with the Hospital Survey Committee, in which E. Ray Jones, J. Max Jarboe and Dr. Gonder also participated.

Their work resulted in government funding to cover one-third of the hospital's initial cost.

When the Ruth Enlow Library of Garrett County cornerstone was laid in 1950, it was significant that Mr. Gonder was president of the board of trustees and that he paid tribute first to Franklin E. Rathbun, who also had worked untiringly for the project. He also pays tribute to Mrs. Lewis R. Jones for the numerous hours she spent helping make our library one of the finest in the state of Maryland.

Both men had dealt closely with E. E. Enlow whose gift in memory of his daughter provided the major boost toward the library's construction.

There were many other advancements in his county and his town and his state which he will be identified with, but, most of all, Mr. Gonder will be remembered for examples of hard work, keen perception and striving for goals.

He has been a life-long member of Saint Peter's Roman Catholic Church. The Church was incorporated under the title of "Church of Saint Peter the Apostle, Oakland, Maryland — Roman Catholic Congregation, Incorporated, 1963." Father Michael K. Carney then appointed as Corporators Messrs Robert B. Garrett and Mr. Gonder to serve with him. Mr. Gonder served in this capacity until recently and was an usher in the Church for a number of years. He is a member of the Knights of Columbus which he joined in 1902.

Who exerted the greatest influence in his lifetime? he was once asked.

"I would imagine my mother and father. They were well-educated, kind, honest, religious — good people in every way — and if I am good it came from them. I have tried to live as nearly like they did as I could," he replied.

In April of 1966, Mr. Gonder distributed to members of his family copies of a hand-written autobiography, from which the quoted material used here was taken.

He concluded that autobiographical work with a statement from the heart:

"In all my travels throughout the United States and Canada and the many towns in which I have lived a most happy and contented life these past 81 years, in my humble opinion no town or place equals Oakland, Maryland, which is truly 'Home Sweet Home.'"

All in his family knew the closeness expressed was real and that it has been reciprocated in kind. As Mr. Gonder loves his home town, so has his hometown loved him. They have

always treated each other accordingly. Mr. and Mrs. Gonder wish to express appreciation here to their friend, Mr. Harold H. Harned, of Oakland, who provided information to identify the town's buildings and occupancy as an assistance to Mr. Gonder's cousin, Mr. Richard J. Gonder, in preparing this article. The author is a journalist on the staff of the Virginian Pilot at Norfolk, Virginia.

In Memoriam

George W. Diefenbach, 88, of Grantsville, died Wednesday, March 21, at Sacred Heart Hospital in Cumberland.

Born in Jennings, he was a son of the late Lewis and Elizabeth (Bittinger) Diefenbach. He was also preceded in death by his wife, Sylvia (Thompson) Diefenbach.

He was a member of Christ Lutheran Church and retired owner of George's Market in Grantsville. Mr. Diefenbach was a veteran of World War I, a member of the Christian Businessmen's Association, and had been a regular member of the Garrett County Historical Society since 1968.

He is survived by a foster daughter, Mrs. Evelyn Maust, Berkeley Springs, W. Va.

Services were conducted at the Christ Lutheran Church with Rev. David Fetter officiating. Interment was in the Grantsville Cemetery.

The family requests that memorials take the form of donations to the Christ Lutheran Church Memorial Fund.

In Memoriam

Donald R.

"Mose"

Sincell

1899-1979



Donald Roderick "Mose" Sincell, 79, of 119 East Pennington Street, Oakland, died Friday, March 9 at the Garrett County Memorial Hospital.

Born July 3, 1899 in Oakland, he was the son of the late Benjamin H. and Lillian (Morris) Sincell.

At the age of 12, and in the year of 1911, he began part-time work at the family firm, the Sincell Publishing Company. After graduating from high school he attended Gettysburg College, Gettysburg, Pa.

He was a member of St. Mark's Lutheran Church, an army veteran of World War I, a charter member and past adjutant of Proctor-Kildow Post #71, American Legion, a fifty-year member and Past Master of Oakland Lodge #192, A.F. & A.M., and a former member of the Oakland Volunteer Fire Department.

Mr. Sincell supervised the publication of the first issue of "The Glades Star" on March 25, 1941. He is listed on the Founders' Roll of the Garrett County Historical Society of December, 1941.

Survivors include his widow, Elsie (Hanst) Sincell; a daughter, Mrs. Eleanor Hesen; a son, Robert B. Sincell; a sister, Mrs. Adeline Ruckert; seven grandchildren and five great grandchildren.

Funeral Services were conducted at St. Mark's Lutheran Church in Oakland on Sunday, March 11 by the Rev. Richard A. Seaks, pastor. Interment was in the Oakland Cemetery.

The family suggests that memorials take the form of donations to either the building fund of St. Mark's Lutheran Church or the Southern Garrett County Rescue Squad.



Pastor Carl F. Dauphin, minister of Zion Lutheran Church, Accident, Maryland, from 1937 - 1969. His life was invested in the lives of many people, always ready to reach out to people and extend friendly help and service.

Pastor Dauphin

Zion Lutheran 1937 - 1969 Mildred Dauphin Haenftling Daughter of Pastor Dauphin

Pastor Carl F. Dauphin was installed as pastor of Zion Lutheran Church, Accident, Maryland, on May 2, 1937. He was born on February 20, 1895, in Springfield, Illinois, and in 1901 his family moved to the Cleveland area. After deciding upon the ministry as his life's work, he entered Concordia College, Ft. Wayne, Indiana. He graduated from this school in June of 1914. Following his graduation he continued his preparation for the ministry at Concordia Theological

Seminary, St. Louis, Missouri, graduation he accepted his first call in the Holy Ministry to St. Catherines, Ontario, Canada, where he was ordained on August 19, 1917. In addition he also served Emmanuel Lutheran Church at Jordon, Ontario, Canada.

On September 8, 1920, he was married to Jessie M. Youngblut, a member of his congregation at St. Catherines. This marriage was blessed with six daughters and one son. The son, Carl, gave his life in the service of his country, in World War II, dying in action in France August 15, 1944.

In April, 1921, he accepted a call to Youngstown, New York, where he served until May, 1937, when he accepted the call to Zion at Accident.

The year 1937 was a busy one for Pastor and Mrs. Dauphin, attempting to get acquainted with the members at their homes. The Reporter, a weekly church letter was first published on October 27, 1937. Extensive repairs were made to the church in 1938. All the buildings were painted and the retaining walls, eventually to permit land-scaping, were built. Some trees were removed. Confirmation robes were introduced.

In 1939 the interior of the church was decorated and became a beautiful house of worship where the gospel message of truth and salvation continued to be proclaimed through the years. The Diamond Anniversary of Zion was celebrated that year — also the

unveiling of a Memorial tablet, marking the site of the first church. During 1941 the Zion Congregation took action to discontinue the use of German services. Twenty-eight boys from Zion were on the honor roll for World War II. Three of the boys lost their lives in the service of their county. Even after the end of the war, Zion has had members in the Armed Forces up to the present time.

Zion celebrated a number of anniversaries during 1942: Rev. Dauphin's 25th anniversary of ordination was celebrated, the Sunday School, the Ladies Aid, and the Y.P.S. also had silver anniversaries. Pastor Luecke, who had organized these societies, preached the Anniversary sermon, May 10, 1942. A



Pastor Dauphin standing in the back yard of the parsonage. Behind him is part of the church, which during his ministry was extensively renovated and beautified. choir was formed at this time under the guidance of Pastor Dauphin, which was composed of young and old.

The unveiling of the James Drane monument in the cemetery took place on May 31, 1943. This monument was furnished by the Daughters of the American Revolution.

Pastor Dauphin received a call to Marwood, Pennsylvania, in 1945, but at the request of the Zion congregation, the call was returned. On Easter Sunday, April 6, 1947, beautiful new stained glass windows were dedicated to the Glory of God. That same month the Centennial of Missouri Synod was observed. A new oil heating system was installed during the year.

In 1949 Zion eliminated Special Confessional Service twenty minutes before divine service and began to follow the complete Liturgy prescribed by the Order of the Holy Communion in the Lutheran Hymnal.

More cemetery land was acquired in 1950, and improvements were made to the road leading to the cemetery.

The early part of 1950 was a very busy time for members of Zion. The size of the kitchen was enlarged by further excavation from beneath the church. It was extensively remodeled. This was all appropriately dedicated. The social room was renovated and enlarged.

In 1951 the 100th Anniversary of the first church building was commemorated. The 50th anniversary of the present church building was also observed, 1954 was the 90th anniversary of being a member of the Missouri Synod.

Synod.

The Men's Club was organized in 1957. This was another year of celebrations and praises to God. It was the 40th anniversary of the Ladies' Aid Society, the Sunday School, the Y.P.S., the Pastor's Ordination, and twenty-year pastorage at Zion Church. A new oil furnace was installed in the parsonage.

In 1958 land was purchased for a parking lot between the Accident Fish Pond and the street east of Zion church property. That year was the beginning of Reading Services by lay readers in the absence of the Pastor.

A new Wurlitzer organ and tower chimes were installed in 1959. A new Wurlitzer spinet organ was purchased for the church parlor. These were dedicated to the Glory of God at special services.



Pastor Dauphin standing in front of the altar of Zion Church, August 1957, celebrating the 40th year of his ordination; and twenty-year pastorate at Zion.

Extensive repairs to the church tower were made, plus installation of aluminum siding on two sides of the church, including the entire church tower in 1961. The church also got a new portal entrance, which was dedicated in September.

The Pastor's 45th Anniversary of Ordination and 25th of his pastorate in Accident was observed in September of 1962 by a service of thanksgiving and

praise.

Acolytes were initiated into the worship service in 1963. The card system, announcing communion, began in 1964 to replace the custom of announcing the sacrement on the Saturday before communion.

The Centennial Year 1964 saw the church decorated, the church auditorium rewired and new lighting fixtures installed. Pastor Dauphin wrote in the brochure of the Centennial "Recognizing that all our blessings are due through Jesus Christ, we acknowledge prayerfully and thankfully, as we approach our Centennial, Not unto us, O Lord, not unto us, but unto Thy Name give glory, for Thy mercy and for Thy Truth's sake. This brochure of the Centennial is dedicated to the Glory of God and to the memories of all those inspired by the Spirit of God to do his founders will: The who remained true to the guiding principles of God: The faithful Pastors and teachers, whom the gracious Lord has given to us: The men and women of the Congregation of vestervears. and of today, who were, and now

are, resolved to carry on the work of teh Lord in establishing the Kingdom of God in the homes and hearts of their posterity."

Pastor Dauphin was always mindful that the Church must always be concerned about those of every age and station in life. "Our Lord gives us many expressions of His concern for the aged, as well as the babes and sucklings, and all who are between. He wants the sheep, as well as the lambs, to be nourished and fed." In 1965 Sunday School teachers were honored for their many years of faithful service and dedication.

More aluminum siding was put on the exterior of the church. Pastor Dauphin suffered severe heart attack in December, 1966, but after several months, he was able to resume his pastoral duties again. At this time, he delegated leadership for Sunday School and Y.P.S. to lay people of the congregation. Up to this time he and Mrs. Dauphin participated in taking young people to roller skating parties, bowling, and havrides or whatever activities that they youth might be involved in.

1967 was another year for observing anniversaries — the 50th of the Sunday School, Ladies' Aid Society, and Y.P.S. Twenty-fifth of the choir, the 10th of Zion Lutheran Men, the 50th Ordination of Pastor Dauphin, his 30th at Zion, where he had faithfully labored under God's bountiful blessings, and so by God's grace was privileged to celebrate fifty years of working



Rev. and Mrs. Carl Dauphin in the study at the parsonage. Mrs. Dauphin was a faithful companion of the pastor's and aided him in many of his church and community activities, besides caring for her growing family.

in God's ministry.

Carpet was installed in the entire church in 1968. Pastor Dauphin was permitted to use a lay-member for the distribution of the bread in Holy Communion. Zion participated in the Lutheran Hour display at the Garrett County Fair.

The most important phase of the Church is the Christian outreach, a phase in which Zion has not been negligent. They have always responded to Mission Offerings, participated in all of the appeals for special offerings from the Synod throughout the years, World Hunger, clothing drives, flood and earthquake victims, local fire victims, local fund drives — whatever the appeal might be.

Zion members are most responsive in giving of their time, talents and resources for the many projects that have been undertaken. Due to failing health, Pastor Dauphin was forced to resign in May of 1969. He moved to LaVale, Maryland, where he lived until his death on November 7, 1970.

Pastor Dauphin enjoyed the esteeem of the membership of Zion Congregation and of the people of a wide community. He served the Accident area and a large surrounding community for 32 years. He was strumental in reactivating the P.T.A. at the Accident School, of which he served as President. His life was invested in the lives of many people. He and Mrs. Dauphin were always ready to reach out to people and extend friendly help and service. His works will follow him and remain a notable witness of service for Christ to many. He served as a member of the Pension Board, Lutheran Church, Missouri Synod, for many years.

(To be continued)

In Memoriam

The Rev. William Ernest Fox, 72, of Oakland, died Wednesday, March 14, at the Garrett County Memorial Hospital.

Born in Lansdowne, he was the son of the late William Ernest Frederick Fox and Mary Maude (Bowman) Fox. His wife, Ruth Anna (Mathaney) Fox preceded him in death.

He was Pastor Emeritus of St. Mark's Lutheran Church, Oakland, from which he retired as pastor in 1971.

Educated in the schools of Baltimore County, he was a graduate of Baltimore City College high school. He was a graduate of Gettysburg College, B. A. in 1929, and of the Lutheran Theological Seminary at Gettysburg, B. Div. in 1932. He served at St. Mark's Lutheran Church, Baltimore, First Lutheran Church, West Palm Beach, Florida, and was a National Service Pastor in Hattiesburg, Miss., prior to World War II.

Pastor Fox was a Captain in the U. S. Army, and served as Chaplain in World War II. He later served during the Korean War. He served at Zion, Middletown, and the Church of the Holy Comforter, Baltimore before coming to Oakland in 1959.

During his service in Oakland, he was the Dean of the Mountain District of Western Pennsylvania-West Virginia Synod of the Lutheran Church in America. Since retirement, he had served parishes in the Mountain District as a supply pastor. He was a regular member of the Society since 1972.

He is survived by one son, four daughters and one sister.

Services were conducted Saturday, March 17, in St. Mark's Lutheran Church with The Rev. Dr. Kenneth R. May, celebrant; the Rev. Russell Reithmiller, lector; the Rev. Richard A. Seaks, liturgist; the Rev. James Mitchell, the Rev. Dr. Donald D. Anderson, the Rev. Bernard Carl and the Rev. Henry Brown, worship leaders.

Interment was in the Garrett County Memorial Gardens.

The family request that memorials take the form of donations to St. Mark's Lutheran Church, Oakland, Md.

More On The County History

by Dorothy B. Cathell GARRETT COUNTY - A HISTORY OF MARYLAND'S Stephen **TABELAND** bv -Schlosnagle and the Bicentennial Committee has been well received far and wide. Evidently Garrett County natives, families and friends have migrated all over the country. The book has travelled from New Hampshire to Florida and from New Jersey to California. It has been mailed to Alaska, Washington, Oregon and California on the West Coast. Books have gone to twenty-nine or about 60% of the fifty states and to every county in Maryland with the exception of four. (Hasn't anyone in Cecil, Queen Anne's, Dorchester or Somerset ever heard of Garrett County?) And, who knows where they may have gone as gifts.

B. O. Aiken, who conceived the idea of a Garrett County history, was supportive through the developmental stages, suffered through its labor pains, and saw it through to its birth, sold the very first book to the Administrative Assistant in the West Virginia Department of Agriculture, whose mother is from Friendsville.

Maxine Braodwater, Grantsville librarian and one of our Board members, gracefully accepted the job to handle all pre-publication sales and orders. Maxine sometimes reminisces and muses about the joys, trials and tribulations of selling a book that was still a handwritten

manuscripts and had not gone to the publisher. She says that the Committee "purchased 1,000 envelopes with a 13 cents stamp on them to mail brochures, and wouldn't vou know, before we got them mailed Uncle Sam decided to raise the postage to 15 cents." Guess who got to lick a 2 cent stamp for each envelope? After the presses started to roll, there was a delay to have a few names and spellings checked by the proofreaders and that magic date in September was fast proaching. When September had come and gone and the books hadn't, it was discovered that the bindery had sent them to Chambersburg, Pa., by train instead of to Northern High School by truck. Thanks to Commissioner Wayne Hamilton, the lost box car with its precious cargo was located and the books were re-routed to Garrett County. About the middle of October several interested people gathered at Northern High School to prepare the ordered books for mailing, and transport those orders to the post office.

Many favorable comments and letters about the book have been received. Alice G. Bennett (Briar Patch), a local history buff, found the book fascinating and to her it is "the love story of Garrett County." Frances D. Greaves of Westernport, after receiving her copy and ordering two additional copies, wrote, "I have received my copy and am so happy with it I would like two friends to read it also. It was thrilling to find a Western Mary-

land history that was really about the people and places, not just business, greed, and industries." As space permits some of the letters or excerpts from them will be printed in the GLADES STAR.

The Ruth Enlow Library and all its branches have been a great help and have been handling sales of the book for the Historical Society. More than two-thirds of the books have been sold. Copies are still available from the Historical Society.

DAR Cemetery Project Moves To Completion

by Alice Proudfoot

An announcement of the decision to record the graves of Garrett County was first made by Youghiogheny Glades Chapter D.A.R. in the Glades Star, Vol. 4, No. 13, June 1972. The chapter was formed in 1967 and this was its first major project toward the preservation of history of our county.

In 1972 the research began. Out came the old maps and cemetery locations were marked on new ones. "Word of mouth" was our best source. Every area we searched included talking to residents and landowners. Many farms in our county have been in the same family for generations. We talked with rangers, hunters. foresters, pilots, farmers, timbermen, mine operators. Department Natural Resouces field men and asked for help through The Republican, WMSG Radio, and the Glades Star. On the whole, the people of our county have been very congenial and helpful during our project. We have also had help from Glades Star subscribers. After locating more than two hundred cemeteries, the "leg work" began. Since that time many miles have been covered in our county. Some of those miles were covered by car, many by four wheel drive in places a car would be useless, and many more on foot.

Looking for a needle in a havstack would well describe trying to find some of the small family plots which have not been used or cared for in many years. The searches on foot for these burial plots have offered unforgettable memories. We have been threatened, called ridiculous (among other things), have unexpectedly appeared during family and neighborly feuds (in which we had no interest), crept through brush, briars, searched heavily wooded areas, waded through mud, water and even light snow.

On the other hand, we have witnessed nature at its finest. I think we have seen every insect, bird, and animal native to our area and I for one have done a little fishing along the way. We have seen the trees, shrubs and flowers in all stages. On a trip to Pine Swamp, Mr. Colmer told me where to find the Rhodes Cemetery I was hunting. He walked a mile or so with me and my son because he was afraid we would get lost. We walked through a heavily wooded area and came out on top of a knoll

which overlooked the Savage River Valley - truly a breathtaking view. There in the · field in front of us was the cemetery in tall grass and right at the edge of it by an abandoned hay rake lay a doe and her very young fawn. As we slowly approached, the doe go up, waited for the fawn then they slowly walked over the crest of the hill. At that point a groundhog came out of his hole at the base of a marker, chattered a moment and disappeared again. Mighty nice of him to warn us about that hole! Mr. Colmer told me a pioneer by the name of Rhodes lived on this farm and is buried here with a large fieldstone marker with his name and dates, but we could not locate his marker. The following dates were supplied for him by Martha Kahl who is a descendant. She also has copies of his Bounty Land Warrant.

A record of that cemetery:

Daniel Rhodes, (1769? - July 11, 1849)

Peter H. Wilt, Md. Pvt. 71 inf. II Div. d. Apr. 9, 1941 (buried by mother - no marker).

Charles O. Broadwater, d.Apr. 16, 1895 age 28 yrs. 3da.

Sarah Ann, wife of W.D.D. Broadwater, age ?6 7yrs. 26 dys.

Cecil D. son of M.T. & M.L. Broadwater June 16, 1906 - Oct. 6, 1916

Mary Louvena, wife of M.T. Broadwater, June 27, 1871 - Sept. 28, 1916, age 45yr. 3mo. 3dy.

My husband decided he would go with me on the day I went to record the Kempton Cemetery. That sounds relatively simple recording a cemetery in a very small town. When we got there we were told the cemetery was "right up there on top of the hill." After a lot of walking and two trips back into Kempton for directions from different people and at least five miles of hiking over, on and around that hill, we finally found what we were looking for. Needless to say, my husband took the "cure" on "graveyard hunting" that day. It's now up to D.A.R.!

At this point we have recorded two hundred and thirty cemeteries and have the names in a master index. Each card in the index bears the person's name, all vital information on the marker and place of burial. We now have approximately 18-19,000 graves indexed. The master index has been very helpful because of the many inquiries we've had from many points in the United States.

We have found unusual surnames such as: Chase, Gies, Bright, Schimminger, Pannachia, Mickle, Dickle, Boette, Bunce, Gemsenyeager, Helferstay, Town, Lint, Hone, Swalp, Shepp, Groer and Groege. Some male Christian names are: Lieutellus, Rolle, Squire, Marien, Stay, Gust, Ammon, Perron, and Ashful. Some female Christian names include: Emelue, Hiley, Floy, Azelia, Califfa, Meulah, Dicie, Maeleta, Leta, Zada and Zora.

We still have four large cemeteries and about a dozen small ones to record. Hopefully 1979 will finish our recording so that we can get on with the task of raising funds to have the records printed in book form.

A Region Of Vanishing Pines

by Leo J. Beachy

(This article is continued from the December, 1978, issue, which began on Page 118.

Several farmers near Finzel have pulled out the huge stumps and made fences of them, often with the roots sticking up into space six or even ten feet from the ground, interesting sights for travelers. One of the accompanying photographs shows an extra large pine stump and roots forming part of an unbroken stump fence a half mile in length: it may be seen along the roadside enclosing a field on the Isaiah Baer farm, Pocahontas, Pa., two miles north of Finzel. After being broken at an intersecting road, the fence extends another half mile; and thus we may say there is a mile of it altogether.

My grandfather, Daniel Yutzy, was supervisor with a crew of men, which built one end of this fence along his farm adjoining the village of Pocahontas; he, in fact, named the town in honor of the Indian girl, Pocahontas, who, according to tradition, saved the life of Captain John Smith. The stump root in that picture is 12 feet 6 inches high, to where it is broken off; at that point it is perhaps six inches in diameter, which indicates that it was perhaps eight or ten feet longer, giving the standing tree a root spread of probably 40 or 50 feet.

On the Werner farm one-half mile north of Finzel is a large, clean-looking, well-sodded field still wonderfully studded with great pine stumps. The field is also fenced with stumps that were likely pulled from adjoining fields; the fence resembles a mile of monster moose heads and horns enclosing this curious kind of "statuary" as monuments to an army of departed trees. It would take a thousand years to grow monarchs of the forest like them and others of long ago.

To ascertain how many pine trees actually grew on an acre, the writer asked Robert E. Lee Broadwater of the Maryland pine country, to measure off a plot containing an acre of those old pine stumps and count them. He reported having measured two plots, each 10x16 rods, finding that the one plot contained 55 and the other 50 stumps.

Not far from and surrounding this field is the watershed and source of five streams whose waters are divided in an unique geographical way. Some of them finally reach the Atlantic Ocean by the Potomac River and Chesapeake Bay; others follow a much longer course to the Gulf of Mexico by the Casselman, Youghiogheny, Ohio and Mississippi rivers.

Here the Savage River has its source, flowing south across the National Road between the two Savage mountains about two miles from its source, and empties into the Potomac River at Piedmont, W. Va. It is spanned on the National Road by an old subblestone bridge, of

which many a touring motorist has stopped to take snapshots.

Flagherty Run has its source not far away, and flows north into the Casselman. Laurel Run starts here and flows northeast into the historic Wills Creek that winds through the Cumberland "Narrows;" and Jennings Run, the fifth stream, runs east, emptying into Wills Creek.

The stump field near the village of Finzel, Md., is between Big and Little Savage mountains not far from Sampson's Rock, an uncommon natural feature at the crest of Big Savage Mountain. On top of the big rock there was formerly, from time immemorial, a very large boulder lightly balanced. an object of great interest to visitors; it is there no more, for one day a bunch of fellows from the Mount Savage Fire Clay Works climbed up to this "balanced rock," and pulled it off - an almost sacrilegious stunt!

The two-mile road from Finzel to the National Road comes out right on top of Little Savage Mountain. Sampson's Rock corresponds in elevation and geological formation to St. John's Rock on the opposite side of the National Road, about one mile south of the present Mountain Inn on top of Big Savage Mountain. About 800 feet south of the rock, whose elevation is 2.930 feet, one may notice the low point where the mountain was crossed by Braddock's Road, which followed the general course of the Nemacolin Indian Trail. At the west foot of Big Savage Mountain, in line with Sampson's Rock, is said to be an old camp site of the Allewegi Indians, after whom Allegany County, Maryland, was named. Many arrow heads and spears have been found there.

Dans Rock, the third of these noted high rock formations, is on the summit of Dans Mountain (named for Daniel Cresap, son of the pioneer, Col. Thomas Cresap), about seven miles southwest of Frostburg. That great object of interest is visited each year by thousands of people to watch a sunrise or to behold a superb landscape view orchard, forest-crowned mountains and winding valleys embracing parts of Maryland, Pennsylvania and West Virginia, and especially long stretches of north branch of Potomac. Here one may see rocks broken or split asunder by some giant force, and aweinspiring crevices and fissures at his feet; or the famous Narrows, with Cumberland nestled like a phantom city in the distant morning fogs of the Potomac River Valley on a mild bright morning.

As the Black Forest of Germany had its legends and superstitious people, so with these forests. Many now living remember that along Piney Run from Finzel, Maryland, to and beyond Findley Bridge, a covered wooden bridge in Pennsylvania, a strange noise was heard after dusk and almost any hour throughout the night for many years, by people who were superstitious as well as by those who were not.

(Continued next Issue)



Mrs. Robert Burrell (L) 1475 Reynolds St. Baltimore, MD 21230

Society's Annual Meeting Slated

The 38th annual business meeting of the Garrett County Historical Society will be held at the new Northern Middle School near Accident, on Thursday, June 28, 1979. The dinner will be served at 6:30 p.m. and will cost \$6.00 per person.

This year's speaker is Mr. Jerry Ash. Mr. Ash is the editor and publisher of the Preston County News and was a cofounder of the Pioneer Press. He presently is writing a column which is featured in a number of West Virginia weeklys. For seven years he was a professor of Journalism at West Virginia University in Morgantown.

He will speak on the heritage of the dulcimer, a stringed musical instrument of local interest. A demonstration is planned and stories and comments will be made on "homemade" music.

The master of ceremonies will be Judge Lewis R. Jones.

The menu will consist of ham. tomato juice, salad, scalloped potatoes, succotash, relish trays, hot rolls and butter, coffee or tea and ice cream and tea cookies.

Camp Hickory will hold open house beginning at 2:30 p.m. and continuing until evening. Conversation areas will be arranged

in the lobby where coffee and punch will be served for the early arrivers.

Richard Buckingham, food coordinator for the Garrett County Schools, will arrange the head table and placements for the other seating. Mrs. Charles Springman will provide the centerpiece for the guest table and local ladies will provide centerpieces for the dinner tables.

Letters of Interest

Dear Mr. Stewart:

In the December 1977 issue of The Glades Star it was indicated that persons interested in a third printing of Meshach Browning's book, "Forty-Four Years in the Life of a Hunter," should contact vou.

Like my cousin, Lorna Reed, I am also a great-great granddaughter of Meshach, and though I have one copy of the book, I would be interested in having copies for my daughters. I also have friends with whom I have shared my copy who would like copies of their own.

My father was J. Frank Browning, son of Nathan C., who was a son of William, who was a son of Meshach.

Enclosed is a \$3.00 check for membership in the Garrett County Historical Society.

> Sincerely, Willa Browning Chambers

Glades

(USPS 219-080) Quarterly



ISSN: 0431-915X

— Published By — THE GARRETT COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY

VOL. 5, NO. 9

OAKLAND, MARYLAND

JUNE, 1979

Eight Years As A County Commissioner

By Wayne B. Hamilton

Why would anyone want to be a County Commissioner? I was asked this question many times during the eight years I served Garrett County as a Commissioner.

The Commissioner form of County government in Maryland is structured like the English Court system. The extent of authority delegated to such subdivisions is dependent upon the will of the State Legislature. Maryland provides for a strong Commissioner form of government which means a greater role for local government. Most New England states retain more governing authority at the State government level and less authority at the county government level.

The June 30, 1949 issue of the GLADES STAR has an excellent article on the founding and the chartering of Garrett County.

This is a short sketch of how and why there is a need for County Commissioners. How did I become involved to the extent that I became a County Commissioner? One word best describes how — Turmoil. I might add some persuasive friends



Mr. Wayne Hamilton's family moved to Red House when he was ten years old. Today he and his son W. Brooks Hamilton own and operate a 740-acre farm, specializing in the beef feeding business. At present Wayne Hamilton manages the farm with the aid of his son and serves Gov. Harry Hughes as a commissioner with the Public Service Commission.

who were frustrated by the unsettling turmoil, were able to convince me that I could restore order out of the existing chaos. The extent of their desperation was brought out by this group of Republicans in that they didn't bother to ask me my political affiliation. Imagine the feelings of this group that called them-

selves "Republicans for Better Government for Garrett County" after learning that I was a registered Democrat. They were and are intelligent people and supported me just the same. I was told later by former Delegate Leslie Savage that Garrett County only elected Democrats when there was trouble. Serving Garrett County as a Commissioner for eight years was a rich and rewarding experience.

At the first orientation meeting held for newly elected County Commissioners and Council persons, sponsored by the University of Maryland the Maryland Association Counties, I made a resolution. As officials of each county were being recognized they would stand and be respectfully applauded. Garrett County was announced and evervone snickered. Being embarrassed with Garrett County's recognition, I told Mr. Guy and Mr. Opel, they laugh at us now, but they will be laughing with us and be envious before we are done. I meant what I said and fulfilled on that promise. I would have been President of the Maryland Association Counties had I been re-elected. Garrett County is now recognized as an example of what rural counties can do with leadership.

To get the most from being involved in the office of County Commissioner means full commitment. To understand this, I remind you that in our county there are thirty agencies or commissions that are responsible to county government. There is also the blanket

responsibility of the health, welfare and safety of the citizens of the county. In the past, the full responsibility and authority of the office of County Commissioner, meaning full administrative and legislative authority, has not been exercised. County Commissioners, by ordinances or resolutions, properly promulgated, heard and recorded can exercise considerable legislative authority at the county level.

With the background provided, my interest in having been a County Commissioner is more understandable. One of the first problems we had to cope with was a seven month public employees strike. We were able to settle this crippling strike within hours after assuming office. At that time Garrett County didn't have a comprehensive plan. So, with the help of Tim Dugan, Consultant with the Research and Development Corporation, a comprehensive plan was developed. This plan made it possible for the development and adoption of a zoning ordinance for the protection of Deep Creek Lake and the adwatershed. iacent remember, every year we have a winter season with resulting road and transportation problems. Providing the local share of the costs for schools, is the most important in my thinking, of the responsibilities of the County Commissioners. During the eight years I was in office the local share contributed to education increased 100% and four new schools were built, with Grantsville Elementary going to construction and Dennett road under contract for

renovation.

It was exciting and rewarding to be asked by Governor Mandel to serve on the James Commission for State Land Use and Intergovernmental Relations in 1972. The Commission developed the beginning of a State Land Use plan, which is now adopted. I was also the voice for the preservation of prime agricultural land. As a result of this contribution, legislation has since been adopted to conserve agricultural land.

I was commissioned to serve on the Barnes Commission for the Funding of Public Education during 1977 and 1978. This Commission included Educators, Legislators, Senators and three local government officials. Our charge from Governor Mandel was to arrive at a formula that would assure equitable and fair distribution of State resources to all children of the State. I was happy to serve in this responsible capacity.

I mention only a few specific accomplishments while I was in office to point to the variety. importance and scope of the involvement of this office. Without fear of contradiction, this office touches every citizen of the county and is the most important and the least understood. I strongly believe the tenure of the office should be six vears, with provisions for an election of one Commissioner at two year intervals. This would provide for needed continuity in the office.

Lest anyone should think what I have presented as accomplishments were mine alone, I hasten to remind that the Commissioners act as a board and

not unilaterally. The pleasure of having served the county was contributed to by gentlemen with an unselfish interest in serving the citizens of Garrett County, Mr. Earl E. Opel, Mr. Bernard Guy, Mr. George Edwards and Mr. Don Bender.

The office of County Commissioner can be as interesting as one wishes to make it, as effective for public good as one wishes to pursue and to the extent that one looks for public good and not limit oneself for political purposes. These come into conflict if service is for political gain only. I'm sure that in time, the need and practibility of the addition and renovation of the Court House will be understood, maybe appreciated. It's most helpful to have a sense of humor to preserve your sanity.

I want to point out and give credit to many persons by being involved as staff, made a significant contribution to the government of Garrett County. Marshall Rickert was the first Planning Director, Mrs. Meg Stevens, Administrative Assistant: Mr. Tim Dugan, present Planning Director, but was first involved in county planning as a consultant: Thomas Jones, with the Economic Development Corporation and Col. J. Haig Jackson, who made significant contributions in a wide arena of positions. The Planning Commission members are a very unselfish group, giving of their time and expertise. We dared to draw on the resources of young people and the experience of the more mature people.

As I write this brief article, I have overcome the disappoint-

GARRETT COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY Founded in 1941 OFFICERS 1977-78

President Robert J. Ruckert Vice-President .Dr. Harold C. Ash-

bу

Sec'y-Treas...Mrs. Carl M. Cathell Asst. Sec'yMiss Edith Brock Corresponding Sec'y—

Mrs. Paul T. Calderwood CuratorMrs. Lewis R. Jones

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Mrs. Charles L. Briner, Mrs. David Broadwater, Thomas B. Butscher, Mrs. Walter Swauger, Randall R. Kahl, Mrs. Vernie R. Smouse, Mrs. Charles F. Strauss, Jesse J. Walker.

EDITORIAL STAFF

Editor Bradley A. Stewart Mg. Editor ... Paul T. Calderwood Assoc. Editor ... Robert J. Ruckert

HISTORICAL CONTRIBUTORS

Mrs. Lewis R. Jones, Mrs. Robert Proudfoot, Marshall G. Brown, Mrs. Charles F. Strauss, Miss Alice Howard, George Fizer, Robert J. Ruckert, Dr. Raymond McCullough, Paul T. Calderwood, George H. Hanst.

THE GLADES STAR

PUBLISHED quarterly by the Society at Oakland, Md. Entered as second-class matter March 12, 1942, at the Post Office at Oakland, Maryland, under the Act of August 24, 1912.

PRINTED by the Sincell Publishing Co., Inc., Oakland, Maryland. FOR SALE by the secretary and at the Ruth Enlow Library. Single copy, 75 cents.

MEMBERSHIP: All persons interested in the Garrett County

area are eligible.

The membership fee is \$3 for individual and \$5 for joint (husband and wife), renewable annually and four issues of this quarterly bulletin, THE GLADES STAR, is included with each membership. Life membership is \$100.00.

ment of not being allowed to serve as County Commissioner. by not having sufficient votes to be re-elected, a third time. However, having been asked by Governor Harry Hughes and confirmed unanimously by the Senate, I will continue to be a Commissioner with the Public Service Commission, A Commissioner for the entire State no less. My having been asked to serve in this important capacity for the State is a result of serving with recognition as a Commissioner for Garrett County. Thanks, Garrett County Citizens.

Wayne B. Hamilton

Pastor Dauphin

By Mildred Dauphin Haenftling

After 32 years of faithful service at Zion, Pastor Dauphin retired from the active ministry in 1969.

The congregation was served during the pastoral vacancy by the Rev. August Kreutz, then pastor of St. John's - Missouri Synod Lutheran Congregation in the Cove.

The months that followed Pastor Dauphin's retirement were very difficult ones for the members of Zion, since they had not experienced a pastoral vacancy for over three decades. Calls were extended to nine different pastors before Professor Harry G. Coiner of Concordia Seminary, St. Louis, finally accepted. Professor Coiner had served for fifteen years at the seminary as teacher of Practical Theology. He was nearing retirement age and felt the urge to try out some of his teachings in the parish setting again. He

was aware of Zion's plight and decided to accept this call as from the Lord to share some of his strategy for mission and ministry with them.

Pastor Coiner and his charmfaithful ing and wife. Henrietta, moved to Accident during the summer of 1970, and was installed as pastor on July 12, 1970. Some of his manner and style were almost shocking among Zion's membership. Traveling by motorcycle to visit sick and shut-ins, using pigeons and balloons, hammers and pliers to illustrate points in his preaching became the topic of conversation around many Sunday dinner tables in Garrett County. But the astonishment of the members did not deter him from his demonstrative and forthright style.

Always a teacher, he began to hold instruction classes for the Sunday School staff and conducted discussion groups among the young and old alike. As one member put it, "He would gaze at you over those glasses and shake that finger, and even though you didn't always understand what he said, you were fascinated by his determination and his delivery. And when you didn't understand, you were inspired to think and to ponder and to go back to study your Bible again and again."

One of his first objectives was to move members on to weekly offerings, and he went off to Pittsburgh bringing back a stack of offering envelopes for each member, entitled simply, "My Gift to God." Total offerings at Zion doubled within five years.

In this same regard he



Zion Lutheran Church about the year 1910. One of the features that attracted passersby was the picket fence which was kept in excellent condition. The cross at the top of the spire has been replaced.

frowned on "money-raising schemes" such as dinners, suppers, sales, etc. These were given up reluctantly by the members with a sense of loss not just in revenue but also in community spirit and fellowship.

Another step Pastor Coiner took was "out of the parsonage", which had served to house the pastors of Zion since 1894. Having moved here from the quiet of Concordia Seminary's private housing, the truck noise of U.S. Route 219 was more than the pastor's nerves could tolerate. He purchased his own home on Mosser Road in McHenry, and moved out of the parsonage on a cold, snowy day in January, 1971.

Members helped with pickup trucks. Although there were some disappointments in this move because of a thorough remodeling of the parsonage for the new pastor, there were compensations. The old parsonage became the new parish house and educational building. allowing each Sunday School class to have a room of its own. and more room for a church office and place for storage of historical matters. The new kitchen, bathrooms and wall to wall carpeting would provide comfortable and homey atmosphere for society meetings, youth fellowships, and personal and family counselling as well.

In the time span of two short years of his ministry in Garrett County, Pastor Coiner left his mark among the people here. He traveled far and wide, became personally involved in the lives



About 1844 Lewis Swallop built a frame house which during the years served many useful purposes: a residence, a store, a P. O., an inn, and the place where Rev. Samuel Miller married many couples. It was razed in 1961 by Mahlon Miller, a son of Samuel Miller. The lumber was used to build a shop on the Charles Strauss property in the town of Accident. Several pieces of beautiful furniture were built by Larry Foley for the Strauss home from the chestnut lumber.

of many families, helped with his own hands to build a new home for one family living near Accident and to assist in the rebuilding of a barn destroyed by a tornado. His pastoral visits were brief and to the point, but he kept in continuous contact with the people of the parish. He was involved with the Mt. Top Ministerial Association, and knew many of the business and political people on a first-name basis.

His dear wife, always by his side, always warm, personable and understanding, worked with Sunday School, Ladies Aid, and did her own visiting among the people of the parish. Some members said, "She was his 'balancing power' with her warmth and loving care."

In June of 1972, Pastor Coiner resigned from the role as pastor of Zion, but he stayed on to assist the congregation in calling its new pastor.

On November 21, 1972, the congregation assembled to call the Rev. Fred Illick, of Washington, D.C., who accepted the call and was installed as new pastor on February 4, 1973. Pastor Illick, a former student of Pastor Coiner's, followed some of the manner and style of his former teacher.

He continued to work on a revised constitution which had begun to be drafted during Pastor Coiner's years and was adopted November 18, 1975. This constitution was meant to involve many more members of the congregation in the decision-making process and in the working life of the parish. Members also began to partici-



Reverend and Mrs. Harry G. Coiner accepted the call to Zion and moved to Accident during the summer of 1970. He served relentlessly during the following two years after his installation on July 12, 1970. At the end of 1972 he resigned from his pastorate at Accident and moved to Virginia where he and wife lived a number of years. They now reside in Denver, Colorado.

pate in reading the lessons for Sunday services, serving as Bible Study leaders, youth counsellors, and board members.

Pastor Illick and his family moved to Accident in late January, 1973, and were given their choice of living quarters to rent, to buy, or to move into the parsonage. They chose to move toward purchasing their own home, renting the former Edwin Georg home in Accident, now owned by Wayne Fratz, and after some exploration, choosing to purchase the Gurney Kolb home across Rt. 219 from Zion Church. Along with the home, they were able to purchase also three acres of land which included a mobile home into which Pastor Illick's parents were able to move in their retirement

vears.

The parish house-educational building continued to serve its new function as Sunday School classrooms and place for meetings of Church Council. administrative boards. fellowship for Young People's Society and now also serves as space for Zion Lutheran Preschool, a new food closet for those in need in Northern Garrett County, and office for the church secretary, office and study for the pastor, and a large room for the new Zion Lutheran Church Library, begun in 1974. This library presently includes some hundreds of volumes on Biblical Commentaries, the works of Martin Luther, children's books on Christian teaching, devotional books for young and old, books on Christian family life, books on inspiration, and various periodicals including. Christianity Today, Faith At Work, Alive Now, the Lutheran Forum.

Together with Pastor Illick's Zion congregation became involved in cooperative efforts with neighboring churches in community life. Zion sponsored the first Community Easter Sunrise Service on April 22, 1973. As the sun rose over the hills to the East, a congregation of nearly 500 Christians from surrounding churches gathered on Zion's East lawn overlooking the town pond and sang, "Jesus Christ is Risen Today, Alleluia," accompanied by Mrs. Illick at the organ and the singing of hundreds of songbirds in the nearby trees. Pastors from five churches participated, as well as members who sang in a com-



Zion Lutheran Church

munity chorus. The Cherry Glade Mennonite Church also participated to the great joy of all who were present. Since then, such Easter sunrise services have become a tradition, even though the weather has not always been as cooperative as it was that year.

The Illick family has brought

a heritage of music to Zion and to the community with Mrs. Illick teaching piano and organ to young people throughout the community, and serving as Zion's organist and director of the Youth Choirs over the years. The Illick children have joined the music tradition, playing various instruments and singing in school and church choirs.

One of Pastor Illick's primary objectives in ministry is to bring awareness of Christian responsibility for outreach to the entire world and has emphasized the need for support in prayer and offerings for missions at home and across the seas. Zion's ministry in the cause of World Hunger was published in the February, 1975, issue of The Lutheran Witness. 1974. Zion accepted a challenge from Missionary Henry Otten of India to help to build a chapel to seat 300 at Malavinkizh in the Malabar Province. That year gifts totalled over \$5,100 for the Mission Festival offering. enough to build not only the chapel, but to help with other projects as well. The following year, the son of the pastor of that congregation, Dr. J. C. Vijayan, then studying at Johns Hopkins School of Medicine, is now medical director at the Lutheran Mission Hospital in Wandoor. Other projects supported by Zion over the years have been . . . Lutheran Bible Translators, Lutheran Hour, World Hunger, World Missions, This is the Life, and the Iler family under L.B.T. in Liberia.

Another feature of community outreach during Pastor Illick's years is the establishment of an Inter-Lutheran Committee, compose of pastors and members of the five Lutheran churches in the Accident-Cove-Friendsville communities. This committee has continued a study of the Lutheran Confessions over the years and has addressed itself to various practical concerns as they have related to the area and the congregations involved.

Pastor and Mrs. Illick have become personally involved with life in the community as well, he as member and chaplain of the Accident Volunteer Fire Department and Northern Garrett County Rescue Squad, and now president of the Accident Community Housing Corporation, which seeks to establish a housing project for the elderly: and she as music teacher, public school teacher, and member of the Accident Community Health Corporation, which seeks to attract a doctor to serve the Accident area.

In summary, members of Zion characterize the years of the 1970's as years of a rejuvenation in spirit: a freshness in outlook: a growing awareness of mission responsibility to the world around us; a strengthening of the ministry among the lay people of the parish; a sense of freedom about expressing genuine Christian love for one another; a warmth, friendliness and informality in public worship; an appreciation of music by instrument and song and all that music can mean in the life of the congregation, and an awareness of our sharing a common faith with other Christians of our community.

To Be Continued



The Illick family: Rev. Fred Illick, wife Marilyn, sons James, Mark, Timothy and daughter Joy.



Mother's Cupboard

by Alice R. Howard

Look in the cupboard and there you will see Dishes galore but forgotten maybe.

There's a thin pink tea cup with flower designs A ceramic teapot at Murphy's you did find.

And up on that top shelf a cookie jar green You've had it so long it hasn't been seen.

Right in the center of that second shelf A queer little figure, I believe it's an elf.

A creamer and sugar bowl, a lovely blue hue, For buying the cereal was a premium to you.

And the Shirley's picture is faded a bit It's still quite clear she was a movie star hit.

Directly below taking up quite a space Stands a huge amber tray etched all in lace.

High up above china cups in a row, Ma got them with Octagon coupons you know.

A stack of small bowls which you have long saved With each single purchase Mother's Oat gave.

And lovely plates too, banded in gold Were given by merchants. No—never sold.

Those lovely green glasses with daisies so neat Were once found in cereal that kids sometimes eat.

A sparkling green reamer that you may have missed Mother got with a coupon from Lemon Sunkist.

The glass cake serving plate, a pale greenish blue Received when you bought Pillsbury Cake flour new.

Standing so regal, the royal ruby red — "Perfect for Valentines and Christmas," folks said.

Now aren't you glad you've kept them so long? For treasures they are—And worth quite a lot. In the stores, now, you'll find that they're not.

Mother's Cupboard by Alice R. Howard

Like to find a hidden treasure? Well you can. Right now, somewhere in your home is one. Come, let's look in the cupboard. During the 1920's and 30's this beautiful colored glass was very plentiful, very popular and very cheap. Many glass companies produced a variety of designs and many colors.

(Continued on Page 163)

Rabbit Hollow

By Mary Strauss

The beautiful little valley known as Rabbit Hollow is located northeast of Accident, accessible from 219 at the top of Chapel Hill and also from the Fish Hatchery Road just beyond the entrance to the Fish Rearing Station. The hollow is drained by Little Bear Creek which in years gone by was a stream where fishermen tested their skills with the poles that caught the native brook trout.

My father, Lloyd Miller, spoke of the heavy growth of beautiful broad-leaved trees, especially maples, the tall thick hemlocks, and dense growth of native rhododendron along the stream, forcing the casters to wade the clear crystal water to get the nibble of a 12-14 inch native trout as it grabbed for the baited hook.

Then came the lumber barons who cut most of the native trees, followed by the settlers who cleared some of the land and farmed it. The first settlers lived in log cabins which eventually were replaced with fairly large frame houses during the latter part of the nineteenth century.

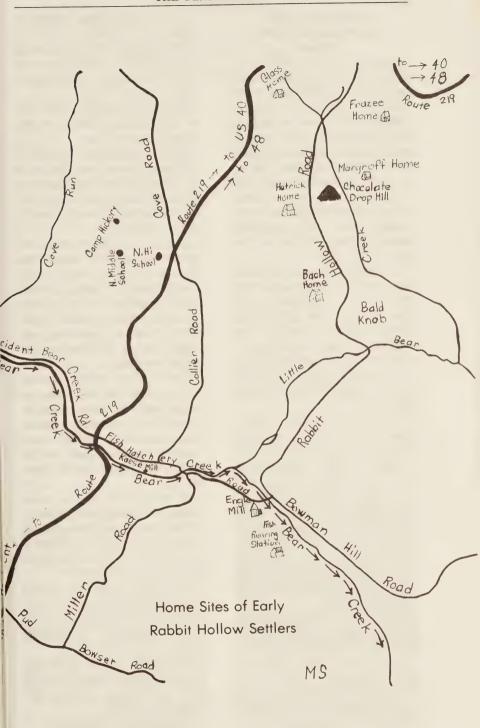
Today, not one log house or frame house of the early settlers remains in the hollow. The dwellings situated there today have been erected after 1940. During the 1930's the Federal Government bought most of the farms, then turned them over to the state in whose hands they remain today. Gone are the fields that produced crops, the

sugar bushes that produced sap for maple sugar products, and orchards laded with fruit.

Replacing the farmlands are thickets of reforested pine trees, and successions of hemlocks, and broadleaved trees.

Early settlers in the hollow still have relatives living in the Accident community and elsewhere. Some of the early dwellers were John Georg. Savilla Diehl Georg, Sarah Diehl, Ananias Glass, John Glass. Samuel Miller (my grandfather), Edward Margroff, Lymon Frazee, Philip Miller, Zacharia Siebert, John Hetrick, and Henry Bach, whose father, Heinrich Bach, born in Hessen Darmstadt in 1828 came to Baltimore, Maryland in 1842. While in Baltimore he married another German immigrant, Machtalena (maiden name unknown), and together they came to Rabbit Hollow around 1850. The first marriage produced two girls. By a second wife six children were born, Henry Bach being the youngest living child. Henry's parents lived in the northern part of the hollow close where 219 now to passes through. Here young Henry grew to manhood. He purchased 236 acres of land farther south of his parents' home in Rabbit Hollow in 1892.

In 1901 he married Effie Georg and by this union eleven children were born. No one will dispute the fact that Henry's family was the most famous one that ever dwelled in Rabbit Hollow. The following story will explain why.



Triplets Make Their Appearance in Rabbit Hollow

(As told to Mary Strauss by Nellie Bach Collier, oldest daughter of Effie and Henry Bach)

Summer was over and autumn had begun. Soon the beautiful sugar maples would be showing their magnificent colors, ushering in the glory of autumn. Near a little tributary of Bear Creek in the farm home of Henry Bach another event occurred which placed Rabbit Hollow on the map!

It was 5:00 a.m. on the Monday morning of September 25, 1922. Except for the parents and Mrs. T. O. Collier eight other children were asleep. The tranquility was soon broken when Mr. Bach went to his oldest daughter's room and called "Nellie, get up, we have a baby boy!"

"All right," but Nellie didn't move. She thought it was too early to get up in spite of the arrival of a new family member.

One half hour later her father came again. With a bit more determination he called, "Come on, get up, we have a baby girl!"

"Oh! My! It is time to get up," but the stunning news still didn't move Nellie.

Shortly Mr. Bach returned again. "Come on get up, we have another little baby girl!"

"Pop! Don't come up any more. I'll get up!"

Nellie went downstairs to her parents' room and demanded, "Mom, what's going on?"

"We have three babies!" replied her mother.

Dr. Ravenscroft who attended the mother was still in the room when Nellie made her appearance.

"You can be proud. You can be the proudest family in the Cove," beamed Doc.

Nellie, however, couldn't understand why they should be so proud. There had been so many babies to tend before this, for theirs was already a family with eight children.

Mrs. T. O. Collier, who had served as midwife, helped the three older girls Nellie, Cora, and Louise for three days until Nellie appeared able to take over the duties as chief nurse. Nellie worked, sweated, and toiled, giving the babies her ablest services.

There simply weren't enough baby clothes for all three, so Nellie and her father went to Haenftling's Store in Accident to buy material to make extra clothing. Mr. Bach was terribly excited and could hardly drive the car.

As they entered the store Prema Haenftling jokingly said, for Doc had already brought the news to the village — "What in the world do you have out there and what do you want?"

"A whole bolt of outing flannel, three packages of safety pins, and a whole bolt of print to make kimonos," requested Nellie.

Mrs. T. O. Collier made the kimonos for the babies, and the Bach girls made the other articles of clothing.

(Continued to Page 164)

Engle's Mill . . .

A Necessity Of The Past

By Mary Strauss

Samuel Engle was the son of Clement Engle (Clemento Angle), born August 26, 1809. An orphan at the age of three, he was later apprenticed to Joseph Mills, copper, of Salisbury, Pa. He sold the Mills' property in 1838 after owning it for a short time. In 1838 he purchased 200 acres of "Mt. Nebo" from Peter Huff and wife Elizabeth. Added over 100 acres as well as other lots and farms in the county. Samuel Engle died July 28, 1888 and is buried near his wives in the Engle gravevard on top of Mt. Nebo.

Englewood is in the great maple sugar producing section of Garrett County and the Engles operated one of the largest and best equipped sugar camps. When an old man, Samuel fell with one arm in the boiling maple sap; he never entirely recovered from his burns.

Among the many business ventures of Samuel Engle was the operation of a grist mill near Accident on Bear Creek near where the state fish hatchery now stands. Built about 1835 it was equipped with the best machinery of that day. The creek water supplied ample power at all times except during the driest seasons, when it was necessary at times to stop the wheel and gather "a head" of water.

A mill race brought the water to a big overhead wooden wheel. The large frame mill building housed the machinery, as well as the grain, corn meal, buck-wheat, and wheat flour that was manufactured. Farmers brought their grain from as many as twenty miles away. Engle's mill was in operation until 1929 and has been razed.

Samuel Engle owned the mill but leased it to various millers among whom were Henry Yost, Swauger, Garber, and Silas Miller. Ralph Engle sold the property in 1889 to Samuel A. Miller for \$3500.

About 1844 Lewis Swallop built a frame house near the mill for a residence and store. For many years Engle's Mill was a U.S. postoffice. When the Democrats were in, the Kaese Mill was the P.O., but when the Republicans were in, Swallop had the P.O. in



Engle's Mill as it looked about the time it was shut down. Samuel Engle had it built in the year 1835 and a number of millers operated the mill during the ninety-four years it was in use.

his store. Lewis Swallop kept store here until his death. He is buried on the hill above his home. His wives were both daughters of Samuel Engle. His widow and children moved to Indiana.

The Stuck Story

Grist mills were important institutions in pioneer neighborhoods but the beginnings of the oldest mills in our county are almost forgotten - buried with past generations. Even the location of Jacob Froman's mill in the Cove - built before 1774 and doubtless the first - is unknown, but we have the Engle's Mill and a story of its origin — a story told us by Mrs. Silas Miller, who heard it from Samuel A. Wilhelm, who heard it from Peter Stuck, whose father Ephraim told it to him.

A party of three — Ephraim Stuck, a man called Bob and one other, came from Listonburg, Pa. to Bear Creek looking for a mill site. Their equipment for camping and attendant hardships included a jug of whiskey which Ephraim carried and appears to have been imbibing. Crossing the creeks on a fallen tree he stopped to sing:

The bigger the mark,
The bigger the lark;
And
The bigger the lark,
The bigger the mark.

But as he repeated the ditty, the rotten bark of the log broke, singer, jug, and all slipped into the stream. Stuck was a large, heavy man, and his companions had difficulty in rescuing him from the drift wood and water of the swollen creek, apparently holding on to the jug since the



The wooden mill wheel that was designed by Newton Geis and Wallace Schlossnagel. Mr. Schlossnagel built the wheel which required very special skills. It was the last wheel used and was in fairly good condition when the mill was razed. There is no other sound quite like the sound produced by a mill wheel.

whiskey was saved.

Once out of the cold water the travelers built a fire, dried their clothes and camped for the night under a tree, tho' the ground was covered with snow.

Having involuntarily tested the strength of the current of Bear Creek, they decided that the place was a good site for a water power mill, so they cleared a piece of ground, built a cabin, and in time constructed an up-and-down saw mill, just below the present grist mill, which sawed the lumber for Engle's Mill, Swallop's store, and other early buildings in that neighborhood.

Garrett County History: Engle Family Charles E. Hoye Mountain Democrat Charley Miller, one of Silas Miller's sons, recalls some unusual and interesting facts about the grist mill. It was at the mill site that he grew to manhood.

"I am not much of a historian, but I do have fond memories of Engle's Mill. How to put them together for other people is hard. Memories are difficult to trace; they tend to float to the surface in the wrong order. Still, there are some that one never forgets.

Dates of things happening are not in my memory, except one. I was born in a new house on the bank, just above the mill June 23, 1903. A grist mill uses falling water to turn the water wheel. I got used to it, but to overnight visitors in our home, the water running in the mill race sounded as though it had rained all night, yet there was not a cloud in the sky.

I remember as a small boy that my father did a lot of renovation work on the old mill, new roof, new foundation timbers, and a new large wooden water wheel. Newton Geis and Wallace Schlossnagel laid out the sketch of the wheel, then Mr. Schlossnagel built it. It required a lot of skill and craftsmanship to build a wheel like that.

I can remember people coming to the mill with loads of grain in one to four-horse vehicles. They left the mill in the same way with the finished product from the huge grinding stones. Others would come to purchase a sack of flour, often carrying it or riding on horse-back.

The large grinding stones had to be sharpened on the grinding



Engle's Mill at the time it was in operating condition. Note the roof over the mill wheel. This protection prevented the wheel from bearing excess weight during heavy snowfalls.

sides about once a year. This was a skill in itself.

At that time, all animal feed, chop, as it was called, was made in the water powered burrough mills. Buckwheat flour was a big business. Everybody locally ate buckwheat cakes at least once a day, and quite a lot of flour was shipped west. Wagon loads of flour would be taken to Friendsville to be shippped on the train.

From the harvest time in the late summer through the winter, the mill was usually in operation from 18 to 24 hours per day. Most of the custom grinding was paid for by the miller taking a toll (a portion of the grain) out of the bags of the customers.

We lived on a farm and raised grain. We also bought grain to grind and sell for livestock feed and flour for buckwheat cakes.

Although the drift of the story

leaves one with a feeling of everlasting work, I can assure you we had some time for play and fun. Perhaps our most cherished summer fun was swimming nude in the "dam" that held the water for operating the big wooden wheel."

Today (1979) one would never recognize the site as Charley remembers it in the early 1900's. The mill was razed after World War II, the house which once served as an inn, post office, store, and residence was razed in 1961 and part of the lumber was used to build the shop on the Charles Strauss property in Accident, and several years ago the house in which Charley grew to manhood burned to the ground. Also the road was changed so that its course runs on the upper side of where the



Engle's Mill as it looked shortly before it was razed after World War II. No grist had been ground in the mill since 1929. It was last operated by Henry Miller who was a son of Samuel Miller. Many games of checkers were played in a small room in the mill while the people waited for the grist to be made ready.

mill was located. Relatives and other people well acquainted with Engle's Mill can still find traces of the sluice (mill race) and the tail race. Most of the farming land that once surrounded Engle's Mill is now growing into forest land. The erection of a gas well on the site of the former sugar camp is the only invader of modern note that looks down upon a site whose era is definitely past.

Strangers going to the State Rearing Station (fish) drive through Engle's Mill and never realize how important it once was in the growth and development of the Accident

Community.

The Hat in the Tail Race

I remember vividly a story my mother Cora Miller, used to tell us children which occurred at Engle's Mill.

She was visiting with the Henry Kamp family who lived about 2 miles east of Engle's Mill on a farm at the top of the hill overlooking Negro Mountain.

Her Uncle Henry brought grain to the mill during her stay and on such an occasion the Kamp girls and my mother were permitted to ride along to the mill while the boys remained at home to continue the chores.

While the grinding took place the girls remained on the wagon seats and entertained themselves until the grist was ready to be taken home.

Mother wore a large brimmed hat which was wafted by the wind and floated into the waters of the tail race. Hardly had the hat hit the water until a dirty, chubby boy with long hair began throwing rocks at the hat. Luckily an older brother chased him away and rescued the hat for my mother.

Scorn ran high among the girls' conversation about such a "wicked trick" from a mean, thoughtless, dirty boy, and they all declared they never wanted "to lay eyes on him again".

Years later, this same boy had grown to be a handsome man and married the girl whose hat he had stoned. You guessed it — he was my father (Lloyd Miller).

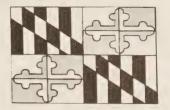
Mother said he did it because he was ornery. Father declared he stoned the hat so she couldn't wear it, enabling him to get a better look at her while she sat on the wagon seat. We children drew our own conclusions.

Mother's Cupboard (Continued from Page 155)

Even though it was plentiful and cheap the housewife could not purchase many pieces for this was the time of the depression and money was scarce. Often the dishes were given as premiums in food products. Sometimes merchants gave them as a gift or bonus if a customer bought a certain amount or a particular brand. Once acquired they were much admired and treasured for pretty things were few in the average househould and luxuries were unheard of.

Today Depression Glass is one of the most popular collectibles. It can become a fascinating and profitable hobby. But most of all if found in your own home it can be a treasured heritage from the past. Happy treasure hunting!

Maryland, My Maryland



By Alice R. Howard

How knowledgeable are you about the state of Maryland? Since March 25th was Founder's Day it might be appropriate to give you a few pertinent facts.

Maryland was founded by the Lords Baltimore. In 1632 King Charles I of England granted the territory of Maryland to George Calvert, the first Lord Baltimore. However George died the same year. His holdings passed to his son Cecil, the second Lord Baltimore. In 1633 the Ark and Dove brought settlers to Maryland. Leonard Calvert, brother of Cecil, became the governor.

Maryland was named in honor of Queen Henrietta Maria, wife of Charles I. It was first spoken of as Mary's Land.

The Maryland flag takes its design from the Calvert Coat of

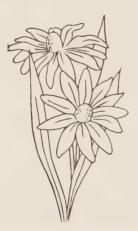




Arms. The black and gold quarters are the Calvert colors. The silver (white) and red quarters are the Crossland colors. Alicia Crossland Calvert was the mother of George Calvert. The flag was used by the colony in 1633 but was not officially adopted as the state flag until 1904.

Maryland's state flower is the black-eyed susan. The state bird is the Baltimore Oriole. The white oak is the state tree. The Wye oak in Talbot County is over 400 years old. The state song is Maryland, My Maryland. The words were written by James Ryder Randall.

There are twenty-three Counties in Maryland. Garrett, formed in 1872 from Allegany, is the youngest and largest in the area. It was named in honor of John W. Garrett.



Rabbit Hollow

(Continued from Page 158)

When Anna Weber called on Louisa Collier there was exciting news to share. "Let's go over and visit the Bachs. They have triplets!" exclaimed Louisa.

"What! Triplets! I can't believe it. I just saw Aunt Effie a few days ago and she didn't look any larger than when she had just one baby!"

These two ladies were the first visitors to see the famous babies. Thereafter many, many people called at the Bach home.

"We hand-washed every day and gave the little babies our best care," explained Nellie. "We wanted them to look their best when visitors arrived. We sang, walked, and wore out three rocking chairs. It seemed to me that each triplet cried louder than the other."

Mrs. T. O. Collier helped to name the babies. It was OH, OH, OH: Owen Henry, Orpha Hulda, and Ora Hester, born in the order as listed.

Grandma Georg visited the triplets at the age of three days. She pondered the reason why there should have been triplets. She couldn't remember any multiple births in the ancestry before that time.

But regardless of Grandma's pondering, the triplets were a reality! Hear those voices!!



— Published By —
THE GARRETT COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY

VOL. 5, NO. 10

OAKLAND, MARYLAND

SEPTEMBER, 1979



Jerry Ash, guest speaker at the 38th annual Garrett County Historical Society dinner meeting, plays his dulcimer for patients in Hopemont Hospital, Terra Alta, W. Va. During the dinner meeting, held Thursday, June 28, Mr. Ash spoke of the history of the hammered dulcimer and played a few musical selections on his instrument. Mr. Ash is editor-publisher of the "Preston County News" and co-author of the Bicentennial book, "West Virginia USA."

Historical Society Has 38th Annual Dinner Meeting

The 38th annual dinner meeting of the Garrett County Historical Society was held in the cafetorium of the Northern Middle School Thursday, June 28, 1979. Pre-dinner activities included tours of Camp Hickory and tours of the school. Mrs. Mary Strauss was in charge of arrangements.

The meeting was called to order by President Robert Ruckert. After the Pledge of Allegiance, the invocation was given by the Rev. Manning Smith. Approximately 115

members and guests attended the family-style ham dinner served by the cafeteria staff.

After dinner President Ruckert introduced Judge Lewis R. Jones, who served as Master of Ceremonies. Mrs. Dorothy Cathell gave the treasurer's report for the past year, and the minutes of the annual meeting of June 29, 1978 were read and approved.

Paul Calderwood, Managing Editor of the Glades Star gave a brief report and stated the June issue would soon be out.

Thomas Butscher and Mrs. Lewis Jones, the Nominating Committee, submitted a slate of nominees who were all duly elected to various offices as follows:

President, Dr. Harold C. Ashby

Vice President, Rev. John A. Grant

Curator, Mrs. Lewis R. Jones Directors: Randall R. Kahl, Mrs. Charles L. Briner, Thomas Butscher, Dr. Bruce Jenkins.

Judge Jones then called on Virginia Grove, who introduced Karn Lassen, a 4-H Exchange Student from Denmark.

Mrs. Margaret Harless, who used the pen name, "Tamarack", was called on next. She read some information on retaining some Garrett County woodland in the Monroe Run and Bear Pen Run areas as "Wildlands".

President Ruckert acknowledged and thanked several officers and members of the Society who had been of assistance to him during his term of office. Mr. Aiken

thanked and acknowledged members of the Bicentennial Committee who had worked on getting the Garrett County history published. He also introduced the members of the Finance Committee.

Judge Jones then introduced the speaker, Jerry Ash. Mr. Ash is the Editor-Publisher of the Preston County News, and the co-author of the Bicentennial book, West Virginia, U.S.A. He played several selections on his hammered dulcimer and spoke on the history of the instrument. President Ruckert presented Mr. Ash with an autographed copy of the Garrett County history.

Judge Jones then introduced our new president, Dr. Harold Ashby, who made a few brief remarks. It was announced there would be an open house on July 20, 7:00 p.m. to 9:00 p.m. at the Museum for the 10th anniversary. The floral centerpieces were presented to Mrs. Ruckert and Mrs. Ashby. No further business appearing, the meeting adjourned.

Harold C. Ashby Elected President

Harold C. Ashby, Oakland, became the new president of the Garrett County Historical Society at the 38th annual dinner meeting of the society Thursday, June 28.

Dr. Ashby, an Oakland optometrist, was born in Oakland to the late Jesse James and Edna Edwards Ashby. He attended the Oakland Elementary School and Oakland High School.

He served in the U.S. Navy



Harold C. Ashby

from 1943 until 1946 on the U.S.S. Brooklyn and the U.S.S. Los Angeles. He was also stationed in China and Hong Kong for six months. While in the Navy, he attended Mt. St. Mary's College.

After his service in the Navy, Dr. Ashby attended Potomac State College and then transferred to West Virginia Wesleyan College. He graduated from Southern College of Optometry in 1950. During his college years he belonged to Theta Chi Fraternity and to Omega Epsilon Phi Optometric Fraternity.

Dr. Ashby is a member of the Oakland Masonic Lodge #192 and served as Master in 1957. He is a member of the administrative board of St. Paul's United Methodist Church, Oakland; the Oakland-Mt. Lake Park Lion's Club, Knights of Pythias, American Legion, Wisp Ski Patrol of the National Ski Patrol System, and the Maryland and American Optometric Associations.

He and his wife, Martha Louise (Ashby), have four sons, Steve, James, Mark and William, and three grandchildren. He has two sisters, Crystal Elliott, Carmel, California, and Eloise Andrus, Monterey, California.

Letter from the Editor

Just a short two years ago I became the youngest editor of "The Glades Star". Now I must establish a new record by being the editor to serve the shortest tenure. Several weeks ago my father suffered a slight heart attack and I have been looking after the running of Miller's Market as well as the funeral home. The increased demand made on me by the store has forced me to resign from several organizations and to resign offices in others.

Over these past two years I have come to know many of the members of the "society" as true friends. And I would like to thank Mr. and Mrs. Paul Calderwood, Walter W. Price and particularly Mrs. Charles Strauss for her unfailing help and support. This editor will also miss Mrs. Bessie D. Price, who on many occasions gave the best of advice. Two more people who helped in ways too numerous to mention are Dr. and Mrs. Samuel E. Wicker. Their words and kindnesses have done more to help me along than one can realize.

To those of you who have helped with "The Glades Star" in any way, I say thank you. To you, and particulary to anyone who is interested in helping with

GARRETT COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY Founded in 1941 OFFICERS 1979-80

President Dr. Harold C. Ashby Vice-Pres. Rev. John A. Grant Sec'y-Treas. Dorothy B. Cathell Asst. Sec'y Edith Brock Corresponding Sec'y

Thomas B. Butscher, Clara Bell Briner, Maxine Broadwater, Jean Swauger, Randall R. Kahl, Vernie R. Smouse, Jesse J. Walker, Charles F. Strauss, Dr. Bruce G. Jenkins.

EDITORIAL STAFF

Editor.........Beverly J. Sincell Mg. Editor.....Paul T. Calderwood Assoc. Editor......Mary Strauss HISTORICAL CONTRIBUTORS

Mary Jones, Alice Proudfoot, Marshall G. Brown, Alice Howard, George Fizer, Robert J. Ruckert, Dr. Raymond McCullough, George H. Hanst.

THE GLADES STAR

PUBLISHED quarterly by the Society at Oakland, Md. Entered as second-class matter March 12, 1942, at the Post Office at Oakland, Maryland, under the Act of August 24, 1912.

PRINTED by the Sincell Publishing Co., Inc., Oakland, Maryland. FOR SALE by the secretary and at the Ruth Enlow Library. Single copy, 75 cents.

MEMBERSHIP: All persons interested in the Garrett County area are eligible.

The membership fee is \$3 for individual and \$5 for joint (husband and wife), renewable annually and four issues of this quarterly bulletin, THE GLADES STAR, is included with each membership. Life membership is \$100.00.

the society's publication, I say, "Keep up the good work." Your new editor is Mrs. Beverly Sincell, and she is now the youngest editor for "The Glades Star". Her education and background will be a great asset and her writing ability is widely known.

My connections with the "society" will never be broken and I look forward to seeing everyone at the next annual meeting in June, 1980.

Sincerely, Brad Stewart

President's Report . . .

A letter from Harold C. Ashby, historical society president.

Greetings to all members of the Garrett County Historical Society. We, the board of the Historical Society, have several announcements concerning ideas to improve the historical society.

We would like to revive the annual historical tours and are presently trying to plan one for the Friendsville area.

The board wants to emphasize that all meetings are open to the membership and all ideas on how to improve our organization are welcome. The next meeting will be held at the Ruth Enlow Library in Oakland October 1 at 7:30 p.m.

We would like to see more historical artifacts added to the Garrett County Historical Museum. Anyone having anything that future generations would appreciate, where it will be safe from loss, please contact Mary Jones.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE GARRETT COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY

June 29, 1978 to June 28, 1979

Julie 25, 1576 to Julie 26, 1575		
Balance in Checking Account, June 29, 1978		.\$ 3,427.25
RECEIPTS		
Membership Dues & Glades Stars	\$1,777.64	
Civil Marriage Fees	908.00	
Marriage License Fees	312.00	
Sale of Bound Sets	120.00	
Dinners — Paid by Members	770.00	
Sale of Items	58.50	
Donations at Museum	63.70	
Bicentennial Committee	5,048.53	
Book Sales	6,459.02	
Gonder Insurance Agency —	,	
Ice & Snow Damage	450.00	15,967.39
TOTAL		\$19,394.64
DISBURSEMENTS		
Envelopes & Freight	\$ 248.25	
Stationery, Supplies & Postage	261.05	
Ladies' Auxiliary, Deer Park Fire Dept. —		
155 Dinners	697.50	
Utilities:		
Gas\$876.21		
Water		
Telephone		
Electric	1,140.62	
Miscellaneous Labor, Material &	,	
Repair Expenses	493.53	
Printing, Engraving, etc. —		
Glades Stars	1,003.60	
Insurance	376.00	
Note and Interest	2,599.65	
Work at Museum	478.52	
Transfer to Savings Account	8,940.23	16,238.95
Balance in Checking Account, June 28, 1979		\$ 3,155.69
OTHER FUNDS ON DEPOSIT		5,200.00
Savings Account — Garrett National Bank	\$8,940.23	
Savings Account — Garrett National Bank	284.91	
Savings Account — The First National Bank Savings Account, Museum Fund —	204.31	
The First National Bank	295.45	
Certificate of Deposit —	230.40	
The First National Bank	1 000 00	¢10 520 50
	1,000.00	
TOTAL FUNDS ON DEPOSIT		\$13,676.28
Dognostfully gubmitto	d	

Respectfully submitted, Dorothy B. Cathell, Treasurer

Bloomington's Civic Club

by Mrs. Bernard Guy

The women of Bloomington, more than half a century ago. were evidently strong willed and proved it by the following article. Many of the activities of the Bloomington Civic Club took place when I was too young to remember or appreciate; but when we did research for our Bicentennial Book in the Piedmont Herald newspapers I was aware of the hard work and obstacles those women had to overcome. One month as they canvassed the town donations as was the custom. they did not receive enough money to pay for the street lights so, as there were no other funds available they had no other alternative but to have them turned off. Times were hard but the black darkness that engulfed the town was enough to cause a sacrifice if need be to have them turned back on. To my knowledge they have never again been turned off because of lack of funds. Some people always believe it will be taken care of by others if they fail to contribute financially otherwise. Seeing is believing or not seeing in the darkness as was this case.

Following are excerpts taken from the Piedmont Herald relating how the women of Bloomington worked to make the town a desirable place to reside. I'm sure their efforts are still appreciated by those who remember.

It has been said, "In all

societies women have played a much more important role than their menfolk are generally ready to admit." — Ashley Montagu. As in many small unincorporated towns the people must help themselves. The Bloomington Civic Club was organized for just that purpose. However, some of the menfolk evidently resented them and referred to them as the "Petticoat Government". This did in no way deter the women of Bloomington.

News item June 1, 1917 states, "The Bloomington Civic Club which was organized and started on its way a few weeks ago by attorney Miss Nan Hepburn of Piedmont, W. Va., had a called meeting for a special purpose on last Tuesday evening in the Methodist Episcopal Church. Officers of the club are: Mrs. Susan Brydon, President, Mrs. Howard Kemp, Vice President and Secretary, Mrs. George Warnick, Treasurer. The 13th and 14th of June were set apart as

clean up days."

July 27, 1917 report: "June 13 and 14 was the beginning of the crusade inaugurated by the Civic Club against the filth, dirt, tin cans, trash, weeds, dirty drains and everything else that goes to make a town unsightly and unsanitary. When the drive was over in which the lady members were the principal workers and the implements of the warfare, scythes, sickles, hoes, shovels and rakes had been gathered in, the old town had passed away and a new Bloomington had evolved. The Club is no dream, no joke. It is composed of lady members who are not ashamed to work for the

ROSTER OF OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS

(After 1979 Dinner Meeting)

Designations	following	names	show	status:
--------------	-----------	-------	------	---------

resignations following names show status.			
E—with figure of year elected			
T—with figure of term in years			
EX—with figure of year term expires			
President—Dr. Harold C. Ashby	E79	T2	EX81
Vice-President—Rev. John A. Grant	E79	T2	EX81
Secretary-Treasurer—Dorothy Cathell	E78	T2	EX80
Assistant Secretary—Edith Brock	E78	T2	EX80
Corresponding Secretary—Ruth S. Calderwood	E78	T2	EX80
Editor—Beverly J. Sincell	E79	T2	EX81
*Associate Editor—Mary M. Strauss	E79	T2	EX81
Managing Editor—Paul T. Calderwood			

Dittictorts			
*Randall R. Kahl	.E79	T3	EX82
Clara Bell Briner	.E79	T 3	EX82
Thomas Butscher	.E79	T3	EX82
Jesse J. Walker	.E78	T3	EX81
Jean Swauger	.E78	T3	EX81
**Dr. Bruce G. Jenkins	.E79	T2	EX81
Vernie R. Smouse			
***Charles F. Strauss	.E79	T1	EX80
Maxine Broadwater	.E77	T3	EX80

*Appointed Associate Editor. This position will be made permanent by revision of bylaws.

**Elected for two years to complete the unexpired term of William A. Shirer, who passed away in the fall of 1978.

***Elected for one year to complete the unexpired term of Mary M. Strauss, who was appointed Associate Editor.

progress and uplift of the community. A new concrete walk with metal side rail has been constructed at a considerable expense to take the place of the old delapidated board walk from the B & O Railroad crossing to the main street. The public spirited citizens have responded nicely financially. The kickers and knockers and slackers have sealed their lips and are now extending the glad hand to the workers and everything is working harmoniously. The

Junior Order has donated their Hall as a meeting place for the Club where meetings are held once a month."

August 1917 report: "A street festival and carnival was held August 1st and 2nd to raise money for improvements. It was an enjoyable occasion and the profit was \$251.00. At last meeting it was decided to place twelve (12) electric street lights at strategic locations in the town. There are no slackers on the roster. All of the women work."

April 13, 1918 report: "The regular meeting of the Bloomington Civic Club was held last Wednesday. Membership is increasing and the Club has become one of the strongest factors in numbers and influence for sanitation and beautifying our village that this community ever possessed. All funds are audited and used to the best advantage of the community."

April 26, 1918: "Quite a large delegation of lady members and officers of the Bloomington Civic Club attended the 4th annual meeting of the Allegany County Federation of Women's Clubs held in the Westernport High School auditorium last Saturday."

Nov. 28, 1919: "The Civic Club had the foundation of M. E. Church repaired. New stone put in place and laid in concrete. The grounds about the church have been cleaned and put in shape. With the coming of Spring the ladies plan to build concrete steps to the church."

April 2, 1920: "The Bloomington Civic Club held a festival to repair the foundation and steps and place an iron fence around the M. E. Church grounds."

Sept. 3, 1920: "The Bloomington Civic Club held a Street Fair Wednesday and Thursday nights. A portion of the Main street was roped off and a large pavilion was built for dancing. The music for round and square dancing was furnished by Gilmore's orchestra of Piedmont. The men of the town used their cars to provide transportation for the people of the

Tri-Towns. The crowds were good but might have been better if it had not been for inclement weather. The ladies made a profit of \$880.05. They donated \$500.00 to the Piedmont Fire Co., to be paid on its new fire truck. Mrs. William Brydon was chairman of the affair.

February 25, 1921: "The Bloomington Civic Club is wide awake and right up to date in everything pertaining to the health and comfort of our little town. Note how quickly the president, Miss Edna Brydon, had the snow plow at work on last Sunday morning, when the snow ceased falling and in a short time the side walks were cleaned up and one could go any place in town without rubbers. It was especially commendable in the thoughtfulness of the president for the comfort of the community and the progressive spirit of this energetic bunch of town workers deserves and merits the encouragement of every citizen in the place."

Later meetings were held at the homes of the members. Those listed as present were: Mrs. Russell Pattison (my mother), Mrs. Edward Miller, Mrs. George Warnick, Mrs. Benton Harshbarger, Mrs. Harry Coffman, Mrs. Weider Garvey, Mrs. William Moorehead, Mrs. Charles Warnick, Mrs. Amos Davis and Mrs. Charles Brandlen.

September 25, 1926: "Part of Brydon's Grove was laid off in lots and sold by the Bowman Realty Co. The Bloomington Civic Club served lunch and dinner for the public."

Woman's Freedom

In days of old when men were bold And women were well laced. Some women were ruled by tyrants With tyranny they were faced.

But for many others who had their 'druthers'. Their band was so strong willed. They stood their ground and spoke their mind. Their voice would not be stilled.

Now in that former day before the ERA Women didn't even have a vote. They were only to bear children, keep the house And live on a harmonious note.

Some being mindful of their peers conquered them with tears And secretly vowed they would be heard. The men thought they had them shackled But we know now that was absurd.

They did their chores mostly indoors While changing their life and fate Knowing ever that soon the tide would turn And prejudice would dissipate.

But now that they are free, they still do not agree. So each must her own niche find And prove her place in society

To follow the dictates of her own mind.

The women were later to receive small funds from the County but these funds could only be used for streets and ditches so they still had to solicit funds from door to door, have soup sales and ice cream festivals for funds for other improvements and to finance the street lights. In the early 1930's they built a Community building where they held dances twice a week. Gilmore's orchestra played for dancing and there was delicious food and soft drinks available.

Under the WPA Program they were able to get North Branch Avenue (Main Street) paved. The W. Va. Pulp and Paper Co. Westvaco) donated (now machinery and operators to assist in the work. This project met with much opposition from a few of the citizens, because, "It will raise our taxes," the age old cry. Too much taxation! But these women were not to be deterred. They were strong willed and with the determination of that group the men had

(Continued on Page 190)

A Bloomington Pioneer

by Iola P. Guy

Andrew Mullen was born in Baltimore, April 6, 1825. He was the son of Peter Mullen and Hannah Moffett, both natives of County Tyrone, Ireland, who came to America in 1821. Mr. Mullen lived through the history making epoch of the century, having witnessed the laying of the corner stone of the B&O Railroad at Mount Clair in 1829. He remembered well the processions of the different trade associations which were well represented on that occasion. He recalled the grading of the road, the laying of the track which was on wooden sleepers on top of which was flat iron, and seeing the first (horse) drawn cars between Baltimore and Ellicott City.

When Mr. Mullen was seven vears old his mother died and he was sent to Adams County. Pennsylvania to live on a farm with his Uncle Andrew Kerrigan and his wife. He became an apprentice to a blacksmith in that neighborhood and after learning the trade at the age of seventeen he returned to Baltimore. His first employer was Ross Winan where he helped build the first six locomotives called "spur wheeled" engines. One of these engines was named Elephant' which ran from Baltimore to Cumberland. Another one was called "The Baldwin." At the time these locomotives were considered very large but later were used for shifting engines in the various yards.



Andrew Mullen

Mr. Mullen also worked at the Watchman Foundry and Machine Shop at Federal Hill where steamboat building and marine work was carried on. From this plant he went to the Relay Foundry and Machine Shop, another boatbuilding concern.

On May 10, 1849, Mr. Mullen left Baltimore to come to Bloomington. He traveled as far as Cumberland by rail (to which point the B&O was completed). He then walked the distance of thirty miles to the town of Bloomington, where he spent the major portion of his life. He opened a blacksmith shop in his adopted town and did most of the work of this character for the B&O Railroad during the construction of the stone viaduct

Garrett County Pioneers

Many years ago the wilderness covered all our land. The stately trees reached toward the sky. The tranquil rivers flowed with cool water pure and clear Where Indians lived on the mountains high.

Up the broad Potomac the surveyors came to stake a claim. A line from the Fairfax Stone to make.

The hunters followed the trails the buffalo made

The spoils of this virgin land to take.

Next came farmers seeking lands to build a new way of life. Traveled here where future roads would be. Ever westward on they surged for a place to call their own And staked their claim without a fee.

Then came the men to fell the trees of the mighty forest. Float them down river to the mill.

Later the railroad came with its great puffing engines

Our County's destiny to fulfill.

It traversed through the valleys and climbed the highest hills With builders of a robust band.

Towns were built to house the families of those who,

Would mine the black gold from the land.

We're thankful for these brave pioneers who settled here To mold our County from the sod. Many have been applauded for the things they did and said. But the unsung heroes are known only to God.

-Iola P. Guy

Note by the author: My ancestors in the Pattison line first came to America in 1671 and settled in Dorchester County on the Eastern shore of Maryland.

My grandfather, George Carroll Pattison, whose father was a sea Captain, lived in Baltimore at the time of his mother's death. Due to the occupation of his father there was no one to care for grand-father, so he was brought to Bloomington to live with his Uncle and Aunt, Andrew and Clemetine (Pattison) Mullen, about 1860. Mr. Mullen had come to Bloomington from Baltimore in 1849 to work as a blacksmith on the B&O Railroad.

-Iola P. Guy

that spans the Potomac River at Bloomington. It is regarded by railroad engineers as the first piece of masonry along the line of the railroad.

In 1853, Mr. Mullen made a trip west with the expectations of buying land and locating in the state of Iowa. This journey was beset with hardships and difficulties from start to finish. He traveled from Bloomington to Oakland by rail and from Oakland to Brownsville, Pa. by foot, then to Morgantown by stage. From Morgantown to Pittsburgh he took a steamboat where he stayed for two days. From Pittsburgh he took a steamboat to St. Louis, Mo. This part of his journey had lasted three weeks and his fare and board had cost \$7.00. From St. Louis he went by boat to Davenport, Iowa and then to Glascow. Iowa in the northern most part of the state adjoining Minnesota. Here he spent three or four days inspecting land and looking over locations. Not being satisfied with the climate and condition of the soil, and as all the good sections had been taken up, he determined to return to Bloomington. Returning water as far as Parkersburg, W. Va., Mr. Mullen walked to Clarksburg, thence by stage to Grafton, W. Va., which at that time contained but one house. He then took the B&O back to Bloomington.

In July 1855, Mr. Mullen began merchandising, which he carried on in the same building until 1908, at which time he disposed of his stock and store building to his nephew George C. Pattison.

This building that Andrew Mullen purchased in 1869, which still stands on old Maryland Route 135 near the old B&O Railroad crossing, was, we have reason to believe, the old Meeting House built in 1828 when the town was named Mouth of Savage. According to a deed recorded in the Allegany County Court records John Templeman gave two (2) acres of land to the town to construct a Meeting House to be used by 'all denominations of Christians' for services and a school house, with a cemetery adjacent to this building.

Mr. Mullen served as Garrett County Commissioner from 1883 to 1885. During his residence in Bloomington he lived in the stone house which he built prior to 1851, adding to it from time to time. This comfortable home and old landmark was destroyed by fire in 1906.

When Mr. Mullen died, November 2, 1910 at the age of eighty-five (85) years, his obituary stated, 'He was known throughout the County almost as well as he was in his native place. A kind father, a model husband, a good neighbor, a faithful member of the Catholic Church, a conscientious and upright citizen is the record he leaves behind'.

Relatives of Mr. Mullen from Bloomington include grand nephews Messrs. Charles Pattison, William Pattison and the late George Pattison and grand nieces Mrs. Iola Guy, Mrs. Mildred Beaver and Mrs. Lillian Fazenbaker.

After 257 Years . . .

Garrett County Bicentennial Tree Dies

B. O. Aiken, Garrett County Bicentennial Chairman, recently announced that the Garrett County Bicentennial Tree has died.

The 257-year-old red oak, located on the B. O. Aiken farm near Accident, was dedicated August 30, 1976. Its death, Aiken stated, "is a great disappointment, as we had fully expected that the tree would stand for at least another hundred years." The cause of death is not presently known.

Aiken said he had appointed a committee to select a tree to take the place of the original tree. Committee members are:



A plaque, presented by the Maryland Forest Service July 1976, was placed in a concrete block at the base of the Bicentennial Tree by a CETA employee from Camp Hickory under the direction of Charles Strauss and B. O. Aiken. The inscription reads: "MARYLAND BICENTENNIAL TREE — It has stood its ground, survived the American Revolution and Continues to serve an appreciative nation."



The Bicentennial Tree, located on the B. O. Aiken farm, still stands even though dead. The building to the left is the old Miller distillery which was closed about 1918.

Chairman, Charles Strauss, Sr., Accident; James A. Metz, Oakland; Paul R. Mateer, Jr., Oakland; and Lester Hunter, Frostburg.

The committee is accepting recommendations from county citizens for trees to consider. Aiken noted that for a tree to be selected as the Bicentennial Tree, it should be at least two hundred years old, be located in an accessible place, and be a healthy tree.

Upon selection of a tree, the Bicentennial Tree plaque presented in 1976 by A. R. Bond, State Forester, will be removed from the cement base at the foot of the original Bicentennial Tree and reset in a base at the foot of the new Garrett County Bicentennial Tree.

The Old Friend Graveyard at Friendsville

by Dr. Raymond McCullough

When John Friend came to the present day site of Friendsville in 1865, he paid the Indian occupants of the land to yield it to him. According to well-founded legend, part of the payment consisted of a large iron kettle. This would have made an awkward load for a pack animal, if they had one which is doubtful, so he must have carried it.

Friend was accompanied by his brother, Andrew, and his son, Gabriel, who was, according to our best information, quite young at the time. It takes little imagination to reconstruct the probable scene of two adult men laboring along a pack horse trail through a dense forest burdened by rifles and a large iron kettle swaying on a pole between them accompanied by a small boy armed, according to legend, with a hatchet.

It seems quite reasonable to assume that a fertile and sheltered valley traversed by a moderate sized fresh water mountain river would appeal to a frontier farmer. Beyond that it would be difficult to imagine a motive which would cause two men and a boy to undertake a journey into the far and largely unknown West in search of a



A general view of Friend's Graveyard.



Historical marker at Friend's Graveyard.

home in an area populated by Indians and forbidden to White settlers by King George III on pain of death. But it is certain that the motive was substantial and that John and Gabriel found a new home where they spent the rest of their lives. They now lie peacefully in the Old Friend Graveyard near the site of the Indian camp they first visited.

There is some conflict in the records about the exact dates of birth of John and Gabriel Friend. According to what appear to be the most credible accounts, John Friend was born in 1732 and died in 1808 which would make him a relatively young man of 33 when he came to the Youghiogheny and 76

when he died. The dates on Gabriel's tombstone are 1752 and 1854 which would make him a boy of 13 when he came to the now familiar river and an old man of 102 when he was laid to reat along its banks.

The graveyard lies within the boundaries of Friendsville along Route 42 very near the access road to Route 48 East. It is bounded on one side by the road and on the other three sides by the Blain Frantz farm. It is an enclosed square of about 100 feet on a side which for many years laid neglected with badly deteriorated gravestones scattered among the enveloping weeds and brush.

In 1942 a chain of events

began which started the slow rehabilitation of this hisotric old cemetery. In that year Mr. Randall Kahl undertook, under the auspices of the American Legion, a comprehensive survey of the gravesites of war veterans in Garrett County with the local chapter of the D.A.R. providing ancillary services such as cataloging. In due time Federal Government provided suitable markers for the graves of veterans buried in the Old Friend Gravevard. However, the chief feature of the gravevard continued to be the all embracing weeds until 1976 when the Friendsville Rotary Club cleaned and mowed it and enclosed it with a white board fence. Then the town of Friendsville supplied a flagpole. To date, town employees continue to keep the Friend Gravevard clean and neat.

The accounts of John Friend's death and burial mention the fact that he was buried in the shade of a large walnut tree. There are at present the fragile and rapidly deteriorating remains of a stump very close to



Gabriel Friend's Grave.



John Friend's Grave. the headstone of his grave. Its dark color suggests that it is walnut.

Although there is no marker on the grave of Kerrenhappuck Hyatt, John Friend's faithful frontier wife, and no mention of her on John's headstone, the historical marker nearby states that she is buried there beside her husband. It is also a credible assumption that Elizabeth Bonner, the French wife of Gabriel Friend is buried near him.

There are other graves in the old graveyard and all are of historical interest because they are all early ancestors of families still living in Garrett County, but some are of special interest.

One of these is the grave of Jacob Friend who died in 1875. This is undoubtedly the son of Gabriel born in 1793. A second is that of Thomas Casteel who is identified as a Revolutionary War veteran, but whose dates are not given.

Another which merits special (Continued on Page 189)

Lutheranism-Part V: St. John's Evangelical Lutheran Church (LCMS)

by Mary Miller Strauss

The four previous articles on Lutheranism related the story of the growth and development of the Zion Evangelical Lutheran Church (LCMS) Accident, Maryland, currently headed by Rev. Frederick Illick.

A sister church, St. John's Evangelical Lutheran Church (LCMS), located in the Cove three miles north of Accident grew and developed with very close ties to Zion Lutheran.

Its earliest history is not found in written records but is in the minds of the descendants of the early pioneers who settled there. Tradition tells us that Germans settled there as early as the 1830's. Among them were these family names: Collier, Deal, Miller, Frazee, Kolb (Kuab), Schlossnagel, Weber, and Wagoner. The following years witnessed large numbers of Germans settling in the Cove and surrounding areas. Among them were these family names: Harman, Margroff, Hockman, Richter, Ringer, Browns, Fischer, Bach, Oester, Hanft, Georg, Sheavel, Everly, Kamp, Hetrick, and others.

Undoubtedly the earliest worship took place in the homes of the early settlers. After the formation of a congregation, the worship services were held in a little log building located in a field which today (1979) can be located within the area bounded

by the homes of Herbert Harman, Dennis Margroff, and St. John's Church.

The congregation is listed as belonging to the Petersburg (Addison, Pa.) charge (vacant) in the year 1842. By 1846 Rev. Michael F. Pfahler ministering to the charge. May 1851. Michael Snyder (Schneider) took charge of the Petersburg Pastorate. Trouble the Accident German Lutheran Church resulted in the request for a pastor who would work for the German congregations of Accident and Cove. Rev. Weil complied with their wishes and sent them C. A. Schlogel from the Maryland Synod in 1854. The Alleghany Synod ruled that Schlogel would be permitted to preach to the Germans at Accident and Loop (Cove) and Snyder to preach to the English Lutheran Congregations in the Petersburg charge (changed from Petersburg in 1848 to Addison).

Rev. C. A. Schlogel stayed one year in Accident and moved from there to Frostburg in 1855 as resident pastor, but returned every other week to conduct services in Accident and Cove.

By 1857, Rev. Schlogel had departed and on the 22nd of November Pastor Hoffman conducted his inaugural service for the two German congregations.

In 1863, Pastor Hoffman accepted a call to the congregation in Frostburg leaving the German groups without a pastor. Pastor A. M. Koehler of Berlin, Pennsylvania, Missouri Synod minister was called by the



The first houses of worship were log houses with basic construction and had little resemblance to that of a modern house of worship. Yet these buildings met the needs of the early pioneer settler. The drawing is an artist's conception of the log church in the COVE, located in a field which today is bounded by the homes of Herbert Harman, Dennis Margroff, and the St. John church LCMS. Fire destroyed the church building about 1863. The road to the left of the church is no longer in use and a hedgerow has grown on its roadbed. The road in back of the church is the Cove Road.

German Lutheran congregations to serve them during the vacancy. Pastor Koehler agreed to do this. However, he had not come so very many times before rumblings of discontent could be heard among the members. A vote was taken and resulted in retaining Pastor Koehler as a vacancy pastor until they were able to obtain a regular minister.

The two churches decided to apply to the Missouri Synod for

a pastor as well as membership into the Missouri Synod. Pastor Herman Krebs was inducted into office as their pastor on the second Sunday after Easter in 1864.

St. John's (LCMS) like Zion properly begins its history with the affiliation with the Missouri Synod, dating all anniversaries from the year 1864.

Under the leadership of Pastor Herman Krebs, a frame church was erected measuring about 30×40 feet. No chancel was provided in the building, but an altar occupied the central space along the west wall.

Roy Harman, one of the oldest members of St. John's (1979), relates some interesting facts pertaining to the interior of the church. "Two wall kerosene lamps were fastened on each side of the church and two lamps hung by the pulpit. The elevated pulpit was reached by walking up six steps to its floor level. A large kerosene lighting fixture with four lights hung from the center of the ceiling. This fixture could be raised and lowered when necessary to clean the globes and replenish the fuel.

"A large cast iron stove heated the sanctuary until a small excavation was made under the building which in the beginning had no basement. A wood and coal furnace was installed, and the building was then heated by one large central register in the floor of the nave."

The first Baptism under Pastor Krebs was Dorothea Hermann (Harman), daughter of Ludwig Hermann and Louise (nee) Magold (Margold), born July 24, 1864, baptized August 27, 1964. The sponsors were John Henry Oester and Dorothea Hanft. The first communion record is dated March 5, 1865, with an attendance of 34. Twenty-eight other baptisms were performed during Pastor Krebs' six years of leadership. His first marriage was performed for John Yommer and

(Continued on Page 190)

A Region of

Vanishing Pines

(Continued from March '79)

It is said that when the sound was heard downstream at the bridge, it seemed to be echoed the same instant upstream at Finzel, eight miles away. By some it was believed to be a bird or the spirit of a departed Indian: and whenever the phantom was heard, it was referred to as the "old sawfiler," from the noise being like that made by filing a cross-cut saw. For many years residents of that neighborhood were on the lookout to see what made the strange and hideous noise: but no one ever solved the mystery.

My grandmother told my father that when they lived on the William Bender farm, along the north side of the National Road near Grantsville, they often heard the sound of some strange bird only about a quarter of a mile away down on Shade Run, the stream that crosses the National Road southward, just west of Grantsville, known locally as "Little Shades of Death," Grandfather John Beachy often mounted a horse in a hurry and rode down to the Valentine Bender Bridge over Shade Run to find out what kind of a bird it might be; but was never able to see it.

Another story told of the pine country around Finzel was of a man who came from Baltimore and cleared about two acres of dense pines near the present town site, along the Mason and Dixon Line. He built a mansion

on the cleared lot, but in time the house was entirely abandoned; it was believed that the owner had gone back to Baltimore only for a short while, but he never returned. The more superstitious people believed the great old house was haunted; finally some of the farmers about there investigated it, searching and examining the interior from cellar to attic.

It is said that they found a lot of trunks, satchels and valises in the different rooms, and many books on witchcraft. In the cellar they discovered some barrels, in one of which was a bushel and half of keys; but even with all those keys, the mystery was never unlocked. The house was left standing for many years, and at one time was used as a barn for storing hay; but was finally torn down.

Another tradition was current at Finzel and Blue Jay of "California Kate" Miller, whose husband, Samuel Miller, was one of the gold seekers of California in 1849. It was believed by the superstitious and the children of the community that "California Kate" possessed the power of witchcraft, and could especially bewitch children, cows and horses.

The children living in the vicinity were afraid to drive the cows to the pasture field after dark; especially was this true of the Finzel brothers, who took fright if asked to drive the cows out to Spruce Hill in the evening, expecting that they might see "California Kate" standing outside the house with a sheet around her.

Such incidents are characteristic of the superstitions of these mountains in the past, but have now mostly died out. My uncle, the late S. D. Yutzv. a veteran of the Civil War, and his family moved into the house with my parents at Wolf Swamp, a few days before the Beachys took possession of their present place, Mount Nebo, in 1873. We, as children, were taught not to believe in any such thing as a spook; but the Yutzy children had heard about spooks at what was to be their new home. One day while playing outside, the children of both families came running into the house much frightened, and reported to their mothers that they had seen a headless man through a window where a pane of glass was broken out.

My mother said to all the children, "Come along and show me where the man without a head is." She and the children went, finding the wind blowing through the broken window and swinging a cross-cut saw hanging inside the window, which was what the children took to be the "headless man."

Trees grow much more rapidly than the average person realizes. To cite an instance, south of our old house at the Wolf Swamp, there was a hill field left uncultivated after my father moved away in 1873; and as fields of that kind will do in a pine country, little trees soon began to shoot up from seeds, for a pine never sprouts from the stump when cut like other trees.

When I saw this uncultivated

field about 1890 I, as a boy, was struck with the beautiful sight of hundreds of small pines growing there: and called it the "Field of Christmas Trees," which were of various sizes and height, from a few feet to perhaps twenty feet. They were left to grow until about 1918, when Milton Race, of Frostburg, bought the timber and cut it for sale. Many of these trees produced lumber 8x8 and 12x12 inches square; and it seemed a shame to cut such young trees, scarcely fifty vears old.

The chestnut develops faster than most of our native trees, for a sprout will grow as high as a man's head in a season; but blight is striking them more menacingly every year. As viewed from where this is being written (at the Mount Nebo Studio on Chestnut Ridge), all of the chestnuts will soon be dead.

In 1866, my father employed a man to clear about three acres on what is now the Gideon Gnagey farm, near the National Road on Chestnut Ridge; being rough and stony, the field was intended mostly for a pasture. The sprouts were mowed off the stumps several summers, after which the field was again left to grow up; in about ten years these sprouts and brush developed into fine second growth chestnut saplings. When cut in 1918, many of those trees made 60 lineal feet of cross-ties and props. Experienced timber men pronounced them the finest they had ever cut for such purposes, they were remarkably straight and of almost uniform thickness high up.

It is remarkable and worth while noticing that these trees grew sixty feet high and more in fifty years. Good prop timber for use in coal mines can be developed in fifteen years, which shows what might be done in conservation reforestation of now waste mountain lands; also in planting evergreen and nut-bearing trees along the National Highway and other popular routes.

Celebrates Anniversary

The Garrett County Historical Society celebrated the 10th anniversary of its Museum in Oakland by sponsoring an open house Friday, July 20 at 7:00 p.m. at the Museum.

Founded in November, 1969, the building is located on Center Street, Oakland, and is a popular attraction for county visitors and residents alike.

Curator Mary Jones and her staff are expanding the displays in the Museum by constructing displays in the lower level. At present, the main gallery is devoted to memorabilia, antique furniture, table service, crystal, curios, etc. usually attributed to the county's founding families.

Future displays will concentrate on household implements and everyday utilitarian items.

Although the actual anniversary date is in November, the open house was held early to avoid possible inclement weather later.

(Watch for feature in December 1979 Glades Star).

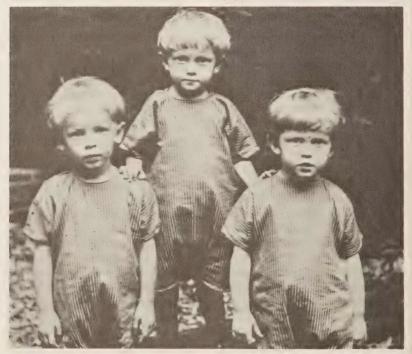
The Bach Triplet Story

The tale of the famous Bach triplets, born March 25, 1922 to Henry and Effie (Georg) Bach in Rabbit Hollow, appeared in the June 1979 issue of The Glades Star. Below are pictures of the triplets, Owen, Ora and Orpha, at different periods of their lives as well as a picture of a landmark close to their home.

Owen, Accident, is employed by the Garrett County Roads Department. Orpha resides on a dairy farm about one mile east of Accident on the Pud Miller Road. Ora, Grantsville, is the head cook at Penn Alps Restaurant.



The Bach triplets and their mother, Effie (Georg) Bach. Left to right: Owen, Orpha, and Ora.



The triplets at the age of three. Left to right: Orpha, Ora, and Owen.



Celebrate Fifty-Fifth Birthday

Celebrating their fifty-fifth birthday at Cornish Manor September 22, 1977, are, left to right, Owen, Orpha, and Ora.



Chocolate Drop Hill, a noted landmark, is located at the north end of Rabbit Hollow, close to where the triplets were born. Note the barn near the base of the hill. The house across the road was home, at different periods, for the Samuel Miller, John Glass, and John Hetrick families. Today, the Larry Glass family dwells in a ranch house, built partly from the old farm home lumber, near the old house site.

The Cove

This poem was found tacked to a tree on the site of old 219 where the overlook is now located. A copy was given to Mrs. Carl Glass, the source of this one.

When old 219 wound round the brink of Chapel Hill, one simply could not miss a gorgeous view of the COVE. One was always inspired with this natural bowl, but to a poet reaction ran high and Mr. Phillips captured much of the "glory" that nature does not write in words.

The poem was written as a tribute to this beautiful scene August, 1923.

The Cove is about three miles north of Accident, Maryland and west of U.S. 219. The Cove is one of Garrett County's most spectacular scenes with rich farming land, rolling hills, and mountains in high background. Here some of the first German immigrants to Western Marvland settled and names here German and customs still survive.

The Cove

Before us reposes the valley of peace, Secure in its native content, Surrounded by hills and mountains beyond, It rests in the favor of God.

The beautiful landscape so richly presents, A scene of great beauty and peace, In forest of verdure and bountiful fields, Arrayed in the best they can yield.

The flowering buckwheat and ripening grain, The acres of oats and of corn, And there where the plow has turned up the turf, The rich colored soil is laid bare.

The neighboring farms that are peopling the vale, Each organizing unit complete, Lie peacefully there with acres of wealth, And orchards of ripening fruit.

The farm buildings nestle so close by the roads, Where country folks happily dwell, And honestly give the service of life, In humble and vigorous toil.

The churches, in company, just by the road, Convenient where valley folk meet, The dear little schoolhouse in silent repose, Completing the charm of the scene. The valley of peace is a world in itself, That nestles secure in content, Away from the strain of strenuous life, With treasures abundant in peace.

The spirit eternal broods over the vale, The blessings of heaven descend, This garden of Eden, paradise here, Where infinite calmness prevails.

> Howard Phillips, Meyersdale, Pa.

Letters of Interest

Dear Ms. Cathell:

This will acknowledge receipt of the two books. Thanks a lot. You may send five more to me here if they're still available. Please forward the remainder to

my parents.

Thanks also for your kind correspondence. I'm delighted to know that the book is being generally well received in spite of its several faults. Perhaps these can be corrected in some future edition. Regards to the Historical Society.

Sincerely, Steve Schlosnagle

To: The Garrett County Historical Society,

Recently I read Stephen Schlosnagle's "History of Garrett County". I found it

fascinating.

I would like to by three copies, but I don't know where to send for them. If you distribute them, would you send me three copies . . . or please tell me where I can buy them?

We lived in Oakland from 1951-1953, my husband (Maurice A. Dunkle) was the principal of the Oakland High School (old) and Southern (new). When we first moved to Oakland, I visited the library to get historical information on Garrett County. The only book they had to offer at that time was Meshack Browning's "Forty-Four Years In The Life of a Hunter." I enjoyed that, but wanted more. Schlosnagle's book fills the bill.

We have many pleasant memories of Garrett County. I particularly remember the hike up Backbone Mountain for the dedication of Hoye Crest.

With sincerest regards, Hannah M. Dunkle

Editor's Note: Copies of the history book, Garrett County — A Hisotry On Maryland's Tableland, can be obtained by writing Dorothy Cathell, c/o the Garrett County Historical Society.

Old Friend Graveyard (Continued from Page 180)

mention is that of Cornelius Ward. Ward was a Revolutionary veteran and a widower with two young daughters who came to the Friend settlement to build a gristmill on Bear Creek near its confluence with the Youghiogheny. Unfortunately, he died in 1895 soon after the mill was completed and in that

same year his sixteen year old daughter married John Friend Junior the son of the original settler. This union produced 13 children who are the principal progenitors of the Garrett County Friends many of whom bear the given names of Ward, Cornelius or its diminuitive, Neal.

John Friend, the pioneer, found what he so ardously sought along the friendly, sheltered shores of the Youhgiogheny and has lain there peacefully beneath the soil he loved for these 170 years. One hopes that at the end of another 170 years the village he founded will lie peacefully in the valley and that he will lie peacefully in a well tended Old Friend Graveyard.

Lutheranism: Part V (Continued from Page 183)

Dorothea Hanft on August 9, 1868. The first burial recorded was that of John Becket, child of Nicholas Becket and his wife, Elizabeth Buettner, born August 22, 1865, and died September 15, 1865. The parents then moved to Illinois to set up a new home. The burial of the first adult was Ursula Barbara Fredericks. wife of Michael Schlossnagel who died March 10, 1868, at the age of 71 years. Two more weddings were performed and three more burials took place under Pastor Krebs.

During Pastor Krebs' service, Melchoir Miller moved from the Cove and joined the Zion Church in Accident.

(To be continued)

Bloomington Civic Club (Continued from Page 173)

to back down. Later the other streets were paved by the County. During this period Mrs. Charles Warnick and Mrs. Russell Pattison served as presidents of the organization. By this time many of the Charter members were deceased and some were no longer active. Mrs. Mary Paugh had been added to the roster and was a hard working member. The Bloomington Civic Club was disbanded in 1945. The County had taken over street repairs and the Ladies' Auxiliary of the Fire Co. had assumed the responsibility of paying for the street lights. Later individuals and groups assumed payment for certain lights. This is still true.

The citizens of Bloomington are indebted to the women for the part they have played in the welfare of our community. It has been said, "The greatest asset of any nation is the spirit of its people, and the greatest danger that can menace any nation is the breakdown of that spirit — the will to win and the courage to work." — George B. Cortelyou.

In Memoriam

Bessie D. Price, 69, of 813 K Street, Mt. Lake Park, died Sunday, May 27, 1979, at the Garrett County Memorial Hospital in Oakland.

Born March 17, 1910 in Richwood, West Virginia, she was the second of four daughters of the late Rev. Samuel C. and

Mary E. (Harman) Dotson.

She was active in the United Methodist Church with her father and other ministers, and was a vocalist, choir director and organist for her church for over 30 years. She was a member of the Bethel United Methodist Church, Mt. Lake Park.

A graduate of West Fairmont High School and Fairmont College with an A.B. in English, she was a teacher for 38 years. Eighteen years she taught in West Virginia with 14 of them at nearby Terra Alta High School and the last 20 at Southern High School, where she was head of the English Department when she retired in 1975.

She was a member of her county, state and national professional societies. Mrs. Price was also a member of the Oakland Chapter, AARP and the National Council of Senior Citizens

She was a member of Ad Astra Chapter, National Honorary Society and member of Kappa Delta Pi, National Honor Fraternity.

Mrs. Price was a member of the Garrett County Historical Society and indexed four volumes of its official publication, The Glades Star. She also indexed the first published history of Garrett County, Garrett County — A History of Maryland's Tablelands, which was published in 1978.

Mrs. Price was the author of a book dealing with human fears, Sum Phun With Phobias, published in 1977, a publication based on her teaching of the subject in Southern High School. She had recently donated more than 1,000 copies of her book to her high school Alma Mater for use in fund raising activities for the Speech Department.

A creative writing award was established this year in her honor at Southern High School. The first recipient of the award, the "Bessie D. Price Creative Writing Award," was Cathy Graham, a 1979 graduate, who was in creative writing for two years and was the Editor-in-Chief of Southerm's Acorn.

She is survived by her husband, Dr. Walter W. Price, retired; one daughter, Elizabeth J. Neth, Columbia Station, Ohio; two sisters, Virginia Koenemund, Glendale, West Virginia, and Calora Gustafson, Dearborn, Michigan; and three grandchildren.

A memorial service was conducted at the Bethel United Methodist Church Saturday, June 9, at 2:00 p.m. with the Rev. James F. Remley officiating.

The body was cremated and the ashes buried in the Terra Alta Cenietery. The Stewart Funeral Home was in charge of arrangements.

Lee Benjamin Shaffer, of Route 2, Oakland, died Thursday, April 12, 1979, in Garrett County Memorial Hospital.

Born at Red House, he was a son of the late Franklin Benoni Shaffer and Annie (Slaubaugh) Shaffer.

He was a member of St. John's Lutheran Church, Red House, and the Garrett County Historical Society. He was a 25-



year member of Garrett Lodge 113, Knights of Pythias.

A retired jeweler and farmer, he owned and operated the Oakland Jewelry Company from 1930 until 1946, and operated the family farm from that time until 1965. He started as an apprentice jeweler in 1919 and worked in Clarksburg, WV, Grafton, WV, and Rowlesburg, WV, before buying the Oakland Store.

Surviving are his widow, Marie Grace (Ridder) Shaffer; three sons, Henry C. Shaffer, Somerville, S.C.; Frederick L. Shaffer, Ellenboro, N.C.; David A. Shaffer, Mobile, Ala.; two daughters, Peggy Norwish and Shirley Ann Butler, both of Oakland; a brother, John G. Shaffer, Clarksburg, WV; a sister, Lena C. Bachtel, Oakland; 17 grandchildren and three great-grandchildren.

The body was taken to the John O. Durst Funeral Home. Services were conducted at St. John's Lutheran Church Monday at 10 a.m. The Rev. Bernard Carl officiated and interment was in the church cemetery.

Iret A. Ashby, 79, of 211 Lothian Street, Mt. Lake Park, died Thursday, August 2, 1979, in Garrett Co. Memorial Hospital.

Born in Crellin, he was a son of the late Jesse J. and Sarah (Haddix) Ashby.

He was employed as an or-

derly at Garrett County Memorial Hospital and was a member of the Crellin United Methodist Church.

Author of **The Ashby Story**, he donated his notes on the Ashby family to the Terra Alta Public Library.

Surviving are his widow, Edna May (Hartman) Ashby; two stepsons, William Nicholson, LaPlata: Dale Nicholson, Columbus, Ohio; one stepdaughter, Delores Dorn an. Monroeville; two sisters, Beural Fox, Oakland; and Helen Caldwell, Burlington, WV; ten stepgrandchildren and six stepgreat-grandchildren.

The body was taken to the John O. Durst Funeral Home. Services were conducted there Sunday, August 5 at 2 p.m. by the Rev. James F. Remley and the Rev. Bernard W. Cari. Interment was in the Ashby family cemetery.

Notice: The obituary information on deceased members of the Society will be published only when the Society is notified. Send the appropriate statistics to the Corresponding Secretary, c/o the Garrett County Historical Society.

ACROSS THE NATION

Garrett County Historical Society member Mrs. Jean Lohr, 650 E. Strawbridge Ave., #1702, Melbourne, Fla., 32901, says she is still looking for the parents of Henry P. Lohr, b. "Virginia", 1814, d. 1880, Garrett Co., Md., and would appreciate hearing from any who can help her.

ISSN: 0431-915X

- Published By -THE GARRETT COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY

VOL. 5, NO. 11

OAKLAND, MARYLAND

DECEMBER, 1979

Museum Marks 10th Year

By Mary V. Jones, Museum Curator

The Garrett County Historical Society opened its museum for a special celebration and showing

on July 20, 1979, commemorating ten years of service and growth. The actual opening date



This Gatling gun from World War I is on loan to the Museum. -Photo by Craig Phillips of The Republican

of the museum was November 9, 1969. This night was the culmination of hopes and plans of the society as outlined in a statement by the board of directors on August 21, 1941, which was to the effect that "Yes, places of interest should be marked, we should establish a museum, we need a house or part of a building, preferably occupied jointly by us and a County library."

Four years passed and the society asked this question in an article titled "County Museum," "Have you seen the County Museum? No! Well, there is no such institution — Hundreds of citizens have old tools, utensils and other museum artifacts, and the County Historical Society has a few in its headquarters and in the basement of the jail."

Miss Frances Key Howard had faith the museum would exist in the future, for in June 1959 she presented the society with a fork and spoon which had been wedding gifts to Francis Scott Key and Mary Tayloe Lloyd.

The pressing need for a museum was emphasized in the Glades Star article of March, 1961, titled "County Needs a Museum" written by Mrs. Patience Grant, who reported the society had accumulated many gifts and the care and housing presented a problem.

Capt. Charles E. Hoye, founder of the society, was honored by the designing and building of a case to house small artifacts, which was placed in the Ruth Enlow Library. However, with the growth of the book collection of the Library,

the space was needed for storing books. After much searching for a building, the society, in 1964, purchased the Episcopal Parish House on Center Street in Oakland, and the building was renovated for a museum.

In 1968 the museum committee stated "We must accept objects which have historical value, are educational, may be used to demonstrate principals and methods of work, or have an association with Garrett County." The one aim was to prevent the museum from becoming a community attic.

When visitors arrived to celebrate the tenth anniversary, they found among the new exhibits, pictures of the old Drane home, near Accident; an ornament from the 1978 National Tree, which was cut in Garrett County; a collection of Thomas Edison artifacts on loan from the Charles Edison Fund; and aerial views of Oakland pre-



The crystal, china and silver dinnerware used by Garrett County families fills museum display cases.

-Photo by Craig Phillips



This dining table display in the museum is one of two furnished room displays.

—Photo by Craig Phillips

sented by the Weber family.

With the arrangement of exhibits and lighting, the museum committee feels that the aims of the founders of the society are accomplished. Members of the society welcomed the visitors and explained exhibits, adding personal knowledge of the use of artifacts and answering queries about the County.

For the Curator, the highlight of the evening was a tiny tot who grabbed her little finger and said "Tell me about the Indians." The tot was taken to the Indian artifacts and was asked to point out the article on which she needed information. To the surprise of the Curator, it was a paint pot, and after an explanation and chat she seemed to understand and enjoy the visit.

The public appreciation of the museum makes the decision making, the toil and responsi-

(Continued on Page 212)

GARRETT COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY Founded in 1941 OFFICERS 1979-80

President ... Dr. Harold C. Ashby Vice-Pres. ... Rev. John A. Grant Sec'y-Treas. ... Dorothy B. Cathell Asst. Sec'y Edith Brock Corresponding Sec'y —

Thomas B. Butscher, Clara Bell Briner, Maxine Broadwater, Jean Swauger, Randall R. Kahl, Vernie R. Smouse, Jesse J. Walker, Charles F. Strauss, Dr. Bruce G. Jenkins.

EDITORIAL STAFF

Editor......Beverly J. Sincell Mg. Editor....Paul T. Calderwood Assoc. Editor.....Mary Strauss HISTORICAL CONTRIBUTORS

Mary Jones, Alice Proudfoot, Marshall G. Brown, Alice Howard, George Fizer, Robert J. Ruckert, Dr. Raymond McCullough, George H. Hanst.

THE GLADES STAR

PUBLISHED quarterly by the Society at Oakland, Md. Entered as second-class matter March 12, 1942, at the Post Office at Oakland, Maryland, under the Act of August 24, 1912.

PRINTED by the Sincell Publishing Co., Inc., Oakland, Maryland. FOR SALE by the secretary and at the Ruth Enlow Library. Single copy, 75 cents.

MEMBERSHIP: All persons interested in the Garrett County area are eligible.

The membership fee is \$3 for individual and \$5 for joint (husband and wife), renewable annually and four issues of this quarterly bulletin, THE GLADES STAR, is included with each membership. Life membership is \$100.00.

Lutheranism—Part VI

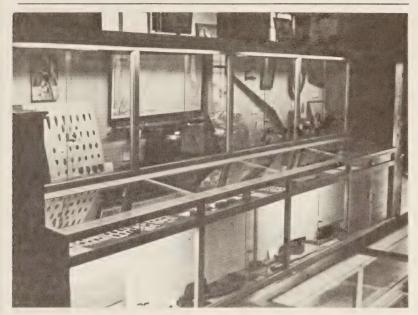
St. John's Evangelical Lutheran Church (LCMS)

By Mary M. Strauss

Reverend Hermand Krebs resigned in 1870 from the Missouri Synod Parish of Accident and Cove. During the following twenty years three pastors, Reverend Frederick Drever, Reverend E.J. Fleckenstein, and Reverend H.W. Hoemann shepherded the members of St. John's. One hundred twenty-five baptisms were performed, seventy-seven persons were confirmed, twentyone marriages were performed, and thirty-three burials were held.

Pastor G.W. Wolter filled the vacancy in the Missouri Parish. following the resignation of Pastor Hoemann, Under the new pastor's leadership regular congregational meetings were begun. The earliest recorded minutes of the Voters' Assembly were initiated and the explanation of the importance of the quarterly congregational meetings was carefully recorded in the minutes. The pastor admonished each member of the congregation to reread the explanation regularly. Peter Reichenbecher served for many years as secretary of the congregation with occasional help from George Schuebel. All minutes from 1891-1919 were recorded in German.

During Pastor Wolter's ministry at St. John's, a school room was built in 1891 to the east end of



Arrowheads, tools, and other artifacts on display in the Garrett County Historical Society Museum help to tell the county's story.

-Photo by Craig Phillips

the church and served until 1963 as the narthex of the church. Mr. Roy Harman relates from memory these facts about the school room. "It was heated with a Burnside stove. The desks and benches were made from white pine and painted grey. There were four benches and desks each ten feet long on each side of the room with a center isle."

"A paling fence surrounded the church and the cemetery. No basement had been constructed under the original building so a hole (small excavation) was dug to provide space for a furnace and central floor register for the nave. In the nave were two oil lamps on each side of the room and two lamps hanging by the pulpit which had six steps to the floor level of the pulpit. From the center of the nave ceiling,

hung a large kerosene fixture with four lights. This fixture could be pulled up and down for refueling and cleaning."

The three years spent by Pastor Wolter in St. John's helped greatly in its growth and development. Twenty-one were baptized, twelve were confirmed, eight couples were married, and seven burials were held. Reverend Wolter resigned in 1893 and Reverend J.W. Halboth was called to St. John's the same year.

Pastor Halboth stayed for a period of seven years, baptizing fifty-five, confirming thirty-four, marrying three couples, and burying seventeen.

He departed in 1900 and was succeeded by Reverend E.P.G. Blievernicht in 1901. At this time the congregation was interested

(Continued on Page 211)

A History Of Finzel

Introduction

The following history of the Finzel community is the first in a series of articles on the history of communities in Garrett County. The Finzel history, written by Kathleen B. Layman and Margaret M. Harless, will be printed in two consecutive issues of **The Glades Star.** Here, then, is the History of Finzel, Part I.

Perched on top of Little Savage is Finzel, Garrett County's easternmost community. To some people, Finzel may be only a store or mailboxes, but to those who have lived there, it has some unique geographical and historical facts.

One oddity of this town is that part of its inhabitants live in a once "disputed territory". Even after two surveys by Chisholm and Bauer respectively, several farms lie between the Chisholm western line and the Bauer eastern one.

A judge's decision quite recently placed the official boundary as the Bauer line. This is carried by Garrett County land records as the true line, even though other activities do not exactly coincide. A discrepancy occurs because the official Garrett County boundary was to be surveyed from the summit (highest elevation) of Big Backbone or Savage Mountain, where it is crossed by the Mason-Dixon Line to the mouth of Savage River.

After Chisholm marked his line, the highest point was found to be in Pennsylvania, whence a



FOUR GENERATIONS—John Henry Finzel, son of the founders of Finzel (back row, left) stands with his grandson, Clarence Finzel (center), his son, Henry Finzel, and his greatgranddaughter, Sarah Jane Finzel.

new boundary was drawn to extend from Big Savage (latitude 39 degrees 43 feet, longitude 78 degrees 54 feet) to the river mouth (latitude 39 degrees 28 feet, longitude 79 degrees 03 feet). Bauer was able to ascertain this last location exactly because the waters of the Potomac and the Savage were of different colors due to their flow against a ledge of hard sandstone rock.

John George Finzel and Annie Margaret (Wittig) Finzel were the founders of Finzel and have been commemorated always in its name.

Records indicate that they immigrated to the United States from Bavaria in 1858 and brought with them one child of German birth, John Henry Finzel, born in 1847. He and





The co-authors of the Finzel History, Kathleen B. Layman (left) and Margaret M. Harless.

each later-born son, according to German custom, carried John as the first surname.

A second child was born and deceased aboard ship during the six-months' journey to the United States.

The other sons, John Howard, John Charles and John Edward, as well as daughters Caroline, Margaret and Barbara, were born in Finzel in the low log-structure home situated near the present site of the former James Werner home, Military Lot 109, as then surveyed. (Military lots in Finzel were regularly surveyed in exact rectangles, for no land grants had been made by royalty or colonial government in this hill section of the county).

In his book, The Maryland Germans, Dieter Cunz creates a definite awareness of the fact that the people in this immigration wave before the Civil War had actually intended to settle in the Middle West;

however, they chose to remain in what is now Garrett County. We have no authoritative statement to uphold this; there is no evidence for the decision to settle in Finzel.

The original military lot was purchased from Daniel J. and Annie M. Foley, of Baltimore City, for \$250, at the request of John George Finzel, and recorded on April 17, 1858. No exact acreage was recorded.

Early neighbors of the Finzels were William E. and Christiana Fadely, who later sold a small parcel of their holdings to the Finzels. Records also exist to prove that the spring serving these lots was most important, for the Foley heirs and anyone subsequently owning Lot 109 and surrounding surveys were to have the right to take water from it at all times.

There remains little to tell of the earliest settlers, for they farmed and left little record of daily living patterns. We do know that there were log rollings (burning the felled timber after cutting) on the steep hill opposite the original John Henry Finzel farm now owned by Gerald Baer.

In the fall when hogs were butchered, each family shared meat with neighbors, so for weeks fresh meat was available. People visited for the span of a week, and social conversation flowed later at the general store in Finzel. Patrick E. Finzel, when he operated it, completed the atmosphere with a pot bellied stove. Quiltings are evidenced in handwork which has been handed down.

Other pastimes were undertaken as part of one's work. Children, at night, would shell corn for the animals next day. One mother of the second generation here knitted all the socks and gloves used by her thirteen offspring. Some



Patrick E. Finzel was the eldest child of John Henry Finzel. He was, at different times, the Finzel schoolmaster, and also was the first merchant and, according to National Archives and Records Service, the first postmaster in Finzel.



John George Finzel, grandson of the Finzel founders, was the son of Edward and Harriett (Jenkins) Finzel. He was a WWI veteran.

families eventually had musical instruments, the parlor organ being the most common.

Business affairs were of necessity conducted in Frostburg, the nearest center, and in Oakland when legal matters were involved.

John George Finzel died in 1881 and the property passed from Mrs. Finzel and her heirs. She passed away in 1892. The Finzels are buried in the community cemetery to the north of town. It was originally perpetuated for the burial sites of the Finzel descendants.

The Finzel sons occupied farms from the military lots near to their father's first holding. The daughters moved to neighboring communities after their marriages: Margaret to Simon Sipple; Caroline to Conrad Keidel; and Barbara to George Hibner.



1978 Capitol Christmas Tree Ornament

A red plastic bell ornament, which adorned the 15th annual United States Capitol Christmas Tree in December 1978, was presented this past summer to the Garrett County Historical Museum by George M. White, architect of the Capitol. The 1978 capitol tree was a 65-foot Nor-

way spruce cut from the Savage River State Forest atop Keysers Ridge along Route 40 west. The ornament, along with pictures of the cutting, transport and display of the tree, is now an exhibit in the Garrett County Historical Museum.

Others of German and English origin soon settled here, including the families named McKenzie, Wolf, Rosenberger, Caton, Crowe, Warner, Werner and Drees.

The original road bisects Finzel and connects Route 40 with Pennsylvania in this area. The road actually traces the high part of Little Savage, a ridge which on its east slope marks the outcropping of the geologically young Pocono rock formation. Sampson's Rock, a unique formation of huge resistant boulders, is to the east of Finzel, not far from this ridge. It marks the appearance of the older Pottsville conglomerate rock, which surfaces here and lies at the base of local coal deposits.

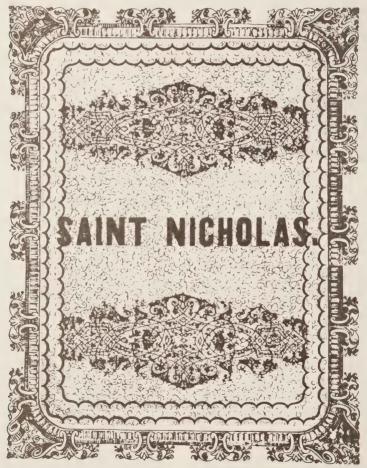
A Visit From St. Nicholas

Following are reprinted pages from the "Happy Re-creation" of Dr. Clement C. Moore's famous "A Visit From Saint Nicholas". The re-creation was a reprint from the original 1849 illustrated edition of which only two copies are known to exist; one from which this facsimile was reproduced, is in the Rare

Book Division of The New York Public Library.

The re-created copy belongs to Dr. Walter Price, Mt. Lake Park, which he received from his late cousin, Ida Hibbs, Morgantown, W. Va., a former country school teacher in Preston County, W. Va.

Along with the following three



The cover to the booklet, as are all the illustrations throughout the story, were designed and engraved by Boyd. No other mention of Boyd, other than the credit, is made. Some artists say the artwork is an example of woodblock printing.

reprinted pages is the story of "A Visit From St. Nicholas", which Dr. Moore dedicated as a present to "Good Little Boys and Girls". The story begins on one of the sample pages, which

represents the illustration used throughout the booklet. On Page 204 is a sample of the drawings used on every other page in the booklet to illustrate the story.

VISIT FROM SANTA CLAUS.



WAS the night before Christmas, when all through the house Not a creature was stirring, not even a mouse;

The stockings were hung by the chimney with care,

In hopes that St. Nicholas soon would be there;

The children were nestled all snug in their beds,

While visions of sugar-plums danced in their heads;

And Mamma in her 'kerchief, and I in my cap, Had just settled our brains for a long winter's nap;

When out on the lawn there arose such a clatter, I sprang from the bed to see what was the matter. Away to the window I flew like a flash, Tore open the shutters and threw up the sash. The moon on the breast of the new-fallen snow, Gave the lustre of mid-day to objects below,



When, what to my wondering eyes should appear,
But a miniature sleigh, and eight tiny rein-deer,
With a little old driver, so lively and quick,
I knew in a moment it must be St. Nick.
More rapid than eagles his coursers they came,
And he whistled, and shouted, and called them by name;
"Now, Dasher! now, Dancer! now Prancer and Vixen!
On, Comet! on, Cupid! on, Donder and Blitzen!
To the top of the porch! to the top of the wall!
Now dash away! dash away all!"

As dry leaves that before the wild hurricane fly. When they meet with an obstacle, mount to the sky: So up to the house-top the coursers they flew, With the sleigh full of Toys, and St. Nicholas too. And then in a twinkling, I heard on the roof, The prancing and pawing of each little hoof— As I drew in my head, and was turning around, Down the chimney St. Nicholas came with a bound. He was dressed all in fur, from his head to his foot, And his clothes were all tarnished with ashes and soot: A bundle of Toys he had flung on his back. And he looked like a pedlar just opening his pack. His eyes—how they twinkled! his dimples how merry! His cheeks were like roses, his nose like a cherry! His droll little mouth was drawn up like a bow, And the beard of his chin was as white as the snow; The stump of a pipe he held tight in his teeth, And the smoke it encircled his head like a wreath: He had a broad face and a little round belly, That shook when he laughed like a bowlfull of jelly. He was chubby and plump, a right jolly old elf, And I laughed when I saw him, in spite of myself, A wink of his eye and a twist of his head, Soon gave me to know I had nothing to dread; He spoke not a word, but went straight to his work, And fill'd all the stockings; then turned with a jerk, And laying his finger aside of his nose, And giving a nod, up the chimney he rose; He sprang to his sleigh, to his team gave a whistle, And away they all flew like the down of a thistle. But I heard him exclaim, ere he drove out of sight, "Happy Christmas to all, and to all a good night."

Historical Society Tours Northwest Garrett County

by Mary M. Strauss

While most Garrett Countians scramble to tour the lands beyond the home County, a group of tourists decided to spend Saturday, September 15 viewing and learning about a section of the County rich in frontier history. This northwest area of Garrett County is once again traversed by Route 48.

The tour began at the new Friendsville Elementary School, where the group boarded Samuel Thomas, Jr.'s school bus, driven by a veteran school bus driver, Rodger Bond. James Ross directed the group to the site of the old John Friend Cabin, which today belongs to Ross. He is a direct descendant of the pioneer settler, John Friend, and owns the farmland where the cabin once stood.

The cabin was not located on the river bottoms as most people believe but on a slope east of the present village, where natural springs bubble from the hillside.

John, declares Ross, was not really a farmer but a devoted woodsman. He got along well with the local Indians and conversed with them in their languages.

The Ross homestead is Friendsville's local museum. Here one can find almost every barnyard animal that might have dwelled in a frontier barnyard. Here too can be found many, many artifacts used by



The Selbysport Church was almost all inundated when the Youghiogheny River was impounded before World War II.

early settlers on the frontier.

The plank house was begun in 1865. The planks were milled locally on one of the water powered sawmills.

The old John Friend Cemetery was the second stop. It is not located on the land near the farmhouse. Instead we drove across town to the river bottoms on the west side of the Youghiogheny River to the Blaine Frantz property. Access to the cemetery is easy from Route 42 just under an overpass of Route 48. Here is found a Maryland Historical plaque informing tourists about the cemetery.

Friends Graveyard —
"Nearby are the graves of John
Friend, Sr. (1732-1808). Kerrenhappuch Hyatt (D. 1798), his
wife, and their son Gabriel
(1761-1852). John and Gabriel
were soldiers in the Revolution.
The first permanent settlers in
Garrett County, they settled on
the Youghiogheny River at
'Friends Fortune.' Now known
as Friendsville.'

An interesting story about the Friend Cemetery is to be found in **The Glades Star**, Historical Society's periodical, September 1979, written by Dr. Raymond McCullough. Extensive work was done by the Friendsville Rotary Club to restore the cemetery, the fence, and maintain it for tourists.

Dr. Bruce Jenkins, a native of Friendsville, has a memory of his early days in the village and guided us through his home town. Points of interest on Maple Street (main) are the older buildings, including the Savage Department Store (now vacant), the Friend Grist Mill (not in use, but the most modern of its day), the Lutheran Church, Dr. Mason's former office and dwelling, the John W. McCullough residence, August Neil's former jewelry shop (now a residence), and Yough Motors.

On Oak Street, running parallel to Maple Street, where Bear Creek enters the village, are located the old McCullough Company Store (now closed), Fox's Hardware Store (now closed), the former residence of Mr. Black, station master during the booming days at the turn of the century.

At the river end of Oak Street was located the Opera House, which provided live entertainment for the community. Troupes were brought Friendsville by rail where the cars were side tracked until the performances finished their run and the entertainers moved on to another town. In the '30's and '40's the Opera House was used as a theater, and shortly after it closed, the building burned to the ground. The Sheavel Harness Shop, now a residence, is located near where the Opera

House once stood.

Crossing the Yough Bridge to the west side brought the tourists to the Riverside Drive where the Riverside Hotel still stands (vacant) but the hotel sign is quite readable: "Riverside Hotel, W. D. Collier, Proprietor." Dr. Jenkins said it was the place to go for a Saturday night of gaiety.

James Ross pointed to the site of the log school, now covered by a fill for Route 48, and Dr. Jenkins called attention to the site where the frame school sat which presently is owned by Mrs. Aubrey Custer.

A yellow brick school, opened in the twenties and located on the east side of the town, served the community until 1976 when the new open-space elementary school opened its doors to a new era of education.

Just beyond the end of Riverside Drive was located the water powered grist mill of Leslie Friend, a thriving business during the early part of the 1900's. When electricity became plentiful the Friend family erected the most up-to-date grist mill of its day along Maple Street (still standing but not used).

The tourists left the village enroute to Selbysport by way of the horse-and-buggy bridge across Bear Creek. The stop at the two-room school, now a residence, provided evidences of an ideal site for outdoor play and nature study.

The Methodist Church is an old landmark of Selbysport. Facing the Old Morgantown Road, it is still an active, well attended church. Mrs. Theresa

Murphy, a native of Selbysport, told the group that more than fifty families once dwelled in the little river port. Today about thirty or a few more dwell there.

The larger part of the town on the west side was inundated when the waters of the Youghiogheny were impounded. Selbysport is the oldest organized community in what is now Garrett County. This white man's village grew over the remains of the most extensive Indian village ever known to exist in Garrett County.

The tour group returned to the new Elementary School in Friendsville where the tourists were hosted by Mrs. Jane Fox, Principal. During lunch, Mrs. Clarence Brown, one of the tourists, spoke to the group about the National Organization of Friends and encouraged people who are interested to join the group. The tour of the lovely school was the highlight of the lunch hour.

After lunch, Mr. Bond headed the bus toward Selbysport again, but this time we sped through the village enroute to Mill Run. Just before entering the Mill Run Road, the site of the only known woolen mill was pointed out. It sat along Hessian Creek near the point where it confluences with Mill Run. The owner and operator was Peter McCleary (McClary) who had slaves and some of them were buried in an old cemetery which today has been overgrown with many locust trees.

The bus stopped before one of the older well-kept homes to pick up Mr. and Mrs. James



Mercy Chapel, Mill Run, is octagonal in shape and built by a John Miller in the year 1874. In the Mercy Chapel cemetery there is a special area in which bodies from the Selbysport cemetery have been reinterred.

Vitez, long time residents of Mill Run, to guide us through the community they know so well. Mr. Vitez pointed out the sites of several mills and showed the group the location of the sluice which carried water from the run to Neil's mills. There were undoubtedly many mills along this gently sloping stream, hence its name, with abundant building stones and timber.

Turning onto Frazee Road we traveled to Route 53 where we passed the Mill Run Store. A little further ahead we turned right onto the Mill Run Road, stopping at a little bridge which led to a church.

Perhaps the best known landmark of Mill Run is Mercy Chapel, an octagonal-shaped church built by a John Miller in 1874. The cemetery of Mercy Chapel contains some of the reinterred bodies from the cemetery at Selbysport. An excellent article in the December, 1974 issue of The Glades Star, written by Dr. Raymond McCullough tells

many interesting facts about this unique church.

We followed the stream to the Mill Run Recreation Center. Guard, Maryland, a milling center during the days of the water-powered mills once occupied this same location. One prominent trace of the milling days remains.

The long sluice (a man made ditch) is still in fine shape and the keen eyes of tourists can locate its beginning where Mill Run makes a curve to the left as one follows the road into the area where the boats are launched. Dr. Jenkins told the group that the train came through this little center, stopped at a little depot, then continued its journey to Friendsville and Kendall. Here too was located a store, the Post Office, Phillip Garlitz's water-powered mill, and some homes.

Except for the sluices there are no other traces of the early milling center. There are sites for camping, picnicking, restrooms, and shoreline for boat launching.

Reluctant to leave this quiet point, we boarded the bus and returned to Friendsville to continue our journey to Buffalo Run. Turning onto the Blaine Frantz Road, we arrived, after a steady climb, at the very top of the ridge. Here the bus paused awhile to permit Mr. Frantz to point in the direction of the site where the Rutan Family had their homestead. The Rutans dwelled outside the Blooming Rose limits in the Mt. Holly tract where the Lawson farm is now located.

The bus descended Good Hope Road into the valley of Buffalo Run. Here again we came to a beautiful stream of clear water gurgling over a stony channel. Dr. Jenkins related some interesting facts about Buffalo Run. At one time a bandmill was located there which sawed staves for barrels. The land has been in the same families for generations and they are reluctant to sell it.

The headwaters of Buffalo Run are located at Big Bear Camp and the stream gathers most of the water from the natural marsh land along its course to the Youghiogheny River. The sluggish parts of the stream are more tanic than those where the waters rush over the stones. Buffalo Run is a trout stream, stocked with fish during different times of the year.

Time had passed so quickly, and we gave goodbye to Dr. Jenkins and proceeded on our way to Blooming Rose. Traveling a short distance on Route 42, we turned left on the old Morgantown Road. Mr. Frantz told us that the road had its beginning at Bear Camp (now known as State Line) and continued into Morgantown, W. Va. Before the turn of the century it was a heavily used road.

Arriving on "top of the world" (Blooming Rose) one can see the complete unbroken horizon and the village of Friendsville nestled in a bowl far below.

The high point of elevation is near the site of the old Catholic Church 2,300 feet. It drops to 1,497 in the village of Friendsville. The bus came to a stop adjacent to the site of the first Catholic Church in the northern part of the county. St. Mary's was built about the year 1831. Mr. Frantz mentioned some interesting facts regarding the congregation.

Mary McMullen and her husband, Meshack Browning, became members, as well as some of the Indians who dwelled in the community. Most of the Catholic families left Blooming Rose and resettled in Hoyes and Flat Woods. In time St. Mary's was closed and before the close of the nineteeneth century it was either razed or burned to the ground.

When Mr. Frantz's father purchased a farm in Blooming Rose he also acquired the church site for one dollar from the Baltimore Catholic Diocese. During the clearing of the plot they found broken bits of stained glass and natural field stones with inlays of marble. The inscriptions had "sugared off" so no identifications were possible. Today Mr. Frantz's daughter owns the farm and her ranch home is situated near her parents' home. The Glades Star. March, 1950 issue carries an interesting article on the church.

The Blooming Rose School is located adjacent to Mr. Frantz's home. It is being remodeled into a residence by L. V. Harvey.

For years the Blooming Rose Methodist Church has been a landmark. Its strategic location draws the attention of travelers to its command of the "hill." The present church was built on the site of the old log church in 1854.

The journey ended on Blooming Rose Hill and the bus returned to the school. The tour was over but the activities of the day would long be remembered.

In Memoriam

James R. Wright, Sr., 41, formerly of Deer Park, died March 26, 1979 near Bamberg, Germany.

Born May 19, 1937 in Deer Park, Md. he was the son of Shirley G. and Izetta M. (Smith) Wright, Deer Park, Md.

He was stationed with the U. S. Army in Germany. He was a member of Big Springs Lodge #826, Kentucky.

In addition to his parents, he is survived by his wife, Peggy J. (Tolley) Wright and one son, James R. Wright, Jr. at home.

A Masonic memorial service was conducted at the Stewart Funeral Home in Oakland on April 3, 1979 by Oakland Lodge #192, A.F. & A.M.

Funeral services were conducted in Glen Burnie, Md. and interment was in the Meadow Ridge Cemetery.

Mrs. William H. (Mae) Welch, 64, of 212 Lothian Street, Loch Lynn, died Sunday, September 23, at her home.

Born August 31, 1915, at McWharter, W. Va., she was a daughter of the late George N. Ray and Ada (Iman) Ray.

She was a member of White United Methodist Church.

Mrs. Welch had been a

regular joint member of the Garrett County Historical Society since 1978. Her husband is a regular member.

Surviving besides her husband are two sons, William G. Welch, Oakland, and Norman C. Welch, Morgantown, W. Va.; four daughters, Mrs. Ada Mae Bellay, Morgantown: Mrs. Kathleen R. Swartzentruber, Statesboro, Ga.; Miss Susan Q. Welch and Miss Kathrine Ann Welch, both at home; three brothers, Mike Ray, Cassville, W. Va.; Gene Ray, Morgantown; Jerry Ray, Deep Creek Lake: one sister, Mrs. Nell Clemens, Deep Creek Lake, and six grandchildren.

Services were conducted at the John O. Durst Funeral Home September 25 by the Rev. C. Franklin Mick and the Rev. Martin Feild. Interment was in Garrett County Memorial Gardens.

Mrs. Franklin E. (Emma I.) Spoerlein, 85, Accident, died Thursday, September 27, in the Fazio Nursing Home, Markleysburg, Pa.

Born at Glen Rock, Pa., Mrs. Spoerlein was a daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. Francis Sauerwald. Her husband, Franklin E. Spoerlein, preceded her in death.

Mrs. Spoerlein was a member of the Zion Lutheran Church, Accident; a member of the Ladies' Aid of the Church, and a former member of the Accident Homemakers' Club.

She had been a regular joint member of the Garrett County Historical Society since 1972.

Surviving is one son, Francis

J. Spoerlein of Accident.

Services were conducted at 11 a.m. Saturday, September 29, in Zion Lutheran Church by the Rev. Frederick Illick.

Lutheranism

(Continued from Page 197) in serving as a community church. Reverend Blievernicht was requested to preach at least one English sermon a month. This demand for English services gradually increased, so the change-over from German to English was peaceably effected. The congregation in the Cove was vitally interested in the Christian training of the young and in Rev. Blievernicht's time it became increasingly difficult for the pastor of a dual parish to do justice to both charges. When he left in 1907, Zion of Accident decided to call independently and St. John's was advised to become a separate parish. Rev. Zimmerman was called by Zion but served both parishes on his arrival in Accident. St. John's took the advice to become selfsustaining. Rev. Lorenz of Canada was proposed by Rev. Zimmerman and called by the congregation. This marked a great step forward in the obligations upon the members. Land had to be procured for a dwelling, a new parsonage erected, and the contributions for salary and expenses more than doubled. In 1908 there were three separate collection committees: one for new church pews, one for a new parsonage, and one for salary increase.

The land for the parsonage was priced at \$20, but after the



parsonage was completed Mr. Charles Harman turned over the deed for the land which was accepted with thanks. The parsonage was built according to the plans of the Accident parsonage and measures 30'x30'. Consistent efforts were made to make the house warmer, so that it was covered with a coat of wood-shingles and equipped with storm sash and storm doors. In 1962 the house was completely redecorated and improved in the interior.

Rev. Lorenz also conducted services in the school house on Keyser's Ridge at 2:30 p.m. on Sundays once a month, A church school was conducted in a school at Mineral Springs (where the Jacob Oester family now lives 1979) beginning on April 27, 1908 and continued for six weeks. A two months' school was conducted in the Cove beginning on July 1, 1909 with a picnic on July 4 in Fischer's Grove (on Cove Hill now the home of Mrs. Carl Glass). In 1910 an English and German Sunday school was inaugurated. The Sunday School continues to be of benefit to the young of St. John's congregation because of the faithful members who have unselfishly given of their time and talents. The Adult Bible Class was well attended each Sunday morning. In 1913 the first English Christmas Eve service was held. In 1917 and 1918 the Children's Christmas

programs were dropped because of the prevalence of the influenza.

(To be continued in March issue.)

Corrections Noted

In the September, 1979 issue of The Glades Star were several errors in dates for events. In "The Old Friend Graveyard" at Friendsville article (Page 178). John Friend was recorded as arriving to the present day site of Friendsville in 1865. The actual year was 1765. That same article (Page 180), attributed the local D. A. R. chapter with helping Randall Kahl in a comprehensive survey of the gravesites of war veterans in Garrett County in 1942. The local D. A. R. chapter was not organized in the county until 1967.

In the article, "Lutheranism — Part V" (Page 183), the date of Dorothea Hermann's baptism should have been August 27, 1864, rather than 1964.

Museum

(Continued from Page 195) bility of being Curator worthwhile.

Thus ends the infant years of the museum. The next Curator will find the growth of the next ten years resulting in the need for more space. This is a reminder to the public and the directors of the Society to be prepared.

— Published By — THE GARRETT COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY

VOL. 5, NO. 12

OAKLAND, MARYLAND

MARCH, 1980

Engle Mills' Sugar Camp . . .

Making It The Old Fashioned Way

by Vicki Miller

In the forests covering the hills and valleys near Engle Mills were many hard sugar maple trees. From this species could be obtained a sap which could be converted to maple syrup. The maples of the area, and especially those of the Silas Miller farm of 300 acres, were huge. Some were as old as four hundred years. As is shown on the master map of Engle Mills, a sugar house was built to convert the sap to maple syrup.

In the narrow hollow between two hills, about 500 yards from Reverend Samuel Miller's home, the sugaring house was built. The building was erected in a rectangular form. The end pointing south was used to boil the sap as it flowed from the storage tanks. In the opposite end were the coal and wood bins and the area where the final cooking of the syrup was done. A dirt road led from the Engle Mills road to the sugar camp and out to the forests or sugar bush where the maple trees stood. A second road branched off this one and it curved up around the camp and the hill to



Holes were drilled into the trees to be tapped. A special bit was used to prevent damage to the tree. After drilling, a spile was driven into the hole and a bucket was hung on the spile. Note the evaporating house in the distance in the picture.

the side of the sugar camp.

A very ingenious idea was incorporated here. On the road above and parallel to the camp was a place where the horses could pull a full load of sap. Without being dipped or poured, the sap was transferred to the storage tanks below. Constructed in the middle of the road was a terra cotta drain which led to the storage tanks. The horses pulled the wagon to a position over the drain in the

road. A spout on the tanks in the wagon was opened. A funnel was placed over the drain and gravity carried the sap down the drain and into the storage tanks. A breaker in the road was shaped so the horses knew just when the wagon was positioned. Here the horses could rest while the wagon was held on the hill by the breaker which ran across the road. It seems that these people had the ingenuity to overcome their handicaps, lack of electricity and other energies, with incredible organization.

The procedure the Miller men used in making maple syrup began each spring from the first of March to the middle of April. The coming of spring causes the sap of the maples to start to rise from the roots to the upper part of the tree causing the bud to grow its summer leaves.

The first activity was to clean and sterilize completely the



New spiles were continually driven and as the maple sugar season progressed the spiles moved clockwise around the tree to the northern side. This tapping did no damage to the tree other than producing scars when the holes were healed. Note the tree in the background on the left side.



Gathering sap was back-breaking work. Here Foster Yost is emptying sap buckets into the tank on the sled. When the tank becomes full the horses will pull the sled to the evaporating house. Mr. Yost owned the camp and farm before John Schlosnagle bought the property.

equipment of the sugar camp, which hadn't been used since the previous spring. The fallen limbs and dead trees of the previous winter were used to provide fire wood. Fire wood was collected in great amounts because the fires for boiling sap required much fuel.

To capture the rising sap of the maples, the next activity was to drill a hole in the tree to be tapped. A hand drill, or auger, was used, but a special augar bit was used to prevent damage to the tree. This bit made a small, clean hole which grew shut quickly after the spile was inserted thus preventing disease and invasion by insects. The holes were always drilled on the West side first, and once they were drilled a spile was driven into the hole. A spile is a small pipe about three inches long and one-quarter inch thick, through which the sap could

drain into the keeler. A keeler. two and one-half gallon wooden bucket, was hung on the spile to collect the sap. Perhaps a week to ten days later, another similar spile would be placed above and to the left of the first hole, so that it would drain into the same bucket, while sap still dribbled out of the closing hole. New spiles were continually driven and as the sugar water season progressed, the spiles moved clockwise around the tree to the northern side. This tapping did no damage to the tree other than make small one quarter inch scars in the bark where the holes were drilled. These scars prevented further damage to the tree for no holes were ever drilled in the same place where there was a recent scar.

The third activity was the gathering of the sap. A horse and a wagon with a five-barrel or fifty-gallon tank on its chassis driven into was an area of maples where the men removed the wooden keelers from the trees to carry the tank them to and empty them. When the tank was full, the horse would return to the camp and follow the road up the hill where the men emptied the sap from the tank into the drain by procedure I have described earlier. A filter separated dirt and leaves from the sap before it entered the wagon tank. Usually the keelers needed to be emptied each morning, but on a heavy dripping day they would be emptied also in the evening. The best type of season for heavy flows



The sap was transferred from the tank on the sled into a separator bowl by opening a spigot on the tank and letting it drain into the bowl. A pipe carried it to a storage tank in the rear of the boiler house. Note the elevation upon which the sled stopped to make use of gravity flow to the storage tank.

should be cold with frosty nights followed by a warm trend in the day of about 30 or more degrees. Snow on the ground helped, but gusty wind caused a wind chill factor which hindered a good flow.

The fourth activity was the boiling down of sugar water to maple syrup. Fifty gallons of the water were needed to produce one gallon of finished maple syrup, therefore, much boiling down was needed. To begin this procedure the sugar water was transferred by gravity through pipes from the 35 barrel-holding tank to the double boiler. The double boiler was actually one completely inclosed tank held within a similar outer tank. A float in the connecting pipes regulated the level of the syrup in the tanks as it flowed into the double boiler. To start boiling down, the outer and inner

GARRETT COUNTY HSITORICAL SOCIETY Founded in 1941

OFFICERS 1979-80

PresidentDr. Harold C. Ashby Vice-Pres.Rev. John A. Grant Sec'y-Treas. ...Dorothy B. Cathell Asst. Sec'yEdith Brock Corresponding

Sec'yRuth F. Calderwood CuratorMary V. Jones

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Thomas B. Butscher, Clara Bell Briner, Maxine Broadwater, Jean Swauger, Randall R. Kahl, Vernie R. Smouse, Jesse J. Walker, Charles F. Strauss, Dr. Bruce G. Jenkins.

EDITORIAL STAFF

Editor Beverly J. Sincell Mgn. Editor ... Paul T. Calderwood Assoc. Editor Mary Strauss

HISTORICAL CONTRIBUTORS

Mary Jones, Alice Proudfoot, Marshall G. Brown, Alice Howard, George Fizer, Robert J. Ruckert, Dr. Raymond McCullough, George H. Hanst.

THE GLADES STAR

PUBLISHED quarterly by the Society at Oakland, Md. Entered as second-class matter March 12, 1942, at the Post Office at Oakland, Maryland, under the Act of August 24, 1912.

PRINTED by the Sincell Publishing Co., Inc., Oakland, Maryland. FOR SALE by the secretary and at the Ruth Enlow Library. Single copy, 75 cents.

MEMBERSHIP: All persons interested in the Garrett County area are eligible.

The membership fee is \$3 for individual and \$5 for joint (husband and wife), renewable annually and four issues of this quarterly bulletin, THE GLADES STAR, is included with each membership. Life membership is \$100.00.

spaces were both filled with sugar water to speed the process and a fire was built under the boiler.

A scale of maple sugar was used, and was determined by pounds per gallon. Sugar water. fresh from the tree, weighs 8.6 pounds per gallon. The sugar water was boiled in the outer boiler until it reached a point of 101/4 pounds per gallon. The sugar water was transferred to the inner tank, and spring water, from the creek running past the sugar camp, filled the outer tank. The fires were started again and kept going until the sugar water reached 10 ½ pounds per gallon. The syrup was cooled and transferred to 35 gallon galvanized tanks to be stored with sealed lids. The following day the sugar water was placed in an open cast iron kettle and boiled until it reached a scale of exactly 11 pounds to the gallon. The finished maple syrup would not turn to sugar nor turn sour at this specific point on the scale. It is possible to use the double boiler to cook the syrup down to this point, as many sugar camps did to get exactly the right quality. The Miller men made their syrup by using the double boiler.

Other products could be made from the sugar water. Later in the season the sap became darker and wasn't as good to use to make syrup, so sweets like sugar cakes, sugar bucks, and taffy were made. The sugar water was boiled the same way to produce taffy as it was to obtain maple syrup, except that it

(Continued to Page 227)

Lutheranism—Part VI

(Continued from December Issue)

By Mary Strauss

The Young People's Society of the Lutheran Church of St. John's, Cove, Maryland was organized on May 6, 1917 under the leadership of the Rev. R.C. Franke who replaced Pastor Lorenz in 1912. The purpose was to promote Christian fellowship among its members to be of service to the church, especially by winning new members to the society and interesting them in church work, to be of educational value to its members by talks given by the pastor and others, programs, and discussions. The constitution was adopted at the same meeting and on May 20, 1917, nineteen voung people signed the constitution. The first officers were: President-Oskar Oester, Vicepresident-Charles Harman, Treasurer - H.L. Hanft. Secretary-Clara Harman. progress of the Young People's Society was recognized by the congregation in January of 1918 and the young people were encouraged to begin a subscription for funds to procure a meeting hall. The congregation pledged its cooperation in any efforts of the young people. There is no record of work among this group until after 1946 but no hall had been acquired by this date (1946).

The regular meetings of the congregation were held consistently and willing officers were always selected to take on additional duties. A few names are quite regularly found in the

old minutes, notably Peter Reichenbecher as Secretary, and John Weber as treasurer. Such names as John and Charles Harman, Frank Margroff, George Richter, the Oesters and Hanfts also appear.

Reverend R.C. Franke resigned in 1919 and Reverend A.C. Thober filled the vacancy. During his pastorate twenty-seven baptisms were performed, fifteen were confirmed, eight couples married, and five members laid to rest.

No congregational life would be complete without its Ladies Aid. This group was organized between 1921-1922 with Reverend Thober as president and Mrs. William Hanft as secretary. Their activities aided the congregation, the community, and the out-reach of the church in sharing the program of the Lutheran Woman's Missionary League both educationally and financially.

Thober's departure in 1923 left a vacancy until Reverend H.H. Fickenscher was installed in 1924. During his twenty-one years of ministering at St. John's, one hundred were baptized, one hundred eleven confirmed, sixty-seven couples married, and fifty-four burials performed.

In 1928, under Reverend Fickenscher, the chancel was added to the west end of the existing building by Fred Fox of Friendsville, Maryland.

THE HISTORICAL SOCIETY BOARD will meet March 25 at 8 p. m. in the Accident Branch of the Ruth Enlow Library. Society members are welcome.

Lutheranism — Part VII

St. John's (LCMS), Cove

By Mary M. Strauss

Rev. H. H. Fickenscher labored twenty-one years in the St. John's pastorate. Under his ministry he assumed the responsibility of two mission churches in Pennsylvania, one at Johnsburg, the other at Glen Savage.

Dissension among the Johnsburg parishoners brought about a dissolution of the congregation and the sale of the church

property.

By 1940, without the help of the Johnsburg Church, the Glen Savage Trinity Lutheran Church was unable to meet financial obligations. The Eastern District came to the assistance of Glen Savage and advised Trinity to become a part of a dual parish with St. John's, Cove. As of this date (1980) the joint parish enjoys a good relationship.

Pastor Fickenscher baptized one hundred, confirmed one hundred eleven, married sixty-seven couples, and conducted fifty-four burials. He was an active rural pastor when he resigned in 1945.

Reverend M.E. Franke, son of R.C. Franke, an earlier pastor, was installed in 1946. During 1947 he examined the physical church plant and decided there was a need for a full-sized basement to be used for a number of church activities. An excavation was made adjacent to the church building, a new wall was erected, and the church was raised and moved to the new

location in 1948. A new furnace was installed with heat runs and blower. By the summer of 1952 the interior of the church was redecorated and insulated.

With the resignation of Reverend Franke in 1955 a new pastor, Reverend H.H. Droutz, was installed. St. John's congregation joined the Lutheran Layman's League which supports the radio program The Lutheran Hour and the TV program This is the Life. A new church organ was purchased in 1956. The exterior wall of the chancel was refinished with aluminum siding.

Reverend H.H. Droutz resigned as pastor in January, 1962. Pastor Dauphin of Zion, Accident, became vacancy pastor until July when Reverend Arthur Bicker was installed as the new minister of St. John's.

Rest rooms and a new bell tower were added in 1963. During Bicker's pastorate the congregation celebrated the church's centennial July 12, 1964. Booklets were prepared and a brief history of St. John's was written by Pastor Bicker. Beginning in 1964, all church officers were elected for two-year terms and could serve no more than two successive terms.

Reverend Bicker was called to his eternal rest, Easter, 1967. Later that same year an office was added over the restroom area and dedicated to the memory of Pastor Bicker.



St. John's Church resting upon its new basement wall after the move in 1948. New concrete steps and metal bannisters were added to the entrance of the church.

Supply Pastor David C. Pardieck filled the vacancy until the installation of Reverend A.P. Kreutz, January, 1968. Although nearing retirement age, he worked faithfully among his parishoners in the dual parish. A quote from one of his bulletins is a key to his faith. "The Sunday School encourages the expression of Christian faith. The Sunday School not only teaches God's Word, it encourages the pupils to express their Christian faith through Christian living . . and trains pupils to participate in the mission program of the church through personal witness for Christ, prayer, and sacrificial giving."

Reverend Kreutz held joint Lenten services with Zion, Accident, during his ministry at St. John's. He retired from the active ministry in October, 1977.

Reverend H.V. Schutte was installed as pastor February 19,

1978. During his early years, Pastor Schutte was a farmer in Nebraska. He left the farm in 1942 to enter the U.S. Air Force. Later he married Mildred Elhers and to this marriage, two children were born.

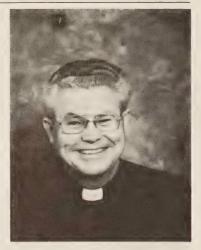
In 1957, he entered Concordia Seminary, Springfield, Illinois and graduated in 1962. The family moved to Oregon where he served congregations until 1975. From 1975 until 1976 he served as a vacancy pastor in California. In April of 1976 he was installed at Christ Divine Lutheran Church of Sarnia, Ontario, Canada, where he ministered until his acceptance to St. John's, Cove. After the death of his first wife, he married Bridget, his present wife, and adopted her daughter, Tammy.

Pastor Schutte accepted the "Call" to St. John's in the Cove with the understanding that he

serve as supply pastor for Trinity of Glen Savage, Pa. At first he served them the first and third Sunday of each month and when a fifth week Sunday came along, he also had services. After some months. Pastor Schutte suggested that he serve Trinity every Sunday with worship services in the afternoon on the first, third and fifth Sundays, and the second and fourth Sunday in the evening. In the spring of last year Trinity, Glen Savage, asked the St. John's congregation to permit their pastor to have worship services with them in the morning. It was granted, so Pastor Schutte is now having worship services at St. John's at 9:00 a.m. and 11:00 a.m. at Trinity.

The first year, Pastor Schutte gave both congregations the opportunnity for a review of the basics in the Christian Doctrine. "What Does The Bible Say?" was the course used for this purpose. He has an active program at St. John's with an Adult Information Class Tuesday evening, a Bible Class for all ages on Wednesday evening, a class for the 8th graders after school on Thursday and a class for the 7th graders on Saturday morning. The young people and ladies meet on Thursday evening once every month.

Pastor Schutte says he sees his calling as a pastor first to shepherd the flock to which the Lord called him. His calling is to strengthen the faithful through the Word of God to encourage the weak, and hopefully to regain those who have strayed.



The Rev. Herbert B. Schutte

His hope is to get across to the congregation that the real work of the ministry belongs to them. that his calling is to lead them and train them for this work. He says that St. Paul outlined His work for him as he did for the Ephesians (4:11-12), "And He gave us some men to be apostles, some to speak the Word, some to tell the good news, some to be pastors and teachers, in order to get His holy people ready to serve as workers and build the body of Christ''.

The pastor of St. John's (LCMS) sees himself as a conservative, a moderate, and a liberal. He knows that he must conserve, or dare not compromise the Word of God as it has been handed down by the faithful. He says that Scripture is never subject to change. Tradition, however, may change and many times must. He wants to hold on to tradition that helps in good worship, but not encourage tradition which



A narthex was added to St. John's and the bell tower was removed from the main building and placed over the narthex. A copper spire was added during Reverend Bicker's ministry (1962-67), but was removed in 1979 because of consistent leaking.

becomes a hindrance to the promotion of the Gospel. So he finds himself a moderate in tradition. He is a liberal in method. He wants to use every means possible to get the message to people. But he will not compromise the principles which his Synod has adopted.

When asked how he sees the future for his church, his answer is as follows: He sees much tradition in Garrett County and Somerset County which is a stumbling-block to the welfare and benefit of the future growth of the church. As long as people hang on to "we have always done it this way", and cannot accept the possibility that there may be better ways of getting

the Gospel to a spiritually dying world, and a better way of pastoral ministry, as well as shying away from becoming involved in more Bible study to see how God wants to use each one of us for service in His kingdom here on earth, the work of God's kingdom will lag.

While he sees a hesitancy in change regarding tradition, he а tendency within Lutheranism in America as well as in Garrett County to compromise sound Biblical Doctrine which has been handed down through the Lutheran Confessions. One of the Doctrines of the LCMS which is misunderstood in Garrett County as well as in much of Lutheranism is "Unionism". He says he will not compromise this Biblical Doctrine and supports the Synod of which his congregations are members.

When tradition becomes top heavy at the expense of sound Biblical Doctrine in a church, it can soon lose the central truth of the Christian Faith. When the heart of the Christian faith is lost, all hope of eternal life is lost.

A year ago the steeple was removed from the St. John's church building. The pastor has high hopes that there will soon be a beautiful tall steeple with a cross at the top to be a silent witness in the Cove to those who travel by as a reminder of the words of St. Paul to the Corinthians (1 Cor. 1:18), "The story of the cross is something foolish to those who perish, but it is God's power to those who are sayed".

History of Finzel - Part II

(Continued from December 1979 issue)

By Kathleen B. Layman and Margaret M. Harless

Near Finzel is Cranberry Swamp, Finzel Swamp, or simply "The Swamp" to these people. It is a true boreal bog, a frost-pocket depression just west of Savage Mountain where there exists a flora that includes some species of plants found as far north as the Arctic Circle.

This northern flora invaded the area of Western Maryland about 20,000 years ago during the Ice Age, or what geologists call the Pleistocene. Although actual glaciation did not reach this far south, it did alter the climate and in turn many northern species were forced southward by these changes. The time element is further substantiated by the fact that peat from the bottom of one bog in Garrett County, when checked by radioactive carbon dating, gave a reading of 18,000 years, plus or minus 250. Add this to the time elapsed before peat formation commenced and the age could easily be 20,000 years.

After the Ice Age, as the glaciers receded, the vegetation retreated northward. However, in areas with favorable conditions, some of these species remained behind in "relict colonies" (remaining species). These areas, such as Finzel Swamp, are known as refugia. Thus, a bit of Canada exists in our own local area in the form of a living museum which may be viewed, studied and enjoyed.

"The Swamp" is the source of



Doll (Clara Finzel) Baer was the daughter of John Henry Finzel, who had migrated to the U. S. A. at the age of 11. She was the first postmaster in Finzel.

the Savage River, which drains the eastern section of Garrett County.

Fire clay deposits, overlain by thin beds of coal, were discovered in 1897 on the eastern side of Big Savage Mountain. After the initial settlement of Finzel, there were men who daily walked over the mountain or through Cranberry Swamp to work in the clay mines. The fire clay miners came home from their work coated with a white dusty film on their faces and clothing. Each miner wore a small carbide lamp fastened onto his cap. Also, each carried



This house which once housed the Finzel Post Office was the residence of Doll (Finzel) Baer, granddaughter of the town's founder. The building is occupied by a daughter today.

a miner's tin pail with its double food holder.

Several sons of John Henry and Sarah (McKenzie) Finzel occasionally carried a wash tub to Cranberry Swamp and deposited it there until they returned from the mine at the close of the work day, whereupon they would fill the tub with blueberries to take home for eating and canning.

The surrounding area of Finzel has been devoted also to subsistence farming, according to the soil and climate. The 1900-01 Geological Survey classifies this soil as clay loam and red sandy loam (Hampshire), the best general farm land type in Garrett County, similar to that of the Cove section.

Finzel had a blacksmith shop which was needed for both draft and driving or riding horses. The shop was located on the east side of the road near Mr. Finzel's store and the aforementioned spring.

There has been no evidence of mills in this community, but there have been country stores. About 1897, Patrick E. Finzel. grandson of the founders. became the first merchant. On the west side of the road, a later store was built and owned by Fred Werner. The first local post office was eventually located in this store. The place of business was next owned by Ervin Steinley (later changed to Steinla). Francis McKenzie, a former school teacher, became the third owner and during his ownership, a severe fire damaged the building extensively. The building later was sold to Milton H. Warner who installed tables, booths and a nickelodeon. His son, Robert Warner, now owns the store which is a social center as well as a general grocery store and a place to obtain a



The Finzel School in 1957

hunting license.

In competition with Fred Werner, Ervin Steinley built a store on the east side of the road a very short distance away. Included also was an auto repair shop and an upstairs car storage area which occasionally was cleared for dancing on Saturday nights and on various holidays. Mr. Steinley later purchased the Werner store as previously stated herein and continued to conduct the local post office in the store when he decided to close his original business enterprise.

For a time, John Werner conducted a small store. That building, some time later, was purchased, moved and remodeled into the present home of his daughter, Effie Werner Shockey.

Eventually, the post office was moved to the home of Clara

(Doll) Finzel Baer, mistress, and finally removed when rural delivery service was begun. The first carrier to the post office, Mr. Lemuel Clark, brought mail twice weekly from the Frostburg post office, having departed Finzel at ten o'clock in the morning. Ordinarily it was four o'clock in the afternoon when he returned with the mail. Among other carriers to the Finzel post office were Mrs. Rachel Brown, formerly Mrs. John Howard Finzel, who carried the mail in horse and buggy fashion. Later on, John R. Werner carried the mail for a time.

In later years, Dr. F.A.G. Murray moved to Finzel to begin general practice as a doctor. When he married, the new bride and he lived in the home now occupied by Mrs. Dessa Minick Drees. From his

home near the crest of the hill in Finzel, the beloved doctor traveled to the homes of patients by horse and buggy.

Community affairs and dances were held in a wooded area, now the site of Nelson Werner's home, where an open platform had been erected.

Later on in the mid to late twenties immediately across the road from Dr. Murray's former home in Finzel, "The Platform" was built by Henry Drees. It featured a very large room with one end designed for serving sandwiches, soft drinks and coffee, and a separate place for the piano and the musicians who generally performed with fiddles (violins) and perhaps banjo and ukelele. Baby sitters were not required for parents who attended the public affairs and dances. for behind the musicians' area was erected a slightly-raised platform on which the babies were deposited so that parents could enjoy dancing during the late evening and night while the babies slept.

The road through Finzel was an unpaved dirt road for many years. During heavy snows, groups of men would work in shifts to shovel snow "on the flat" at the George Baker and Tom McKenzie farms, and at the junction with Route 40, as automobiles could not get through otherwise. private groups were paid by the road commission. On Labor Day, 1932, three miles of concrete highway were finished north from Route 40 through Finzel to the Pennsylvania line. A celebration of the event was

held at "The Platform".

Finzel had no churches, as there were houses of worship in nearby Pennsylvania or Frostburg: but from the first, it had a school. The first school was a log structure just west of the present highway on the present Edward Baker property. The next classes were conducted in the pine plank garage at the Clara Baer residence, School materials were carried a short distance to the north in 1898 where the new Finzel School had been erected on a tract of land donated by John Howard Finzel.

This school has been attended by three and taught by two generations of the John Henry and Sarah McKenzie Finzel family. Patrick E. and Alice. children of John Henry, were teachers, with Patrick teaching several sisters along with other pupils, and maintaining severe discipline. Sarah McKenzie Loraditch and Francis McKenzie, niece and nephew of Mrs. Finzel, were later teachers. Kathleen Baer Layman, a granddaughter of John Henry, was the last teacher of Finzel School, which was consolidated in February, 1958, the last one-room Garrett County school containing six grades. The school building was sold shortly thereafter but still stands, as does its predecessor.

During the Civil War, John George Finzel, founder, served his adopted country with the Union Army for slightly more than a year.

Patrick Edward Finzel, eldest son of John Henry, influenced greatly the affairs of Finzel. He was at different times its schoolmaster, its first merchant, and the man who petitioned for and obtained the paving of the main road through town. He was a member of the Maryland House of Delegates.

His brother, Lawrence Bernard, moved to Allegany County, where he gained his reputation for digging and producing coal in the most inaccessible places, winning a contest for speed between himself and a mining machine.

Larry Allen, son of Lawrence, became an Associated Press correspondent. He won the admiration of the British Navy and in 1941, he received the Pulitzer Prize for his coverage of the British naval battles of the Mediterranean.

Although Finzel has never been incorporated, it commands a loyalty from those who were born there. Many descendants of the founders, down to the fifth generation, are still living near. The location, between higher portions of land, or the German idea of the homeland with its family roots, make it a steadfast community.

In Memoriam

Leslie Carroll (Ted) Friend, 69, of Oakland died Wednesday, September 26, in West Virginia University Hospital, Morgantown, W. Va.

Born in Swanton, he was a son of the late Josiah G. and Mary Jane (Sweitzer) Friend. He was a retired car repairman for the B&O Railroad and a member of Woodmen of the World Camp 68.

His first wife, Dorothy M. (Rodes) Friend, died in 1944.

He had been a regular joint member of the Garrett County Historical Society since 1970.

Surviving are his widow, Edna (Ruff) Friend; one son, Harold G. Friend, Leavittsburg, Ohio; two stepsons, John Ruff, Oakland, and Roger Ruff, Mountain Lake Park; one daughter, Mrs. Melvin Beckman, Swanton; three brothers, J. Wilmer Friend, A. Grant Friend, and H. Burk Friend, all of Swanton; one sister, Ildra Frantz, Swanton; four grandchildren and six step-grandchildren.

Services were conducted at the John O. Durst Funeral Home Saturday by Rev. Oscar W. Hull. Interment was in George Cemetery, Swanton.

The family requests memorials in the form of donations to the Southern Garrett County Rescue Squad or the American Cancer Society.

Mrs. Marvin (Margaret E.) Brenneman, 53, died Friday, September 29, at her home in Upperco.

Born at Reisterstown, she was the daughter of Earl McComas, Reisterstown, and the late Edith (Krenzer) McComas. She was the wife of Marvin L. Brenneman, a native of Bittinger.

She was a member of Trinity Lutheran Church, Reisterstown, and was a Sunday School teacher. She was a retired secretary for the Reisterstown branch of Union Trust Bank.

Mrs. Brenneman had been a regular member of the Garrett County Historical Society since 1972.

Besides her father and husband, she is survived by two sons, Marvin L. Brenneman, Jr. and Garry Brenneman, both of Upperco; one daughter, Mrs. Mary Koontz, Hampstead; one brother, William McComas, Reisterstown; and two grand-

children.

Services and interment were in Owings Mills.

Notice: The obituary information on deceased members of the Society will be published only when the Society is notified. Send the appropriate statistics to the Corresponding Secretary, c/o the Garrett County Historical Society.

Engle Mills' Sugar Camp . . . (Continued from Page 216)

was allowed to boil until it reached $11\frac{1}{4}$ pounds. The taffy was placed on big sheets and allowed to cool. If there was snow on the ground, the young teenagers and adults would pour it in thin streams along the snow and it would harden quickly. Sugar cakes were made by boiling the maple syrup until it reached $11\frac{1}{2}$ pounds per gallon.

It was then poured into tiny molds of stars, circles, and squares. The syrup would harden into sugar, and they were very rich and delicious to eat Sugar bucks were made the same way as sugar cakes except they were placed in a 3"X5" brick shaped pan, covered and put away. If kept properly in a dark, cool pantry



Fifty to sixty gallons of sap were needed to produce one gallon of finished maple syrup. Day and night the boiling continued and the vapor rose from the camp. Note the vapor rising from the shed.





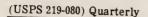
The fallen limbs and dead trees of the previous year were used to provide fire wood. Fire wood was collected in great amounts because the fires for boiling sap required much fuel.

shelf, the sugar bucks would remain soft, moist, and crumbly for a long time.

Table sugar could be produced by cooking the maple syrup until it began to sugar. It was then poured into a wooden trough and constantly stirred for 20-30 minutes until it cooled and turned white. It could then be crumbled into sugar. These products were always made during the last part of the season. After this the spiles were removed,

and the camp was cleaned and abandoned until the next spring when it was time for activity to begin again in the sugar bush.

The Miller Sugar Camp tapped approximately 800 trees annually around the area. This shows that there were many old trees, because any tree smaller than one foot in diameter wasn't tapped, and nothing but hard sugar maples were tapped. This is because this tree gave the best quality of syrup.





ISSN: 0431-915X

— Published By — THE GARRETT COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY

VOL. 5, NO. 13

OAKLAND, MARYLAND

JUNE, 1980

Ruthvan Morrow To Be Speaker For 39th Annual Dinner Meeting

Ruthvan W. Morrow, Jr. will be the guest speaker for the thirty-ninth annual dinner meeting of the Garrett County Historical Society to be held at 6:30 p.m. Thursday, June 26 in the dining room of the Deer Park Community Volunteer Fire Hall, located on Route 135 just west of Deer Park.

Mr. Morrow, a freelance photographer, has lectured extensively on wildlife and wild flowers.

Mr. Morrow was born in Shepherdstown, W. Va. He attended Shepherd College and graduated from Davis & Elkins College, Elkins, W. Va. He completed graduate work at West Virginia University, Morgantown, W. Va.

After serving as a United Methodist minister for 13 years, Mr. Morrow taught at the Terra Alta, W. Va. High School for six years and 17 years at Northern and Southern High Schools.

He has produced colored postcards since 1955. Mr. Morrow was a freelance photographer for the Cumberland Times-News for 30 years. Most of his photographs are commercial aerial shots and



R. W. Morrow, Jr.

scenic snots for postcards.

He and his wife reside in Oakland. They have three children and ten grandchildren.

The dinner will be served family-style by the Deer Park Ladies' Auxiliary. The menu will include baked steak with an appetizer, vegetables and dessert. The price will be \$6.00 per person.

The centerfold is included in this periodical containing a form for members to make dinner reservations. No further notices will be sent by mail. Reservations should be mailed to Mrs. Dorothy Cathell, Oakland, Maryland, 21550.

Life in Friendsville

Some Random Thoughts of My Childhood

by Izetta Fox Brown

When one arrives at the comfortable age of wandering down Memory Lane, it is surprising the satisfaction one gets from these memories. May I share these memories with you? I was born at home in Friendsville, Garrett County, Maryland, in 1898. My father was Fredrick G. Fox and my mother was Sarah Alberta (Forsythe) Fox. One of my early memories was of wintertime; wading in deep snow across the bridge over the Youghiogheny River on my way to first grade at Friendsville Elementary School. Our wooden schoolhouse was a two-story building, with a large play area.

I remember wearing boots, with buckles, that reached below the knees, long wool stockings, knit petticoat, long underwear, wool skirt and sweater, plus wool mittens, scarf, hood and coat. Many of the children came to school carrying bags of books. and tin lunchpails. We loved recess when we played the fun games that snow provided, and lunchtime as we sat at our desks, with our country ham and homemade bread sandwiches, hard boiled eggs, an apple, cookies and a container of milk or tea. In school, we enjoyed trading with one another - "I will trade you an egg for a cookie," or "I'll give you my apple for your piece of pie."

I especially remember the beauty of the landscape; it was like Fairyland. Our small town seemed to be cradled in the beautiful hills around us. When the sun shone through the snow or ice covered trees they seem draped in glittering diamonds. Many of the trees were pine trees with lacy branches of green; the glimmer of the green added an exotic effect.

I well remember Bear Creek. a stream of water bordering the east side of town, looked like a painting on canvas. On the west side of Friendsville, the Youghiogheny River, when solidly frozen, provided us with good ice skating. I also remember learning to ice skate when I was around ten years old. The ice skates were attached to the soles of our shoes, using a key to tighten them. The sledding was great. How could it have been otherwise with so many hills. We liked to "belly-whop" (coasting while lying belly down on a sled). Of course, there was also plenty of friendly "snowball fights."

Then towards spring, after heavy ice formations, we suffered the anxiety of "when the ice goes out on the Yough River." Someone would give the alarm, "the ice is breaking," and many of the residents from the west side of town would hurry across the bridge over the river, to the safer part of town. It was a sight hardly anyone could ever forget after seeing the tremendous cakes of ice splitting and pushing their course down the river. It was an exciting time, but also



"After the flood, the cleanup took place. One of the signs on my father's store front always intrigued me, for it had his initials F. G. and a picture of a fox." Notice the sign: U. S. Post Office. From left to right: Effie Fox, Izetta Fox, and Jeannette Guard.

a dangerous time for many who owned property near the river.

Then Spring, in its fresh beauty, came. When school ended for the year, we children were free to enjoy outdoor pleasures. One of mine was wading in Bear Creek looking for tadpoles or polliwogs. We also fished in the creek in our bare feet. Sometimes as we walked through the water, we would step on something that moved, only to find out it was a water snake, but the snake was usually more frightened of us than we of it. Naturally, one could easily fall in the water and come home wet all over with an explanation, "Oh Mama, it was an accident."

In the springtime, the wild flowers were so beautiful. We children tramped the woods, looking for trailing arbutus, the delicate flower of pale pink with a waxen look, and small leaves of crinkled texture. Also, ladyslippers with their dainty coloring standing so upright, as if to say, "I am a lady." I have often thought that this flower resembled the orchid of today. Then we hunted teaberries, the pretty red berries that grew on low stalks and were edible. Once in a while we would find a wild grapevine with edible grapes which gave us great fun swinging on the long vines. The mountains were covered with "Big Laurel" (Rhododendron), with huge clusters of white blossoms that produced a magnificent sight and mountain laurel, clusters of dainty white and pink blossoms. Often, we would carry large bouquets home to our mothers.

In the fall, the woods were a

GARRETT COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY Founded in 1941

OFFICERS 1979-80

PresidentDr. Harold C. Ashby Vice-Pres.Rev. John A. Grant Sec'y-Treas. ...Dorothy B. Cathell Asst. Sec'yEdith Brock Corresponding

Sec'yRuth F. Calderwood CuratorMary V. Jones

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Thomas B. Butscher, Clara Bell Briner, Maxine Broadwater, Jean Swauger, Randall R. Kahl, Vernie R. Smouse, Jesse J. Walker, Charles F. Strauss, Dr. Bruce G. Jenkins.

EDITORIAL STAFF

Editor Beverly J. Sincell Mgn. Editor Paul T. Calderwood Assoc. Editor Mary Strauss

HISTORICAL CONTRIBUTORS

Mary Jones, Alice Proudfoot, Marshall G. Brown, Alice Howard, George Fizer, Robert J. Ruckert, Dr. Raymond McCullough, George H. Hanst.

THE GLADES STAR

PUBLISHED quarterly by the Society at Oakland, Md. Entered as second-class matter March 12, 1942, at the Post Office at Oakland, Maryland, under the Act of August 24, 1912.

PRINTED by the Sincell Publishing Co., Inc., Oakland, Maryland. FOR SALE by the secretary and at the Ruth Enlow Library. Single copy, 75 cents.

MEMBERSHIP: All persons interested in the Garrett County area are eligible.

The membership fee is \$3 for individual and \$5 for joint (husband and wife), renewable annually and four issues of this quarterly bulletin, THE GLADES STAR, is included with each membership. Life membership is \$100.00.

hunting ground for butternuts, black walnuts, hickory nuts and chestnuts. After a wind storm we would usually grab a tin bucket and run for the chestnut trees. The wind blew the nuts off the trees. My, how we enjoyed those chestnuts. We roasted, boiled, and creamed them. Many families also used them in bread dressing. The hickory nuts, walnuts and butternuts were used in cakes, cookies, and fudge.

Ginseng, with its forked root. was dug from the ground and shipped from Friendsville by train to be used for medicinal purposes. The soil in our part of Garrett County was very suitable for growing buckwheat. which, when milled into flour. was used for making the best buckwheat cakes one could ever eat. Sassafras trees grew in our woods and the bark from the root of the trees was dried and then used for brewing tea. It was used in the spring to "thin the blood" for summer's heat. This is supposed to be an Indian Custom.

As a child, I can also remember quantities of ginseng, chestnuts, buckwheat, and other farm products being shipped by train from our town. Speaking of shipping, it was exciting at times to see large flocks of sheep being driven into town, and driven into pens near the railroad station. These sheep were then loaded in cars and shipped via train to market. We children stood and watched the sheep in their pens, and felt they were trying to talk to us.

I have a vivid memory of my

Father's hardware and farm implements store and lumber mill. My Father purchased large logs from area farmers, put the logs through a sawmill to cut them into boards, then ran them through a planing mill to smooth and trim them to proper sizes. They were usually stored in a large shed for seasoning. My father was a self-educated architect, also a carpenter, and builder who was equipped in his business to draw up the plans. then build homes and other buildings. The large sign on his store front always intrigued me for it had his initials "F. G." and a painted picture of a "Fox." Father's store, in addition to building supplies, carried hardware, furniture, farm machinery, paints, etc. for sale. In the early days of lumbering of the town, the store was a busy and lucrative business and a center of business activity in Friendsville.

My father was a wonderful self-made man whom I loved very much. Not only was he a community leader and successful business man, but music, next to his family, was the love of his life. As a very young man. he had taught singing lessons in Accident, Maryland, and after being located in Friendsville, he organized the Friendsville Military Band and was the band director for many years. He also formed a male quartet, comprised of himself, Bill East, Earl Statler and Arnold Fox (my brother). This male quartet was in great demand for all kinds of community gatherings. My also directed the father

Lutheran Church Choir for many years.

We had many friendship gatherings and family fun at home. In addition to our parents, there were four girls and one boy. Many Sunday afternoons, we held "open house" for all who enjoyed singing. We sang hymns, anthems, folk songs, etc. My precious mother always served refreshments - usually homemade grape juice and cup cakes. The grape juice was chilled from being kept in the "Cellar" and mother's baking was always superb.

My mother was a small woman with jet black hair and dark eyes. She had an erect posture that gave one the feeling of pride and dignity. She treated her children with "tender loving care" and was a very compassionate woman. She also was a naturally creative person. I can recall how she always looked neat and well-groomed. She had a good sense of humor and her eves often danced at jokes that were a little "risque". Father was a fun-loving man, and when one of us would play the piano, he would jig and clap his hands and sing "Come join the fun" and we did.

One of our family "fun days" was usually July 4th. My father would pay a farmer a few dollars for a cherry tree (that meant we owned the cherries on the tree — not the tree). We packed baskets of picnic food, gathered buckets and containers to hold the cherries, and off we went in a carriage to go cherry picking. We had lots of fun sing-



The C. & O. R. R. Station at Friendsville about 1900. In the background can be seen a part of the hotel operated for many years by the Nicklo family. At the time of this picture the village was a busy hub accommodating its hinterland with many basic products. Men have not been identified.

ing, joking, eating cherries, and playing some games during the "rest periods." A tired group arrived home before dark. We enjoyed our one day's labor for many months when we ate the delicious cherry pies and cobblers my mother baked.

In Friendsville, we had a very fine department store owned by Mr. Leslie Friend, built by F. G. Fox in partnership with Mr. George Kolb. On the open balcony of the store were display cases with curved glass in the front of the cases and sliding doors in back. They were handmade from white oak lumber, sanded and varnished by my father in his shop. My father was an expert carpenter and cabinetmaker, and these cases were really show pieces. After Mr. Friend's store was dismantled, a number of the cases were placed in the Historical Museum in Oakland, now used to display artifacts.

One of the fashion attractions of our town was the "Millinery Shop" in the store of W. W. Savage. Each spring and fall the new line of millinery was displayed and the ladies of the town and environs chose their hats. Many of them were "creations." I remember large white beaver hats trimmed in ostrich plumes, veiling, flowers, feathers or birds and ribbons. One could choose a hat frame. either for summer or fall, also the trimmings for the Chapeau. and the milliner's results were fascinating and charming. These attractive hats added elegance to the ladies' attire.

We had a Rev. D. A. Friend in our town who was a retired Methodist Minister and who loved children. He organized a group of over 40 girls and boys, who met weekly in his office to talk, sing, and read religious material. We called ourselves "The Busy Bees." We all loved Preacher Friend, for he loved us so much. He owned a flat-bottom boat and when the Youghiogheny River was low, we would row out to a large flat rock and have our meeting, and then return to Preacher Friend's office for a treat, usually an apple, candy or popcorn ball. I'm sure we all received a lasting benefit from this fine, Godly gentleman who is known as the author of the book entitled, "The Goodness of God."

The residents of our town, especially the young, were indebted to Mr. William East who came to our town from England. He was an artist in many ways. Because of his experience as an actor in England, he volunteered to coach a group of interested persons. What a rich experience - not only did he teach us stage acting, but diction and enunciation. Many idle hours were spent in improving ourselves and producing "home talent plays" for our neighborhood. We were fortunate to have a town theater with stage, foot lights, dressing rooms, etc. I understand the theater burned down a few years ago.

Another fond memory was our family visits to Aunt Marth's (Martha) and Uncle Sam Faulkner on their farm. The apples they raised were the best I ever ate. The sweet russet apple was a yellow color and a very mellow flavor. The sheepnose apple was red, sweet, and juicy. These apples seem now to be extinct. My Aunt Martha was the daughter of Cornelius Ward Friend, as was my mother's mother, Elizabeth Friend. Aunt

Martha was a happy, wholesome, generous woman, who liked to work outside on the farm, ride a horse without a saddle, and keep her house spotless. Grandmother Elizabeth was the opposite, very dainty, loved pretty clothes, and very refined. My grandmother, Elizabeth Friend, married Joseph Forsythe. They had a family of four children - Ellsworth, Sara Alberta, Leona, and Mary, My Grandfather Forsythe served as Lieutenant in the Union Army during the Civil War and was based in Annapolis, Maryland.

Another one of the dear persons in my young life was my Aunt Mary Rush, wife of Russell Rush and mother of Myrtle and Vernie. Many childhood days were shared with my cousins on their farm near Accident, Maryland. Aunt Mary was one of the most gentle and kindest persons I ever knew. To know her was to love her. She was a small woman, like my mother, with black curly hair and a charming manner. My cousin, Vernie (Rush) Smouse, lives in Oakland, Maryland.

As a child growing up in Friendsville, I was aware of the sense of history that prevailed in our region. Many Indian artifacts were found on the land and in and around town. Many stories involving the white man and the Indians were told to us. History does record that the early Nicholas Friend family came from England and settled on the Delaware River at Chester, Pennsylvania. The "old John Friend family" was the



The M. E. Church, Riverside Drive, Friendsville, was built by Fred Fox.

first to settle in our area.

It was written the Chiccasaw Indians and the white settlers were friendly. An Indian settlement was situated originally where Friendsville now stands. As time moved on, it was believed there had been some marriages between the white man and the Indians. authentic history of the white man and the Indians is recorded in Evelyn (Guard) Olsen's book. Indian Blood. It traces the genealogy of many branches of the Friend family from England to the present time, and has inspired the organization of "The Friend Family Association of America." This organization, with members from many of our states, meets once a year to pursue and learn more about the genealogy of the Friends and related families.

One of the saddest memories of my childhood was the time about 1910, when Bear Creek overflowed and part of our town suffered a flood. It had rained for days and both the Yough River and Bear Creek had very high waters, causing anxiety about Bear Creek, which ran at the bottoms of high mountains, causing a great amount of water to run into the creek. It was around noon the day of the flood that the alarm sounded "Bear Creek is overflowing!" We all ran from home towards father's store.

We saw an incredible sight. We looked up towards the creek and saw a mountain of muddy water racing towards us, taking trees by their roots and anything in the path of this raging torrent was tossed around in the swirling current like matches. As it reached the piles of lumber from father's mill, the force of the water scattered the lumber into the main stream, where it washed away. I remember a flock of chickens taking refuge on top of the lumber, but soon

(Continued on Page 259)

Discovering An Extragalactic Supernova

by Gus E. Johnson

Astronomy has held a fascination for me since I found intriguing drawings and photographs of celestial wonders in a classroom encyclopedia over twenty years ago in my hometown of Vandergrift. Pennsylvania. I have progressed from a simple spyglass to an eight inch reflector, with which I made the discovery of the supernova. I moved from Vandergrift to the Pittsburgh area and last to the Garrett County area, where at last I enjoy unpolluted and relatively unobstructed skies. although often cloudy.

Although many years have passed since my first views of Saturn and the moon in my own telescope, I have not lost the wonder of observing and I look eagerly for the arrival of each month's astronomical magazines. There is too much out there to ever become dull. In this age that has so few frontiers left to capture the imagination, I find the heavens never lacking and no matter how far man may proceed with space travel, he will hardly "scratch the surface". Here indeed is the final frontier.

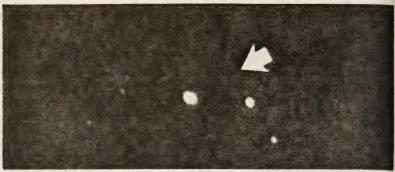
Most of my observing is for The American Association of Variable Star Observers, whose headquarters is in Cambridge, Mass. Members are largely amateur, and we monitor the changes of stars that change in brightness, some very predictably and some with no pattern or period. Some of us also keep our eyes open for the appearance of

"new" stars, not really new, but stars that have exploded. Some of us have discovered comets, which then are given our names.

Why should we do such work and not rather let the numerous large observatories do it? The truth is that our smaller instruments are better suited to this. while their large instruments. with their narrow fields of view. are better suited to studying much fainter objects. We of the AAVSO, as well as other observing organizations, send in our observations into what amounts to a bank of information from which larger observatories and government satellite programs can then draw as needed to augment or plan their own work.

My eight inch diameter telescope is average by amateur standards nowadays, indeed some have telescopes with twice that size and larger! I have long entertained the hope of obtaining one about 12 inches in diameter and perhaps a modest observatory building where public viewing nights could be scheduled. It would also offer to serious amateurs, who live under the disadvantages of light and smog polluted skies, the opportunity to come and observe for little or no charge, but finances do not permit this yet.

Occasionally, I let friends and potential observers come and see the wonders of God's splendid handiwork, although research can hardly proceed when sight-seeing starts. David Long, the pastor of my church, had been increasingly interested



Gus Johnson had been studying the M100 Galaxy since 1967. On April 15, 1979, he sighted a star he had never seen and four days later reported it as a supernova (see arrow). The discovery was later confirmed by observatories around the world. Photo by Ken Johnson, Tucson, Arizona.

in astronomy, so had frequently come to observe with me. When he asked to come over on the night of April 18, 1979, I decided to take him on a tour of the Virgo-Coma cluster of galaxies, which to myself is a treat, an adventure of the mind, visiting with the imagination these dim misty wonders at an incredible distance that requires some 50 million years just for the light to reach us.

I had toured part way through the cluster on the previous night, but hadn't proceeded as far through it to the bright galaxy known as M 100 (also N.G.C. 4321). On the 18th we saw most of the members on my chart and I had noted that M 100 had a star nearby that would bear checking later; I made a mental note, hoping I wouldn't forget. Later when I looked at a photograph made with the 200 inch Palomar telescope, I saw no sign of the star in question, and it was too late to re-check. due to the earth's rotation having carried that area of the sky behind trees west of my observing site.

I was reluctant to notify headquarters until I had made a further confirmation to my own satisfaction. I am very thankful that the following evening was clear. Rev. Long and a friend of his came over and we again made the tour of the galaxies and there was no doubt now that the "new" star almost surely had to be a supernova, an infrequent type of stellar disaster that completely destroys the star and leaves behind what is theorized to be either a neutron star or a black hole, while enriching the surrounding space with atomic elements denser than iron, which element is the densest to be normally produced in stellar interiors. Stars which later condense from gas and dust clouds so enriched by this material have a richer metal makeup than otherwise, hence our sun and earth with lead. gold and heavier elements.

Having satisfied myself as to what I was seeing, I telephoned headquarters who then notified observatories around the world

for spectroscopic confirmation and further observations. I also notified Mrs. Carolyn Hurless, of Lima, Ohio, Mr. George Lindbloom, of Allison Park, Pa. and Mr. George Kelley, of Glade Spring, Va., all of whom carry on extensive observational programs at their private observatories, to carry on the forefront of visual observations especially at the critical premaximum part of the star's light, in case maximum had not been reached, and it had not, it turned out.

On April 20th, I visited Allegheny Observatory, near Pittsburgh: later that evening Tom Reiland, a staff member and Wade Barbin, a fellow AAVSO Member and leading observer of Amateur Astronomers the Association of Pittsburgh, located the supernova using the 13-inch Fitz refracting telescope. Later a photograph was secured with the 30-inch Thaw refractor. and back at George Lindbloom's home, where I spent the night, we got a confirmation from headquarters that we had indeed a supernova, the first to have been discovered by an AAVSO member since its founding in 1911, and the third to be discovered by the telescope, visually ever. (The first was by E. Hartwig in old Russia in 1885 and the second by J. Bennett in S. Africa in 1968).

The star has turned out to be unusual. Of the two known types of supernova, although it was of the normally dimmer type, it was unusually bright. The INTERNATIONAL ASTRONOMICAL UNION Circular

No. 3353 reports that the European Space Agency telexed information that an expansion of 3000 kilometers per second was recorded from it. Circular No. 3355 reported that the University of Texas found an absolute magnitude (brightness) of -18.5, which means it attained a maximum brightness about 1.5 billion times brighter than our Sun!

I continued to monitor the star through June 26, 1979, on which night it was of magnitude 14.3 (or about two thousand times fainter than the faintest visible stars to the unaided eye) after which it was lost to my meager equipment. Perhaps now in 1980 the largest telescopes in the world may still view it. That (Continued on Page 259)

Plans Underway For Annual Tour

The nineteenth annual Garrett County Historical Society's tour to be taken during the month of September, 1980 is now in the planning stage. The trip is being arranged by Charles Strauss who will inform the public through the local papers during the month of August. A bus will be used to transport the tourists to the various places. Tentatively, the plans include many points of interest in the Savage River State Forest area, Packed lunches are traditional and a desirable place will be arranged to eat the noon meal. Weather sometimes alters the arrangements which will be a factor considered in this year's plans. If necessary, an alternate date will be chosen for the trip.

Walter W. Price - His Story

Note: The staff of The Glades Star wishes to take this opportunity to show its appreciation for the many years of service which Dr. Walter Price has given to the editorial work of the historical periodical.

We are grateful for the work of past years but of even greater importance are his constant comments and sincere interest in the continuance of the Star as a worthy magazine. In years to come the periodical should serve as one of the chief sources of our county's history.

Thank you Dr. Price for your part in this recorded history.

Walter W. Price

On April 13, 1903, I was born into the family of my parents, Isaiah Wesley Price and Zana Rosetta Hughes Price, on their farm in the western foothills of these Appalachian mountains. Our farm of 85 acres lav on the waters of Three Fork Creek two miles south of the crossroads village of Gladesville in Preston County, West Virginia. The pioneer Clarksburg road passed the northwest corner of our land. And I can remember the sound of steam locomotive whistles from the Baltimore and Ohio railroad four miles across the valleys and hills southward of our homeplace.

My father was a miner in the iron ore mines that supplied Irondale Furnace at the village of Victoria on Three Fork Creek. He came from Welsh ancestry, and like my mother, had been born before the Civil War. Mother's



Walter W. Price

people on her mother's side had come from England to America on the Ship Kent in 1676. This was William Hibbs, Jr., Quaker son of William Hibbs, Sr., of Gloustershire, England, who had been imprisoned and persecuted there as a member of the Fenchav Friends Meeting. His son, born in 1665 (January 23), became a member of the Byberry Friends Meeting in Byberry township, (Pennsylvania) and was reprimanded for not taking his hat off when the minister was praying. Mother's grandfather, Jacob Hibbs, Jr., (1799-1888) moved from Paw Paw district, Marion County, Virginia (now W. Va.), to a farm on Fairview Ridge in Lyon district, Preston County, in 1832. Her grandmother was Amelia Wilson (1796-1885) and my mother used to tell me that a family tradition claimed that the Wilsons and the Tomlinsons owned land in the City of London. One of mother's cousins, the

late Harold Hibbs, of Tucson, Arizona, devoted much of his life to tracing their family tree and cataloged 65,000 descendants in his work on the Hibbs line with 7,000 of his entries applying to West Virginia. My grandmother was Eleanor Hibbs, daughter of Jacob Hibbs, Jr., who married Benjamin F. Hughes who served four years in the Union army in the Civil War.

My grandfather Hughes came from the pioneer Hughes family and two of his antecedents were Jesse and Ellis Hughes. They started from the cabin one day on Hackers Creek, in Lewis County, south of present Clarksburg, to go to their father, Thomas, who was at work near that stream. Before they had come into full view, the boys saw Indians rush their father, overpower and slaughter him. They were not discovered. They devoted the rest of their lives to hunting down and stalking and killing Indians. Their expertise, historians have written, provided vital scouting service that greatly helped the settlers colonize that part of Virginia on the waters of the Monongahela and Ohio rivers.

My father died on our farm in 1915 when he was 57 years of age. My mother had moved with some members of her family, including myself, to Fairmont in 1919 and lived until past 90 years of age, dying in 1951 in the home of one of her two daughters. There were eleven children in our family and nine were boys and two were girls. I am the youngest and three of my brothers, and my sister in Fairmont, are still living. Although our parents were never

given the opportunity to get much schooling in the country grade schools, they always encouraged us to "study and learn." This support and principle caused eight of our family to become teachers. Three of us earned college degrees and two of my brothers made teaching their life career.

I attended Newburg High School in Preston County for three years and then finished at Fairmont High School in 1921. Then I enrolled at Fairmont State Normal, completed that two-year course, and returned there one summer for a session at which time I edited the college paper. Thinking I would widen my knowledge of the world, I hurried off to take a temporary typists job with the War Department at Washington in 1924. Eight months later I joined some 400 other clerks in an April reduction of the employees. This would be very unusual today! I reported this regovernment duction of employees to a Washington daily paper and as a result, got a front page item and a job. But the city editor sent me out on scandal tours and I was far too green to handle such nosing into private lives of, for example, divorcees. It wasn't too long until I got my pink slip and left for quieter and less gossip-ridden fields. I landed back in Fairmont and found the winsome daughter of the local minister's family most charming. She was still in high school.

In 1927, I returned to teach a country school in Monongalia County. In 1928, I went to Kirksville, Missouri, and entered the Kirksville College of Osteopathy and Surgery. This is the parent school for the osteopathic profession and was founded in 1892 as the American School of Osteopathy by Doctor Andrew Taylor Still. He was a Civil War veteran, as was my grandfather Hughes, and Doctor Still came home to Kirksville to practice. Two of his children died of meningitis and he could do nothing to save them. This caused the "Old Doctor," as the institution now terms its founder, to begin an intensive study of the human body. He propounded the theory and put it into practice that if every bone in a body was in perfect alignment and there was no interruption of the arterial bloodstream nor of the nerves. then that body should be in good health. So. Doctor Still learned the art of manipulation and taught it to others and this is the basic truth about the founding of the profession. Osteopathic physicians now practice in every state of our nation and also in other nations.

I graduated from K.C.O.S. in 1932. In my junior year there, 1931, I had the experience of editing the college annual, The Osteoblast. I had graduated in the year of the Great Depression at its peak and found myself without the necessary funds to open an office.

In 1931, I had received a great blessing. I had married that winsome lass, Bessie Dotson, second daughter of the Rev. and Mrs. S. C. Dotson, then of Shinnston, W. Va. She had become a teacher and was a graduate of Fairmont College. And what did I get her into? I finagled the purchase of a

Model A 1929 Ford roadster in 1932 and took the unsuspecting girl into the backwoods of Maine! Just to be going far away, as it were, and also to fill in for an older osteopath who wanted to get out of the lumber town to do some post graduate work and, I suspect, to get the smell of sawdust out of his hair for awhile Then circumstances changed and we landed in a village, Gorham, ten miles west of Portland, and there in March, 1933, our daughter, Joan, was born. And the banks had closed and I'd lost my fifteen dollars!

When it was possible, I sent an SOS to Fairmont and my sister and her husband there rescued us from our Maine predicament. It was touch-an-go in a way, however, for I had to drive back to West Virginia with an acute case of bronchial pneumonia. But we made it to my mother's house and I was able to make it into a bed. This type of situation persisted financially for the next five years until I had received my West Virginia license and gone into the southern part of the state where I practiced for three years. Then my family and I came back to Preston County, I left the practice of osteopathy in Terra Alta, I had obtained employment with the B&O railroad as an interlocking tower operator. For the next 25 years, from 1944 to 1969, I remained a railroader and then retired.

My wife had been teaching in Terra Alta since 1942 when we left there and came to Mountain Lake Park in 1955. She then joined the faculty of Southern High School at Oakland and continued to teach until 1975. She had only four years in retirement. She died in May of 1979. It is impossible to express the meaning of this to me. Mrs. Price had taught for 38 years.

My wife was a member and I am a member of the Bethel United Methodist Church of Mountain Lake Park.

Our daughter graduated from West Virginia University and from Pennsylvania State University with a major in Early Childhood Education. She became the wife of Reverend Clarence E. Neth, Jr., of Connellsville, Pa., and is the mother of their two daughters and a son. She is also head of the Department of Early Childhood Education of Cuyahoga Community College, Parma, Ohio, with an enrollment in that institution of 15,000. Theirs is a very busy household and my grandchildren are growing up so fast it is hard to believe. As the expression goes, "they are good kids." I have high hopes for them if this nation can stay out of war.

I've never been able to serve in any of the wars this nation has been involved with during my lifetime. When I was of the right age, I was a patient in a sanitarium. Three of my brothers served in World War I.

I once loved to hunt and fish when I had some spare time. But my main hobby has been with reading, writing various types of material including a newspaper column for the past sixteen years, and editing. This all started when I was a barefoot kid on the farm. I wrote an article for the kid section of a magazine and

won what was for me a terrific prize, Booth Tarkington's "Penrod." I've never been able to get away from that type of activity since.

My first writing for the Glades Star was in 1957. I interviewed the late Mr. William Shirer, and we did an article on the historic Shirer Tin Shop in Oakland, A few years later, the Star's editor, Mr. Robert B. Garrett, found it necessary to give up the work due to health problems. Mr. Paul B. Naylor, then one of the Society directors, asked me to undertake the project. I agreed and with the encouragement and help of these fine men and many other persons, remained for nine years. I owe much to the loyalty and fine contributions of others to the official quarterly of the Society for whatever merit it had while on its staff. And one of the high points of that experience was given me by my wife who spent many, many hours preparing a complete index for all issues from 1941 until 1977. Her contribution to the effectiveness of the history recorded in The Glades Star is a lasting one of great value to all members and others who seek to do historical research. Her ability as an English Major and as a person was extended from the magazine to the indexing of the first published history of Garrett County, GAR-RETT COUNTY-A History of Maryland's Tableland, by Stephen Schlosnagle, of Accident.

In conclusion, I should like to record here my appreciation of all the people I came to know, and know as friends, while working

(Continued on Page 260)

From The County's Early Fish Hatcheries To Its Modern Rearing Station

By Mary Strauss

It was a long and expensive trip from Baltimore to Garrett County where many young salmon were stocked in the headwaters of the Potomac River and its tributaries. As early as 1880, 20,000 California salmon were placed in a temporary hatchery on the farm belonging to Judge Dubbin, Garrett County, known as the Kittsmiller's farm on the north branch of the Potomac several miles above Fort Pendleton.

In 1884, "a hatching house near Lake Brown, was put in order on Deep Creek for the reception of spawn, and 425,000 California salmon, landlocked salmon, and brook trout eggs from Maine, were received." During incubation, fungus set in and before a remedy could be found to arrest the condition 200,000 had died. However, 8,000 California salmon were held in the lake and 5,000 landlocked salmon were stocked in Deep Creek and other fresh water streams.

In 1893 another hatchery was established at the Delawder facilities at Deep Creek.

"After consultation a suitable site was selected at the Narrows on Deep Creek, about one mile from Lake Cleveland, owned by G. W. Delawder, former fish commissioner. At this point an artificial lake had been constructed which is about one and a half miles long and 300 yards wide. The land necessary for the

lake and hatching house was leased by the state for a term of 15 years with the privilege of purchase at the end of the lease. The land was secured and the hatchery constructed at a cost of \$700.00." Apparently the venture was not successful — no further mention is made of the project.

By 1905, Lake Brown, salmon hatchery, was abandoned and, in 1906, four nursery ponds, 10'X50'X3' and lined with 1½" oak plank, were constructed and the water from Meadow Mountain Run diverted into these ponds for the rearing of trout at the Meadow Mountain Station, which continued for several years but was finally abandoned in 1912 after the 24th of July flood that washed many of the fingerlings into Deep Creek.

Other suitable places were looked into, but rejected for one reason or another. Finally, Cherry Creek a tributary to Deep Creek, was decided upon and during the spring of 1922 a series of twelve trout rearing troughs were shipped by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad from Lewistown to Oakland and delivered by truck to the F. F. Nicola property of Rock Lodge on Cherry Creek. Mr. Nicola was a very enthusiastic conservationist and made available much of his property in the interest of game and fish restoration.

A trout rearing station was made ready in 1922 under the management of Albert M.



Powell. Forty thousand fingerling brook trout arrived by rail to Oakland, then by truck to Cherry Creek. In July a severe drought occurred and the fingerlings had to be stocked in streams. The project was abandoned and the troughs and equipment remained there until 1928, at which time they were moved to Bear Creek Station.

In 1927, a bill was passed to provide for state-wide anglers' licenses. With this source of income properties could be purchased to establish rearing stations and hatcheries.

The lack of sufficient or proper rearing facilities, and the difficulties of transporting large fish because truck and transportation equipment had not been developed, all added up to an acute need for rearing facilities in Garrett County. Albert Powell spent many hours going over much of the territory with District Game Warden Richard Browning in his model-T Ford roadster. They learned of a spot on Bear Creek. Upon investigation they found several abandoned creek beds, Bear Creek having changed its course

at various times. One channel was 700 feet long X 30 feet wide and there were several small ones 150 feet long. At the foot of these channels, there was one 700 feet long and 150 feet wide.

All channels had been cut deep in the soil, forming natural banks on both sides. It had been many, many years since Bear Creek had flowed through this area and a lot of debris had accumulated. On investigation, though, the bottoms were found to be composed of well worn rubble, gravel, and sand, making natural conditions excellent.

Twelve acres of land were purchased from Henry Miller in 1928 after a preliminary investigation during July, August, and September of 1927. The land is located at Engle's Mill along Bear Creek about three and one-half miles northeast of Accident, Maryland. Mr. J. P. Snyder of the United States Bureau of Fisheries approved the project and Albert M. Powell was assigned to develop the cold water hatchery.

Ten men were employed to clean the area, construct a dam across Bear Creek to divert the water flow through two 18 inch terra cotta pipe lines and into a concrete distribution box. A sixinch water line was laid to the site where two small ponds were constructed for trial purposes before the full development was undertaken.

"The employees knew nothing but hard work and we had a rough job to be done. Crushed stone was trucked from Friendsville, sand from atop Negro Mountain was hauled in wagons, and all concrete was mixed by hand on an 8'X10' mixing board, using square end, short Dhandled shovels. A hand drill and striking hammer created a hole in rock to be loaded with dynamite, then set off with a sizzling, burning fuse.

"Wheelbarrows, picks. shovels, grubbing hoes or mattocks, and a good strong back got the work done. The first summer (1928) the state personnel boarded and slept with Henry Miller. By fall, we had the cottage completed and did our own cooking and housekeeping for some years after. One of our specialities for an evening meal was corn cakes. The cornmeal was not adulterated. Cornmeal, eggs, and milk (right from the cow) with a little molasses to make a nice brown cake . . . this was food for the 'Kings.' Along with this went maple syrup, butter or essence gravy (dipol-con-sop) from sausage or cured meat. A dozen to 18 cakes about five inches across would last until about 9:00 p.m., when there was another go-around of food. Tums were not known but bicarbonate of soda straightened the tummy up in case there was discomfort. It fell to my lot to do much of the cooking, but "Chiz" and George could do just as good and better for they had to fend for themselves for a month at a time during their stay in caring for the work "

After completion of two small ponds (1928), 49,000 brook trout and 24,000 rainbow trout fingerlings were brought from Lewistown by the U. S. Bureau of

Fisheries railroad car to Friendsville and were transported by auto truck to the Bear Creek Station by Mr. Murphy, who operated a garage in Friendsville. Not all these trout were held at Bear Creek and most were distributed in nearby streams. Those in the ponds did very well and by December many were from five to six inches in length.

These trout made very satisfactory growth. Plans for the full layout for 1929 were made for three 25'X150' ponds and a large lake of one acre. The ponds were formed by concrete cutoff walls with each pond having a separate inlet and outlet. The outlets were for cleaning, preventing the refuse matter from flowing from one pond into the other. The sides of the ponds were walled with drystone work. The bottoms were of natural stream bed. The large pond and lake were constructed with a six-inch concrete core wall and earth filled on both sides. A beaver thought the pond was good for him also, but when he came in contact with the concrete wall he was discouraged and quit the whole idea. During this and the following year, a cottage 24'X24' was constructed, for a caretaker. Later, four 12'X12' rooms were added. In the early years at intervals during the summer, Alton Powell and George Palmer were left to care for the fish property. Later on, a caretaker was employed. The hatchery has been manned by seven different personnel over the past 50 years: William Durst, 1930-1934; Ralph Miller,



The egg and hatching house was used at the Bear Creek Station during the period of 1934-44 under the management of Ralph Miller, Caretaker. Today (1980) the fingerlings are transported to the station and reared in the ponds until they have reached stocking size.

1934-1944; James Keating, 1944-1945; James Beall, 1945-1948; William Harman, 1948-1958; Harry Miller, 1958-1967; Chester Otto, 1967-?.

The Bear Creek Station is supplied by water from the local stream. The flow of water is built up by seepage from the watershed (few to no spring heads) and is subjected to the air temperatures which may go as high as 70°F in the lower ponds for only a very short period late in the afternoon. Being located at a 2,000 foot elevation where nights are always cool, the water cools during the darkness.

Ice to keep fish food during the early years was scarce and twenty or more miles away. It was necessary to have an ice house where ice was harvested from the large ponds and stored for summer use.

In 1935, with the help of the Works Progress Administration,



In most cases, hand netting was used to remove the fish from the ponds when stocking time arrived. When most of the fish had been removed, a seining net was used to capture as many as possible to clear the pond of fish.

five earth ponds and two concrete ponds were constructed.

During the summer of 1939, heavy rains and torrential waters destroyed a part of the dam that diverted water into the ponds. The waters stayed high enough until a temporary flume could be installed: no fish were lost. An engineering and building contractor was soon employed and the dam restored along with two additional lines of 18" terra cotta pipe. A concrete block building was constructed for a fish food meat freezer and fish food preparation room.

Pond number one was improved in 1940 with reinforced concrete walls and bottom. The other four ponds were also reinforced in the same way in 1944.

The electric current came in 1946. Dwelling, well pumps, meat grinder, and a ten-ton freezer unit were quickly installed. This did away with the gas engine powered meat grinder and ice cooled refrigerator.

During the last ten years, no new buildings or ponds have been built, but all facilities have been repaired and maintained. Two concrete raceways were rebuilt in 1972, increasing holding capacity for additional trout production. Several hundred feet of deteriorating twelve-inch water supply line were replaced. Floating type electric aerators were purchased to add oxygen to the ponds and raceways during periods of low water flow and higher temperatures.

The Federal Government allocates fingerlings and adult fish to each state each year. The young fish are transported to the station in insulated fish distribution tanks equipped with dual electric aerators. For the last several years, the fingerlings have come from the National Fish Hatchery in Wytheville,

Virginia.

Each stream or pond is scheduled for a certain amount of fish each year. The main stocking schedule is published, but the station personnel implement this from time to time at their discretion. The adult federal trout are hauled and stocked directly into the streams. The fish from Bear Creek Rearing Station are counted, weighed, and loaded into the special tanks on the trucks and hauled to the designated streams or ponds after reaching adult size, which is about one year. They are hand dipped into six gallon buckets half-full of water and carried to the stream or pond and gently dumped in.

Annual production of fish at the station has been increased from around 12,000 to approximately 50,000 adult trout. This abundant number of fish is reared in five cement ponds used regularly, one cement pond used temporarily, one at present not in use, and one dirt pond also used regularly. Several existing ponds have been rebuilt.

The station has a resident house, a two-bay garage, one feed house, one freezer building, one large garage with four bays, a workshop, an office, and one storage building. All the roofs of the buildings have been covered with new roofing material. The residence was remodeled and modernized, including the installation of a hot-water heating system, new bathroom fixtures, and kitchen cabinets. Garage and storage buildings were improved with addition of concrete

floors and entrance doors.

Outdoor "dusk to dawn" lighting has been installed for safety and security of personnel and property. Tar and chips were applied to improve the access roadway.

During the 1930's, the federal Government appropriated \$12,000 for hatchery improvements through the WPA. Included in the work was the building of five bass ponds. Bass rearing proved unsuccessful, but the remains of the ponds can be seen to the left as one approaches the parking lot for visitors.

Visitors to the station find the location an area of natural beauty. The native hemlocks and huge bushes of rhododendron add a feeling of seclusion to its well kept lawns and clean ponds.

The ponds with their abundant fish challenge even the least motivated person to wish for a pole and hook and a few minutes of fishing. Ralph Miller held constant vigil to keep the local boys from fishing in the secluded spots of the station.

William Harman recalls an incident during his period of managing the station that proves how tempting the situation can become. His wife and children had gone on an errand, leaving Mr. Harman alone at the house. Emergencies had occurred during the night which made it mandatory for him to work until morning to eliminate the problems. He had hardly fallen asleep when he was awakened by the unceasing barking of the dog. He got up,

dressed, and went outside to find a fisherman enjoying a fisherman's paradise. Fines are "stiff" and laws strictly enforced — better choose the streams.

Not all unusual activities are centered around the illegal type. Mr. Harman was accompanying a group of ladies on a tour of the station grounds. They had stopped by the side of a pond when a lady began coughing. The coughing was so intense that her teeth popped out into the middle of the pond. There was only one thing to do. Mr. Harman got a rake and carefully raked them over to the side where they could be retrieved.

We all like the mystery that challenges us toward a solution. Chester Otto relates one such mystery: "An experience occurred several summers ago when about half of our water supply from Bear Creek disappeared. This continued occasionally for several days and we walked Bear Creek to find the cause of this. We never did find the reason and, so far, we have never had this happen again."

"Another experience was in the winter of 1974 when we had thirty inches of snow. The snow was so heavy that the water supply was almost depleted because the water was turned to slush by the snow. The supply to the ponds was down to a mere trickle. Nothing could be done because there was no electricity, no phone, no access to the rearing station, and no one could be reached for assistance. About 5 a.m., the water supply came back and we had no loss at the

station."

Four men work here as full time employees: Cecil Edwards, Paul Harman, Dennis Margroff, and Chester Otto.

Source of information: Powell, Albert, Historical Information of Maryland's Commission of Fisheries: Chester Otto, Harry Miller, Cecil Edwards, and William Harman.

Society Members To Begin Oral History Collection

Garrett County has a number of citizens knowledgeable in early history, legends, folklore, and local color that needs to be captured through the media of the tape recorder. Oral history is becoming a method of preserving the quaint, the unique, and the unwritten stories of individuals and events that may never be recorded on the written page.

The Garrett County Historical Society has become interested in organizing a group of individuals who might like to participate in an oral history program. A representative from the Maryland Historical Society is available to help with advice and organization.

Survey groups, clerical workers, interviewers, committees, and transcribers are needed in the oral history enterprise. If you are interested or know of someone who is interested please contact Paul Calderwood, Deer Park, Maryland 21550, tele. 334-2877 or Mary Strauss, Accident, Maryland 21520, tele. 286-8183.

The Tree Farmers Are Coming

Editor's Note: George "Phil" Garman, of Swanton, was named Maryland Tree Farmer of 1980, January 23, at Annapolis, Maryland, at the annual winter meeting of the Maryland Association of Forest Conservancy Boards. The award is presented by the Maryland Tree Farm System. Mr. Garman, who owns 598 acres in Garrett County and 119 acres in Calvert County, exemplified the best of Maryland's tree farmers.

By George "Phil" Garman

History as "written" by trees and recorded in the stalk by rings almost invariably bear witness to a lifetime surviving starvation, crowding, disease, insect attack, and improper site, so believed an immigrant named Weyerhauser who founded a successful corporation. He believed also that trees could double or triple the rate of



Mr. Garman uses a chain saw to trim the dead branches from his pine trees. Here he observes the results of what his saw has done. Note the resin stringing down the trunk of the tree.

growth if human thought and care were applied. His success was noted and now others take up his banner. They call themselves tree farmers. Garrett countians now find 34 tree farms in their midst certified by the American Tree Farm System.

The oldest continuously certified tree farm here belongs to Herbert C. Wildesen, contains 135 acres and was first certified July, 1966. This farm, as others, must be re-examined every five years by a professional forester for his approval to keep that status.

Hopefully, in the future, such names in our county as Walnut Bottom, Pine Hill or Oakland will more aptly describe those places as they did in the past. Those stands of fine timber may appear again here because government at federal and state levels pass legislation removing barriers which prohibited any hope of financial return. They also offer aids and grants to establish or maintain forests and tree plantations.

Did you know that the federal government will pay 75% of cost for planting and cultivation? Do you know that a Maryland state law allows tax assessments on tree farms to be "frozen," not to be revalued upward? Tree farmers are aware and depend upon such as a necessity to their business.

Industry recognized its involvement and responsibility. Some who were dependent on products from the forest banded together under the name of Wood Products



Mr. Garman displays the plaque he received for outstanding tree farmer.

Industries, later changing to American Forest Institute. They initiated the American Tree Farm System in 1941 for the purpose of aiding the tree farmer to produce. Some members even supplement with programs of their own. Westvaco offers the aid of their professional foresters and pay one half of the cost of pine seedlings. Factually there is so much aid offered from so many sources, that to take advantage of most, a tree farmer needs help from the foresters, a free service provided by the Maryland Department of Natural Resources.

Tree farmers here hold the peculiar notion that trees should no longer be allowed to grow "wild" any more than the swine our settlers put out, unfenced, on the mountains to fatten on acorns. Reader, does that make sense?

Unless a tree farmer is fortunate enough to start with a large

stand of heavy and valuable timber he must, as most farmers, supplement his income from outside employment, not unlike the dairy farmer building his herd. The resemblance varies in that the tree farmer needs very little equipment but a lot more of time. It is a direct substitution of time and elbow grease for money. Trees also seldom need immediate treatment and don't jump fences or annoy the neighbors.

Standards of requirement for the label of tree farmer or tree farm can range widely. It can be from "doing something" by the farmer for promoting better tree growth to the higher standards by contracting with the Department of Natural Resources to perform specified work for ten to fifteen years. The Internal Revenue Service demands occasional profit which is difficult for the fledging farmer to perform. Here again is demonstrated the need for the professional forester to guide him

through the maze of regulations.

Most tree farmers are convinced that they are true farmers, the sole difference being that their crop is not annual. Where is it a necessity that a farmer must produce and sell a crop every year? Tree farming increases the value of the estate rather than current income. Tree farmers are not "out for the fast buck."

County government in Garrett presents an oddity in its apparent indifference to this "outer space business" of forestry or horticulture. It seems contented to allow others full control, caring none about any aspect, even the visual impact upon its own residents when five acres of macadam can be laid out for a parking lot with no trees, shrubs or shade Shame! Some counties are aware and struggle for authority to control their environment. How foolish that a county, whose former wealth was measured in timber, now seems unaware that such a resource is renewable and must be actively promoted at every opportunity.

Our area is blessed by a climate and rainfall favorable to highly intensive agriculture, but much rock outeroppings and steep terrain which is unsuitable. These do not bar good growth of timber. Here is where the tree farmer locates for it is obviously unwise to use land with more profitable usage. It cannot be too greatly stressed, the need of the professional forester to aid the tree grower if he is to be successful. The most modern and scientific knowledge must be applied for matching trees to the

most favorable site, controlling the density continuously so as to not overcrowd, repressing insect attack, and controlling disease and wildfire. Under these conditions there is good probability of success for even the most amateur. A tree farmer here needs only land, patience, a strong back and the ability to follow proven modern practices.

The local paper mill, Westvaco, is the largest in the United States. Such proximity to the mill insures a market for all but walnut and cedar. This demand for fiber provides a return for by-products of the forest and plantation.

Garrett County stands again on the threshold leading to wealth. Transportation costs are steadily increasing. The dense population of the northeastern portion of this country is the greatest consumer of high grade products of wood. In a few decades Maryland will be the supplier rather than the distant far west. New industries will spring up when the need demonstrates profitability.

We residents of Garrett should welcome the coming change. should look toward the future. and refuse to believe those old stories of settlers migrating westward subduing all in their way, when in fact those settlers went through the passes avoiding the rugged mountains, so rugged that today we can only occasionally claw our way in, strip and retreat. Isn't it about time for us to admit past failures to our children, give them this last frontier to force under the voke? Is that challenge too great?

For Garrett Countians? I won't (Continued on Page 260)

The History of Casselman Bridge

By Herbert F. McCrobie Administrative Engineer, Garrett County Roads Department

The bridge was originally built in 1813-1814 to carry the ninth section of the United States Western Road over the Little Yough River (Casselman River).

According to the original construction contract, the bridge was to be a stone arch with an 80 foot span. The parapet walls were to be two feet thick and five feet high. Wingwalls were to be one hundred feet long with a thickness of two feet at the top and battered two inches per foot. The road over the arch was to be twenty-six feet.

By the turn of the Twentieth Century, the bridge parapets had deteriorated and had crumbled to some extent. This repair was made in 1911 with addition of a concrete capping.

In 1940 the northwest wingwall crumbled. This was not repaired, but was stabilized by placing earth fill against the failed section.

In 1955 a portion of the parapet and wingwall just above the arch abutment on the northwest side failed. This was repaired by resetting the fallen masonry and erecting steel beam braces. The steel braces remained until the most recent rehabilitation work.

The bridge pointing in the underside of the arch was badly deteriorated and the approach fills on the east side were eroded. Water had gotten into the abutments and created quite extensive cracking in the abutments, parapet wall, and the arch.

It was determined that to preserve this historical monument and to restore it as nearly as possible to the 1814 condition



Here is shown the most popular and best known view of the bridge. On the right is Penn Alps' lovely spruce trees under which the Summer Fest is held each summer.



The Casselman River Bridge as it looks on a peaceful winter's day after the last extensive work on the repair of the bridge was completed September 30, 1979. The stone post on the left contains a plaque providing information about the bridge.

would mean quite a lot of work and money.

The Maryland General Assembly gave Garrett County a grant of \$323,000 to have the work designed and performed.

On August 25, 1976, the Garrett County Commissioners signed a contract with James R. Duffy and Associates of Baltimore, Maryland to perform the design phase. They were instructed to design and engineer the work necessary to repair and rehabilitate the bridge to its original condition and appearance.

On August 14, 1978, the contract was awarded to D. W. Miller, Inc. of Huntingdon, Pa. for \$346,000. The contractor commenced work on August 17, 1978 and completed it on September 30, 1979.

This is "The Project" set forth in the proposal to the contractor:

THE PROJECT

"The project located in Grantsville, Garrett County, Maryland, consists of repairs and rehabilitation of the historic Casselman River Bridge. The Casselman River Bridge was built in 1813 as part of the Western Road and has been designated as a National Historic Landmark

Specifically the work includes:

- (1) Rehabilitation of existing stone arch bridge and wingwalls including dismantling and resetting designated areas of existing stonework, repointing existing masonry, replacement of existing concrete parapet cap with stone cap, pressure grouting certain areas and the construction of an exposed aggregate concrete deck slab.
- (2) Grading, drainage, paving and landscaping of bridge approaches, including construction of an entrance road, service road and parking area.
- (3) All incidental work shown on plans, described in the specifications or stated in these Special Provisions.

The contractor shall take great

care to see that no sound original work is damaged as a result of his operations and shall be solely responsible for the cost of resulting repairs."

The construction was under the supervision of The Garrett County Roads Department and the Maryland Historical Society. The bridge belongs to Garrett County and they must maintain it in the future.

Along with the \$323,000 grant from the General Assembly, there was a \$90,000 matching fund from the Federal Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service which brought the total available funds to \$413,000. However, the project should cost quite a bit less. At the time of this writing, final payment had not been paid to the contractor.

The total amount spent on the bridge should be in the area of \$340,000 to the contractor and \$40,000 to the engineer for design and engineering work and the project inspection.

One of the major concerns was to rehabilitate and restore the bridge without destroying the aesthetic value of the bridge. All masonry work was to match as much as possible the 1813 condition. There was a lot of effort put into developing and selecting the proper shades of mortar for repointing and other masonry work.

I feel the contractor and the inspecting engineer on the project did an excellent job preserving another part of our history.

Editor's Note: For the early history of this famous landmark consult the indexes of former Star issues.

Lutheranism Part VIII by Mary Strauss

In 1800 the second U. S. Census was made for Allegany County, which embraced the westernmost portion of the state, now Garrett County. Aquila A. Brown registered the names in the order in which he contacted the settlers, traveling from Frostburg west over the Braddock Road and branching off on the trails and roads that led to the settlements.

No names were listed for the Accident area, although James Drane had begun to clear land and prepare to settle on the Accident Tract. Drane arrived with his family sometime after 1800, probably by 1805. The Dranes were of English descent but their religious affiliations were not given.

John Christian Frederick Heyer, who labored six years in Cumberland from 1818-1824, often traveled sixty or more miles to visit and administer pastoral duties to Lutherans. "His immense parish of some 2,400 square miles of hill county, made him refer to himself as "the bishop." Every six or eight weeks he traveled west of Cumberland, but his diary contains no mention of Lutherans in the Accident or Loop (Bittinger) areas.

Perhaps one partial explanation can be found in the old land records in Cumberland, Maryland, courthouse, which has recorded the acquisition of land (now parts of Garrett County) by Germans, beginning in 1828. The



THE LUTHERAN CHURCH IN PETERSBURG, PENNSYLVANIA

In the year 1832 the Lutherans of Petersburg undertook to build a two-story church, 28 by 38 feet, with galleries on three sides. The cornerstone was laid June 15, 1832. Before the structure was finished the Lutherans ran out of funds and the house of worship was not completed until several years later.

large migration of Germans into Accident and Cove occurred during the 1840's and thereafter.

From the synodical minutes of the Maryland Synod (1820-1832) comes this missionary report. "From a copious and detailed journal, which has been submitted to the committee, it appears, that brother Reck left his home about the 9th of October, 1822, and entered on the mission to which he was appointed, in some of the most destitute parts of Virginia. Pennsylvania, and Maryland. The field in which he labored, embraced the counties of Hampshire, Hardy, Pendleton, Randolph, Harrison, Preston and Monongalia in Virginia; the counties of Greene, and Fayette in Pennsylvania; and that section Maryland west of of Cumberland."

Short extracts from the journal list names of many places and

events where Missioner Reck preached, but no reference is made to Accident, Loop, or Forks.

Although Petersburg (Addison), Pennsylvania was not a part of Western Allegany County, Maryland, its Lutherans and pastors were closely tied to the growth of Lutheranism in parts of what is now presentday Garrett County. Cove, Accident, Bittinger, Meadow Mountain, and Grantsville were served by Pastors from Petersburg and Lutheran congregations from these settlements joined the Petersburg Charge.

By 1842 Petersburg Charge (vacant), comprised of Centerville, Immanuel, and Petersburg in Pennsylvania, and Cove, Accident, and Forks (Bittinger), Maryland, joined the newly formed Alleghany Synod.

April 1845, the Reverend Michael F. Pfahler took charge of the Centerville pastorate. He resigned in 1846 and moved to Petersburg where he continued to serve Petersburg, Cove, Accident, and Forks until 1851.

Michael Snyder, (Schneider) was licensed to preach the gospel on March 27, 1851 and on May 1, 1851 took charge of the Petersburg Pastorate. Reverend C. A. Schlogel from the Maryland Synod came in 1854 to preach to the Accident German speaking congregation (also Cove), leaving Pastor Snyder in charge of the English speaking Lutheran congregations of the Petersburg group.

However, harmony between the pastors did not prevail. An excerpt from the Maryland Synod minutes (1855) states: "In June I (President of the Maryland Synod) received a communication from Mr. Philip Gore. (Accident) in which he complains of Rev. Mr. Schneider (Snyder), who, he says, continues to preach in the Accident and Cove congregations, against their wishes, and asks for advice. As Mr. Schneider is a member of the Alleghany Synod, I advised him to lay the matter before the President of said body.

"In September a communication was received, purporting to be from the council of the congregation under the care of Rev. Schneider, at Accident and Cove, giving a detailed account of the origin of the difficulties existing in said congregations. They complain of action of this Synod in reference to them, and call for the adoption of some means by which peace and harmony may be restored.

"As the meeting of the Synod

was fast approaching, I did not deem it necessary to reply. I now submit the document to your consideration."

The breech between the German speaking Lutherans and English speaking Lutherans of Accident and Cove remained pronounced until Pastor Fred Illick arrived (1973) to head the Zion congregation. Involvement in cooperative efforts with neighboring churches in community life began to restore harmony among the Lutheran churches of Accident and Cove.

Facts about the place of worship of the English speaking Lutherans are hazy until the establishment of the Trinity Evangelical Lutheran Church building prior to 1860 in the corner of the cemetery along Engle's Mill Road. The church was affectionately referred to as Trinity or "The Little Brown Church."

During 1863 a group of members withdrew from Zion Lutheran Church and asked permission to use Trinity in which to hold their services in the German language. Their wish was granted and the group remained intact until 1908. In that year the elders and deacons of the German speaking congregation of Trinity Evangelical Lutheran Church met in session and drew up an agreement to dissolve their congregation as it was impossible to secure a pastor to have both English and German sermons. The members representing the congregation were: Edward Margroff, Henry Beitzel, John Kolb, and John Klotz.

(To be continued)

Life in Friendsville

(Continued from Page 236)
they disappeared. The water
had spread over all the area
that normally kept the raging
force from striking the store.
Now the water and mud were
two feet deep in the store.

We were worried about our father for he had gone to Accident on business. We were able to get a phone call through to him that said "come home, via Hoves at once. Do not attempt coming via Bear Creek." He started from Accident on horseback and ran into other swollen streams that were so high the water was around his waist. He lost his gold watch from his vest pocket in the water. Well, when he arrived at the store, wet all over, he said, "Has anyone checked the cement in the shed?" A chorus of voices said. "Oh, My G--" and all the men ran to the shed.

My father had received a carload of cement (in bags) and stored it in a shed. When the lime in cement gets wet, it causes a chemical reaction producing heat capable of starting a fire. As the men reached the bags of cement, the trace of smoke could be seen, so they all grabbed the bags of cement with their bare hands and pulled them out of the shed. Their hands were blistered by the heat, but they saved what otherwise would have been a serious fire. After the water went down, we all pitched in to shovel mud from the store. There were many small wooden kegs of nails of all sizes. Naturally, they were all rusted. I won't attempt to describe the flood loss my father suffered, for it was disasterous. His reaction was, "Thank the Lord, no lives were lost."

I trust you have not become too weary during our stroll down Memory Lane, courtesy of the Garrett County Historical Society, which publishes the Glades Star. I feel a great depth of gratitude for a joyous birthright. My earnest wish is for many other children to enjoy the pure sparkling water, the unpolluted air, and God's gift to all with nature's unspoiled beauty in Garrett County, Maryland.

Discovering a Supernova

(Continued from Page 239) star will never shine on earth again, but as a tree seed takes root in the rotted wood of a former generation of trees, so millions of years hence stars may emerge, enriched metallically, from my star's demise.

As I mentioned earlier, research observations and showing visitors the celestial wonders tend to be incompatible, yet here was a case of serendipity; I shared the heavens and was rewarded with a supernova.

Not only did the supernova, now officially known as SN 4321, enrich its environment, but it has done the same for me, not monetarily, but many magazines, newspapers, radio and television broadcasts brought me into the acquaintance of numerous interesting scientists, whom I would not likely have met otherwise. I now know how it feels to have "climbed the highest mountain" and to have "reached the unreachable star."



Mrs. Arnold E. Fox (R) 2 E. Center St Oakland, MD 21550

Tree Farmers

(Continued from Page 253)

believe that.

I believe that most children seek challenges rather than comfort. They are restless, desire action in preference to inaction. Our Camp Hickory by demonstrations of conservation is striking sparks among them. Some children are as responsive to challenges as is tinder to the flame. They are now seeing tree farmers in action. Watch for: The Tree Farmers Are Coming!

Walter W. Price

(Continued from Page 243)

for the Baltimore and Ohio railroad. I remember them with a sense of having been a part of one of the historic pioneer transportation systems of this nation that changed the destiny

of its people.

My association with Society and its members has brought me the reward of many new acquaintances and friendships. It has given me a new appreciation for this area which so much of American history has touched and on which its landmarks still remain. The people who have worked for the success of the Garrett County Historical Society, by being loyal members and by participating in its projects, have achieved the preservation of much of Western Maryland's They deserve our history. thanks for enlarging the cultural heritage of its people.

Letter from The Editor

When Brad Stewart resigned as editor of The Glades Star one year ago he handed me the distinction of being the youngest editor of The Glades Star. Now I must break his record of being the editor to serve the shortest time. This issue is my last.

I enjoyed my work as editor of The Glades Star and always regarded it as an honor. Now, a greater honor has befallen me—motherhood, I am ex-

pecting my first child.

During my one short year, I have become acquainted with many members of the Society, all whom I highly respect. Special thanks to the ever faithful Mary Strauss, Walter W. Price, Mr. and Mrs. Paul Calderwood, and Harold Ashby. They have helped in ways I could never describe.

To all who have taken time to contribute articles to The Glades Star, I say thank you; yours has

been a great contribution.

Though I do not know who will succeed me, I know that whoever does will have little difficulty in settling in to the task of editor. I say this because I know my successor will receive the same support and guidance I received. Therefore, I leave my editorial task fully confident The Glades Star will continue as a fine historical publication. Perhaps I will again have the opportunity to serve as its editor in the future.

Sincerely, Beverly J. Sincell



(USPS 219-080) Quarterly

ISSN: 0431-915X

— Published By — THE GARRETT COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY

VOL. 5, NO. 14

OAKLAND, MARYLAND

SEPTEMBER, 1980

School Students Name Sugar Maple As Official Tree Of Garrett County

District Forest Board Member Cindy Stacy

"Other holidays repose upon the past. Arbor Day proposes for the future." So said a gentleman named Sterling Morton, who is often quoted during Arbor Day festivities across the nation.

More than ever this year in Garrett County, Arbor Day, celebrated on April 23, 1980 at Camp Hickory, looked forward not only to future generations of young trees that were planted but in the special designation this year of the county's official tree, the Sugar Maple.

While state foresters, the Garrett County Forestry Board, and County Officials certainly played a part in bestowing the Sugar Maple with new celebrity status, it was the County's elementary and secondary school pupils who voted the tree their favorite from a field of six possible county trees.

In the contest sponsored by the Garrett County Forestry Board, all students were asked to select their favorite of six trees which were studied and then put to a school-wide vote. The trees were previously selected by the

Forestry Board and the staff of Camp Hickory; Board members visited the schools to explain that the Maryland State Forest Service had asked each county to select a local county tree. They also provided teachers with some forestry background on the six trees. There were 5,043 votes cast from all students in 17 public schools. The Sugar Maple won the title in an overwhelming victory with 2,214 votes. Second in popularity was the Cherry with 840 votes; third, the Red Oak with 693; fourth the White Pine with 458; fifth, the Hemlock with 441; and sixth, the Hickory with 397 votes.

All county schools, excluding Route 40 School where the Red Oak tied with the Sugar Maple for the top spot, favored the Sugar Maple for county tree.

Most countians should be pleased with the Sugar Maple as the county tree since it is very much one of Garrett County's special natural resources. The name Sugar Maple refers to the spring crop of sugar and syrup that is boiled from its sweet sap. And in the fall, especially during Autumn Glory time, the tree's



Charles Strauss, Sr. is supporting the official sugar maple while speaking to a group of Southern Middle School children. In the background can be seen Pete Peterson and George Gilmore. Soil is being shoveled around the maple by school children. It was planted in the Camp Hickory Arboretum.

leaves change from green to brilliant reds and yellows, becoming the highlight of the landscape.

"It is most gratifying to me, an old maple syrup and sugar producer of 50 years," wrote Guy S. Stanton, Sr., of The Maples in Grantsville, in a letter to The Republican, "to learn that the elementary and secondary pupils voted to select the stalwart and magnificent sugar maple as the county tree. The tree supplies us with many delicious products-maple syrup, maple cake, crumb sugar, taffy, and other delicacies. It is indeed heartening to know our younger generation has realized its value."

Mr. Stanton, one of the first county committeemen to carry out a reforestation project under the Agriculture Adjustment Act of the early 1930's, fostered the idea to plant not only evergreens but hardwoods like the Sugar Maple in the county. Most of his pleas fell on deaf ears, but over the years Mr. Stanton nurtured the protection and planting of young Sugar Maples on his farm. "It takes many years—45 to 70—to grow a seedling maple to a productive tree," he said.

While Arbor Day is typically celebrated on the first Wednesday in April in Maryland, this year, because of an unusually long spring school vacation,

festivities were held back until April 23. The day itself was worth waiting for. It was a beautiful sunny, warm day, ideal for planting trees.

Dr. F. D. Custer, Forestry Board chairman, opened the program with a brief history of Arbor Day and introduced the following guests: School superintendent, Dr. William Buser, B. O. Aiken, state forester Warren Groves, county Commissioner Lester Hunter, Pete Peterson, Joseph Mitchum, and State Delegate DeCorsey Bolden.

Forestry board member Charles Strauss, Sr., presented a certificate to Joseph Winters, director of Camp Hickory, from the Maryland Association of Forest Conservancy District Boards in recognition and appreciation of his contributions to forestry through his work among Garrett County youth. Regional forester George Gilmore praised the local Forestry Board and Camp Hickory for its interest in choosing a county tree and keeping children interested in the value of forests to America.

Commissioner Hunter issued a proclamation naming the Sugar Maple the official county tree as the group gathered at Camp Hickory's arboretum for the planting of a Sugar Maple along with a Wye Oak (white) sapling.

Students from Southern Middle School, foresters, and others in attendance helped with the planting. Arbor Day festivities concluded with a luncheon served by the Camp Hickory staff.

H.S. Has 39th Annual Dinner Meeting

Members and guests of the Garrett County Historical Society accompanied Ruthvan Morrow, Oakland, on an imaginary space trip across Maryland at the society's annual dinner and business meeting Thursday evening, June 26, in the social room of the Deer Park Volunteer Fire Department's building. There were over 100 persons present.

Mr. Morrow was the evening program's feature. He gave a brief summary of his professional background as minister and teacher. The well known photographer's avocation is the study and photographing of wild flowers. Morrow arranged the dinner program as a sequence of aerial introductory color views and concluded with many illustrations he had taken

on land. One of the aerial views presented the three highway bridges crossing the Casselman River at Grantsville. Morrow pointed out that this picture recorded two centuries of American transportation and settlement history at this particular crossing.

His audience then was taken by the imaginary space ship narrator to Cranesville Swamp and his showing of closeups of vegetation in that prehistoric boreal bog. Morrow projected a number of color photographs of rare wild orchids, not all of which are found in Cranesville Swamp, but are native to the Appalachian region. Among these pictures of Nature's wonders were several of what is commonly known as lady slippers.

GARRETT COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY Founded in 1941

OFFICERS 1980-81

PresidentDr	. Harold C. Ashby
Vice-Pres	Charles F. Strauss
Sec'y-Treas	orothy B. Cathell
Asst. Sec'y	Edith Brock
Corresponding	

Sec'y. Ruth F. Calderwood Curator. Mary V. Jones

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Randall R. Kahl, Clara Bell Briner, Thomas Butscher, Rev. John A. Grant, Jean Swauger, Dr. Bruce G. Jenkins, William B. Grant, Nellie Dever, Maxine Broadwater.

EDITORIAL STAFF

Editor....... Joanne C. Ashby Mgn. Editor.....Paul T. Calderwood Assoc. Editor......Mary Strauss

HISTORICAL CONTRIBUTORS

Mary Jones, Alice Proudfoot, Marshall G. Brown, Alice Howard, George Fizer, Robert J. Ruckert, Dr. Raymond McCullough, George H. Hanst.

THE GLADES STAR

PUBLISHED quarterly by the Society at Oakland, Md. Entered as second-class matter March 12, 1942, at the Post Office at Oakland, Maryland, under the Act of August 24, 1912.

PRINTED by the Sincell Publishing Co., Inc., Oakland, Maryland. FOR SALE by the secretary and at the Ruth Enlow Library. Single copy, 75 cents.

MEMBERSHIP: All persons interested in the Garrett County area are eligible.

The membership fee is \$3 for individual and \$5 for joint (husband and wife), renewable annually and four issues of this quarterly bulletin, THE GLADES STAR, is included with each membership. Life membership is \$100.00.

The meeting, which preceded the program, began with the invocation offered by Father John Grant, society vice president. President Harold Ashby then presided. Mrs. Dorothy Cathell, secretary-treasurer, presented the society's financial report.

The Reverend Grant was again recognized as head of a nominating committee for members of the society board of directors. He first made an announcement that he was resigning as vice president. His parish and civic obligations, the minister said, made it impracticable for him to give proper attention to the society office.

Grant named the candidates for board of directors and included himself. By becoming a member of the board of directors, Father Grant explained, he could be of help in finding a person to replace him as vice president and also render service on the society's directorship. President Ashby received an affirmative vote favoring Reverend Grant's candidates for directors and accepting his vice presidential resignation.

President Ashby also introduced Mrs. Joanne Ashby as the new editor of the society's quarterly, Glades Star. She will replace Mrs. Beverly Sincell who resigned. Mrs. Ashby, wife of James Ashby of Mt. Lake Park and daughter-in-law of Dr. Ashby, will work closely with assistant editor, Mrs. Mary Strauss. She had been invited to accept the project by a former editor of the quarterly.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE GARRETT COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY

June 28, 1979 to June 26, 1980

0 4110 20, 1010 00 0 4110 20, 1000		
Balance in Checking Account, June 28, 1979		.\$ 3,155.69
RECEIPTS		
Membership Dues	830.30	
Glades Stars	361.00	
Civil Marriage Fees	884.00	
Marriage License Fees	301.80	
Sale of Bound Sets	40.00	
Dinners — Paid by Members	737.00	
Sale of Items	136.40	
Donations at Museum	151.79	
Book Sales	2,909.06	6,351.35
TOTAL		9,507.04
DISBURSEMENTS		,
Stationery, Supplies & Postage\$	131.58	
Northern Middle School Cafeteria — Dinners	630.00	
Utilities:	000.00	
Gas\$912.67		
Water		
Telephone		
Electric	1,231.74	
Labor & Materials.	37.03	
Printing, Engraving, etc. — Glades Stars	1,701.20	
Insurance	382.00	
Work at Museum	1,088.47	
Miscellaneous:	1,000.17	
Flowers		
Box Rent		
Museum Directory		
Copyright		
Ad for Open House		
Boiler Inspection5.00	142.40	
Transfer to Savings Account.		8,253.48
Balance in Checking Account, June 26, 1980		
		\$1,200.00
OTHER FUNDS ON DEPOSIT		
Savings Account — Garrett National Bank\$		
Savings Account — The First National Bank	337.80	
Savings Account, Museum Fund — The First		
National Bank	336.21	
Certificate of Deposit — The First National Bank	1,000.00	\$13,886.17
TOTAL FUNDS ON DEPOSIT		\$15,139.73

Respectfully submitted, Dorothy B. Cathell, Treasurer

"Waffle Rock" Found Near Bloomington, Donated To National Geological Survey

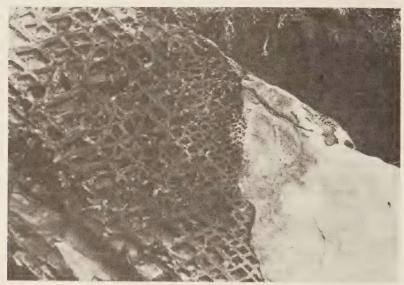


Photo Courtesy Craig Phillips

by Kathy Railey

The "Waffle Rock," a very extraordinary 20-ton piece of sandstone, was taken to Reston, Va. on Friday, May 23, after it was removed from the Bloomington area. The rock was donated to the National Headquarters of the United States Geological Survey by the U. S. Army Corps of Engineers, owners of the property on which it was found.

The original "Waffle Rock" (there are three in the area) is located along Route 46 near Elk Garden, W. Va., and was named by natives of Shaw, W. Va. area because of its similarity to an oversized breakfast waffle. According to Russ Newman, Assistant Area Engineer, Army Corps of Engineers, "The surface pattern of the rock is considered an oddity, and there are just a

few other places where similar rocks are found."

There have been numerous theories and speculation as to its origin, ranging from a pictograph made by prehistoric man, an Indian carving, the impression of the skin pattern of a giant lizard, or evidence of a visit to earth by an early traveler from outer space. After examination of the rock, Corps of Engineer geologists and those of other agencies have concluded that it is a natural geological formation.

The unusual surface structure is said to have begun forming nearly 300 million years ago, according to Dr. Jack B. Epstein of the Geological Survey, U. S. Department of the Interior. About 250 million years ago it is surmised that the sandstone was stressed, or folded, during a

ROSTER OF OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS

(After 1980 Dinner Meeting and Election Correction by Mail Ballot)

Designations	fol	lowing	names	show	status:
--------------	-----	--------	-------	------	---------

A—with figur	re of year	appointed
--------------	------------	-----------

E—with figure of year elected

T—with figure of term in years

EY_with figure of year term expire

	EX—with figure of year term expires
	President—Dr. Harold C. Ashby E79 T2 EX81
1	1 Vice-President—Charles F. Strauss A80 T1 EX81
	Secretary-Treasurer—Dorothy B. Cathell E80 T2 EX82
	Assistant Secretary—Edith Brock E80 T2 EX82
	Corresponding Secretary—Ruth F. Calderwood E80 T2 EX82
6	2 Editor—Joanne C. Ashby A80 T1 EX81
	Associate Editor—Mary M. Strauss E79 T2 EX81
	Managing Editor—Paul T. Calderwood E79 T2 EX81

DIRECTURS
Randall R. Kahl E79 T3 EX82
Clara Bell Briner E79 T3 EX82
Thomas Butscher E79 T3 EX82
3 Rev. John A. Grant A80 T1 EX81
Jean Swauger E78 T3 EX81
Dr. Bruce G. Jenkins
4 William B. Grant E80 T3 EX83
5 Nellie Dever
Maxine Broadwater
1—Appointed Vice-President to fill the unexpired term of Rev. John A.

Grant, who resigned.

2-Appointed Editor to fill the unexpired term of Beverly J. Sincell, who resigned.

3—Appointed to fill the unexpired term of Jesse J. Walker, who resigned.

4—Elected to replace Vernie R. Smouse, who did not wish to continue.

 $5\mathrm{--Elected}$ to replace Charles F. Strauss, who was appointed Vice-President.

period of "mountain building." The reaction to the stress upon the rock caused it to crack in a regular geometric pattern.

Apparently after the rock was cracked, iron oxide was passed from the surrounding rock by percolating water and was deposited into the cracks, cementing them together. This resulted in a dark red sandstone

which is more resistant to erosion and weathering than the surrounding rock and now stands as the grids of the waffle. The rock must then be exposed to weathering for softer sandstone inside the grids to wear down.

The three waffle rocks are located at the Bloomington Dam site, and are found in a line several yards apart down a Live



side. It is surmised that the three large rocks, and smaller rocks found by the Corps of Engineers, have broken from a parent outcrop many decades ago, before the present trees grew.

The Corps of Engineers called in geologists to examine the original rock. A brochure was put out at that time by the U. S. Geological Survey regarding the phenomenon.

The Corps continued with its excavation and later discovered the other "Waffle Rocks," "The pattern varies," said Newman, and "some rocks are comprised of triangular grids while others are racked squares." The age of the rocks was determined from bands or zones of sandstone, he said.

S. J. Groves Construction Company, Elk Garden, W. Va., was hired by the Geological Survey to remove the rock, after it had been donated to the Survey. So as not to disturb the pattern of the waffle, the company used a non-explosive demolition agent called

Photo Courtesy Craig Phillips Bristar, a product of Onoda Cement Co., Ltd. According to Dave Cogan, Superintendent, S. J. Grove Construction Co., this process has never before been utilized in this area.

Bristar is a powder which is mixed with water and poured into drilled holes. The substance solidifies and expands in the hole, cracking the material usually in a period of 12 to 24 hours.

The rock split easily and was then removed with a 50-ton crane. It was then transported by dozer and was loaded on the truck of Gary Hinebaugh, who transported it as far as Deer Park, Md. where his truck broke down. John W. Miller, a local trucker from the White Church area, carried it the rest of the way to Reston, Virginia. It took three days to remove the 20-ton portion, said Cogan. This rock will be displayed at the entrance to the National Headquarters of the United States Geological Survey. Reston, Va. according to Newman.

The Corps has kept the original and a second waffle rock, located at the future boat launch area of Bloomington Lake. The Corps plans to turn the rock into an attraction at this site, and it will not be immersed by the reservoir.

A smaller waffle rock will be displayed in an overlook pavilion upon completion of the Bloomington Dam. The Bloomington Lake project was authorized by the Flood Control Act of 1962. Planning began at that time, when the Army Corps of Engineers, Balti-

more District, was hired to purchase the land, design and construct the dam and reservoir, and maintain the area upon completion of the project.

The site is located in Garrett County and Mineral County, W. Va. Construction began in 1971, and Newman stated that, weather permitting it should be completed by the end of this year. The project is designed to provide water-quality control, reduction of flood damage, water supply, and recreation.

Early Telephone Systems of Accident

By Jennie Rice Orbaugh and Selma Miller Neil

Mrs. Jennie Rice Orbaugh, now a resident of Bradenton, Florida, was an operator for the first Garrett County Telephone Company. "First," she remembers, "the official name was Garrett County Telephone Company. I do not know the names of the stockholders, but when I was an operator at the central office in Accident, Bill Smith, who had the store at Hoyes, was the president of the company and my boss. There was a switchboard in their store and his family was the operators of it.

"The original office in Accident began in Sammy Musser's Store. Nell Shartzer was the operator of the switchboard as far back as I can remember. It remained there until Musser sold the store to Floyd Diehl.

"After Diehl bought the Musser property, the central office was moved into a little building standing between the store (now owned by Joseph Matthews) and the residence of Edward Zinken (now the home of Harry Vitez). I do not know if Nell Shartzer was still the operator or not."

Mrs. Orbaugh continues, "I became the operator in Accident in the year 1914, taking over the position from Vesta Beeghley when she married Earl Coddington. I was operator for three years, leaving Accident in 1917. I believe I taught Lulu Hartman who took the position after I left. From there on I do not know how long the Garrett County Telephone Company remained in service."

Mrs. Selma Neil recalls other interesting incidents about Garrett County's early telephone systems.

"Mary Greymiller (Groemiller) was Accident's first switchboard operator. All phones were wall phones, operated with a dry cell battery. Each party was charged \$5.00 per year. There were a number of parties on a line. For some this served as a daily newspaper. Other Acci-



This is part of Main Street in Accident, Maryland, looking south. The building on the left in the foreground is the general store which housed Accident's first telephone office. This store is still standing and operating under the management of Joseph Matthews. When Musser sold the store to Floyd Diehl the office was moved into a little building just beyond the side of the porch. The little building is no longer standing. (Picture taken early in 1900).

dent operators were Tillie Nicklow Dunham, and Leota Shartzer Humberson.

"Hours during the week were from 7 a.m. to 9 p.m. with an hour off for lunch and supper. Sunday hours were from 8-10 a.m. and 2-4 p.m. with operators coming in when asked to make an emergency call. The operator would also come in during the night when contacted for emergencies. The salary was \$15.00 per month.

"The repairmen, the McCrobies, lived in Oakland. Sometimes several days would elapse after being called before they could come to make repairs. Jennie Rice would often walk along the low loose lines, carrying a pole during her lunch hour to untangle the lines.

"After some years, Henry Speicher brought a telephone company in from West Virginia. This company charged each party \$2.50 per year. Eventually both companies failed, opening the way for the Bell Telephone Company to come in and take charge.

"In July 1938 the Chesapeake and Potomac Company started business in Accident on the second floor of the Noah Humberson store (earlier the Sammy Musser building which housed Accident's first switchboard) with thirty-eight telephones. The switchboard remained there until the company moved into their newly constructed building along Route 219 in south Accident in 1950."

The Woodburner: A Necessity of Today

Robert H. Shimer, Fire Investigator

Garrett County seems to have successfully and happily adapted this oldest yet reliable source of heat to the demands of a most modern life style.

Garrett Countians have turned to burning wood as a supplemental or emergency fuel. Record-breaking cold weather combined with shortages and price increases for conventional fuels have rekindled interest in stoves and fireplaces. On the promise of cheap or "free" wood, people have spent from a few dollars to a few thousand dollars for a new heating system.

Many homes have added new chimneys, repaired old ones, or hooked onto chimneys already in use. Blue smoke once again curls from these chimneys and the smell of burning wood penetrates the air.

Woodpiles of varying sizes and shapes are evident at the homesteads on almost every road in the county. Stoves range from the conventional styles to the sophisticated multi-fuel burners.

As the demand for wood heat grows, new types of stoves are now becoming readily available. These offer many improvements over the old-fashioned stoves, including more heat output with less wood, longer periods of burning, and better control of fires.

Stores which carry building materials or appliances also carry a display of stoves. Displays are exhibited in feed stores, greenhouses, garages, basements of homes, hardware stores, or any place where stoves can be stored or sold. There are many subtle but significant differences between various types of stoves, making it paramount to buy from a reputable dealer who understands heating problems.

Garrett County is blessed with an abundant supply of energy. Besides the coal and gas stored under its hills, trees cover a large percentage of the land. People who do not own private wood lots can purchase firewood or obtain permits from the forestry board to cut in state owned forests.

Chain saws hum in every part of the county. Pickups of all kinds transport firewood to the stockpiles near the homes. It is a "do it yourself" fuel, environmentally acceptable, dependable, renewable and often inexpensive. Obtaining it can provide a special type of outdoor recreation and exercise. A cozy fire in the fireplace often gives a special warmth to the home, as well as a sense of personal satisfaction.

We must all remember that wood heating is not nearly as easy as some accounts make it sound. There's plenty that can go wrong. Even if you install your wood burner properly and operate it carefully, the system is more dangerous than any other heating system. You must always be alert for chimney and house fires. Before investing one penny, consider this responsibility and the potential danger to life and property. If you really want to in-

stall a wood stove, make your life easier and do it the safe way.

What to consider: Insurance: contact your insurance company before purchasing your stove and materials. There appears to be varying approaches taken to stoves by these companies. In any event, we suggest you notify your carrier, in writing, keeping a file copy with your other protected valuable papers, that you are installing a stove and are requesting a safety inspection by the company. We understand some policies may void payment of insurance claims if a fire results from a stove installed without the required permit or inspection(s). Stove Selection; factory-built fireplace stoves, consisting of a free-standing fire chamber assembly that have been tested and are listed by a nationally recognized testing laboratory, may be installed in accordance with the requirements of said listings. It is our advice that you install only a listed device (such as Underwriters Laboratory, Factory Mutual. B.O.C.A. or I.C.B.O.). Location: keep the stove away from exits so it doesn't block the fire escape. Pick a good central location in an open area. Be sure the stove has plenty of ventilating space, provided by safety clearances between the stove and nearby surfaces. A location with an interior chimney will keep more heat inside the house than will one with an exterior chimney. An exterior chimney may also wear out sooner and usually condense more of the tarlike, highly flammable substance called creosote. Provide working space in front of

the stove for wood loading and ash removal. If it is convenient to locate the stove in the same room as the central furnace thermostat, this will fool the thermostat and save a substantial amount of furnace fuel through less frequent use. An unused chimney. although convenient, may be a hazard and does not necessarily dictate the best stove location Chimneys: a11 masonry chimneys with walls less than 8 inches thick, should have a flue lining. If such is not the case, the chimney should be replaced or an approved metal chimney be installed within the chimney prior to connecting the woodburner. Stove Clearances: protective coverings must extend over all areas of wall and ceiling to the minimum clearances allowed for an unprotected wall (36" for stove, 18" for stovepipe). Clearance for the stove may be reduced if a non-combustible spacer is provided. Wood stoves should not be connected to the



Foresters are marking plots in different areas of state forests. These plots are part of T. S. I. (Timber Stand Improvement), a program that makes firewood available to anyone that has purchased a firewood cutting permit.

same flue as a gas or oil fueled furnace for three reasons. First, each time the furnace shuts off, a small amount of unburned fuel enters the chimney. A spark from the wood stove could ignite the gas and cause a small explosion. Second, the chimney is often not large enough for proper operation of the two heaters. Third, gases from one unit may come into the house through the other unit so that dangerous fumes may accumulate in the house.

If you are planning to install a wood stove, **DO IT SAFELY**.

I remember . . .

By Paul T. Calderwood

My recollections of activities around the farm include cutting a supply of wood for the cook stove. The farm was owned by my grandparents. My home was so close by that I spent more time with grandma and grandpa than I did at home. I was born in my grandparents' home, and Ruth and I now live in this same house. Therefore, when I recall things from my childhood they extend up to the present. I consider myself very fortunate to have these close ties to my beginning.

First, I should answer the question which would come up in today's context—why a woodburning cook stove? It was simply a matter of economics. Wood was available on the farm for the cutting; any other fuel would have meant a cash outlay. The only other available fuels were coal and kerosene.

Coal was used in the main heating stove. Cutting enough wood to supply this stove would not have left much time for farming in order to make a living. Hauling the coal supply was a winter chore, using the farm team of horses to transport the coal from the nearest mines, about four to six miles. This was an all-day trip. The coal hauling was done when there was a good sledding snow, depending upon the cooperation of the weatherman.

The wood gathering would start in late summer to early fall, whenever there was a break from the farm work, and continue until early winter, as time permitted. The trees were cut to stove-length pieces with a two-man crosscut saw. The pieces were hauled to the house by horse and wagon. Those too large for the stove had to be split, using an axe or wedge and hammer if the piece was large and tough enough.

I witnessed the first power come to the farm, other than human and animal. This was a small engine that started on gasoline and ran on kerosene. While the main reason for acquiring this engine was to pump water for the house and farm, it was used for many things, including sawing wood.

This engine was installed in a section of the house basement, which became known as the engine room. There it was belted to a shaft which distributed power to the water pump, a feed mill and grinding wheel. This shaft extended outside the house to furnish power for the wood saw. The trees were now brought to the house for sawing into stovelength pieces.

How extensive was this enormous amount of wood which

I remember? Measuring the area which was filled each year, it figures to approximately eight cords. Translating this amount of wood into the basic unit of energy measurement, BTUs, eight cords would equal 100,000,000 BTUs. The following amounts of other fuels are required to equal eight cords of wood: 4 tons coal, 736 gallons of fuel oil, 100,000 cubic feet of natural gas and 29,304 kilowatt hours of electricity.

Living today where I was born and grew up gives a perspective to changes observed from my earliest recollections to the present; how these have affected the same location and house. The following is an enumeration:

Travel: From walking and horse-drawn vehicles to an air-conditioned automobile.

Lighting: From kerosene lamps to home electric plant, to public utility electricity.

Cooking: From the woodburning stove to burning some coal in the cook stove, to a gasoline stove, to electricity, not to mention microwave.

Heating: From a coal-burning stove in one room to a pipeless furnace, to a forced-air furnace, to electricity.

Water and sanitation: From carrying water from the spring and Chick Sale booth in the backyard to inside plumbing, kitchen and bath.

Telephone: From no 'phone to a phone' from which one may call most any place on earth.

Refrigeration: From water in the spring house to electric refrigerator and freezer.

Entertainment: From pump (Continued on Page 280)

Kendall, A Ghost Town

Mary Strauss

Those who love and respect nature would be well rewarded to find an opportunity to take a hike from Friendsville, Maryland to Kendall, Maryland, now a ghost town, where more than sixty years ago a flourishing lumber industry once operated.

Six of us, including Dr. Bruce Jenkins, Helen Ault, Paul Calderwood, Ruth Calderwood, Charles Strauss and I chose a day in May when the trilliums were in bloom. The day was ideal for the three-mile trek. The clouds refused to separate and provided a pleasant cover from the heat of the sun.

We followed the same roadbed as that which years ago supported the rails for the trains that came to Kendall at least twice each day. At places the road is full of pot holes and small pools of water from the spring runs, which flow down the steep slopes and cross the roadbed on their way to the Youghiogheny River along which the original road was built.

Growing over much of the boulder-covered slopes is a veritable spring garden of some of the most beautiful flowers of May. Of all the many species to be found there, is the large-flowered trillium which dominated all the other flowers. Its blossoms are large, showy and surprisingly varied in color from pure white to deep shades of pink. As the flowers become older they lose their deep white appearance and take on color, changing to

delicate shades of pink and lavender.

The river is beautiful as it moves quietly over the smoother parts of the channel, then suddenly swirls over and among rocks on its way to Friendsville. Beavers live along its banks and there is evidence that they are at work.

Mostly fishermen use the road, for the entire area has returned to a natural state. At the site of the former village of Kendall a few ruins of foundations can be seen. Some apple and pear trees are still growing there but they are small and look much like wild fruit trees.

Dr. Jenkins told us that the railroad turntable was located at Kendall. Here the standard-gage railroad terminated. A boarding house provided living quarters for men whose families were not residents of the village. All employees of the town worked at jobs related to lumbering and coal mining.

After my visit to the ghost town I had a pleasant and enjoyable chat with Julia Friend Skidmore, who was a resident of Kendall during the first seven years of her life.

"My father was James W. Friend, a first cousin of Leslie Friend. While we lived in Kendall my father managed the community store and postoffice. I remember the big Club House where much of the social life took place. Special recreational trains ran from Pittsburgh to Kendall carrying tourists to the area. Dances were held at the Club House and music was furnished by an orchestra.

"The railroad was the only means of travelling from Friendsville to Kendall. Speeders and handcars were used when no trains were on the tracks. At the sound of an approaching train the speeders and hand cars had to hustle off the rails.

"Dr. Mason served the village and used a handcar for transportation.

"Lumber was plentiful and cheap and board walks were built for use by the villagers.

"An elementary school was provided for the children, but any education higher than elementary had to be obtained elsewhere."

Readers who wish to learn more about Kendall should consult the book Tall Pines and Winding Rivers by Benjamin F. G. Kline, Jr., chapter two, "North Along the 'Yough'." Not only does it provide interesting history but contains nineteen large pictures relating to this early lumber town.



The narrow road is ideal for hikers. At this point a blacksnake was spotted at the top of a sturdy sappling, lying in a coil sunning itself. Left to Right: Charles Strauss, Ruth Calderwood, Dr. Jenkins, Paul Calderwood, and Helen Ault.

Dr. Buser Retires

Dr. William H. Buser was appointed Superintendent of Schools for Garrett County, effective July 1, 1972, by a school board consisting of William M. Goldsborough, Mrs. Diane S. Thayer, Dr. H. Robert Gibson, Robert F. Diehl and Herbert G. Harman. Prior to his appointment. Dr. Buser had served as a teacher and principal in Washington County, Maryland, Supervisor in Howard County, Maryland, and an Assistant Superintendent in Worcester and Cecil counties in Maryland. In 1976 Dr. Buser was appointed to a second four-year term by Board members Herbert G. Harman. Mrs. Diane S. Thayer, Robert F. Diehl, Paul R. Mateer, Jr., and Clarence L. Stem. Dr. Buser resigned from his second term as Superintendent effective June 30, 1980.

During his tenure as Superintendent the Garrett County School System was involved in an extensive building program constructing two new middle schools. Southern Middle and Northern Middle, relieving Northern Garrett Jr.-Sr. High and Southern Garrett Jr.-Sr. High of grades seven and eight and relieving the elementary schools of grade six. Broad Ford Elementary School was built to replace the Oak Street Kindergarten and Center Street Elementary School. During this same period a replacement structure was built for Friendsville Elementary School, Grantsville Elementary School and a major addition and renovation to the



Dr. Buser spent time talking to the children during his visit to Camp Hickory April 23, 1980, when Arbor Day activities were observed for the planting of the official Garrett County tree, the sugar maple.

Dennett Road Elementary School was completed. Transportable structures were added to the Crellin Elementary School and the Route 40 Elementary School, enlarging the capacity of these schools. A site was purchased for a new Accident Elementary School and State approval was granted to proceed with the replacement of this school. Total funds expended for these buildclosely approached \$18,000,000, with the majority of funding provided from State sources. The completion of these projects provided new or improved housing for over 50% of the students attending the public schools in Garrett County.

In the area of curriculum and instruction the county moved to implement county-wide curriculum with the development of curriculum guides, as well as textbook and instructional materials adoptions to insure a more uniform curriculum throughout the county's schools.

Much emphasis was also placed on the utilization of curriculum committees to advise and assist professional staff with curriculum development growing out of an extensive needs assessment plan. Emphasis was also placed on principles of learning and teaching behavior that supports sound principles of learning. A health curriculum was introduced into the programming, including Family Life and Human Development. special education program grew from a very limited program to one involving services to over ten percent of the student population. During the eight-year period some progress was made to reduce class size: however. class-size and per-pupil expenditures were not up to the average for the State of Maryland.

Personnel practices were reviewed during this period, with Board adopted recruitment and evaluation policies for all classifications of employees. Employee benefits and classification of employees became more standardized and cafeteria employees were covered for the first time by the Maryland State Employees' Retirement System. As a result of fair personnel practices to all employees, the Garrett County Board of Education did not become involved in hardnosed bargaining practices with any additional employee groups.

Dr. Buser provided leadership during this period to commit to writing Board policies and administrative practices and procedures that were utilized by teaching and administrative staff

(Continued on Page 280)

Lutheranism—Part IX

St. John's Evangelical Lutheran Church (LCMS)

Mary Strauss

St. Paul's remained a member of the Allegheny Synod from 1842-1862. In 1863 the congregation became a part of the Grantsville charge and joined the Maryland Synod.

The pastors serving the Accident English-speaking Lutherans from 1845-1896 were:

M. F. Pfhahler, 1845-51; Michael Snyder, 1851-59; J. W. Tressler, 1860-62; J. Beaver, 1863; R. Lazarus, 1864-65; P. P. Lane (Lenn), 1866-68; J. G. Breuninger, 1869-72; Vacant, 1873; R. Lazarus, 1874; Vacant, 1875; J. J. Young, 1876-82; J. B. Shoup, 1883-85; C. W. Sechrist, 1886-87; W. M. Spangler, 1887-91; George A. Royer, 1892-96.

The parsonage for the parish ministers was located in Petersburg, Pennsylvania from 1845-1863. In 1863 a dwelling was chosen in Grantsville and served the Pastors until 1880, when a home was purchased in Accident during the ministry of J. J. Young.

Trinity congregation (St. Paul's), like the other congregations of Accident and Loop (Cove), was involved in the same difficulties, mentioned in earlier installments, during its formation and early development as were the sister churches. The language barriers and lack of harmony among Pastors and parishioners laid the foundation for the estrangement of these

congregations for well over one hundred years.

Short ministerial terms for pastors resulted from the prevailing difficulties. Added to these troubles were severe winters and distances from one congregation to another in the same parish.

Pastor J. B. Shoup served in the parish of which Trinity (St. Paul's) was a member, "He was better known in the community as 'Father Shoup.' Reverend Shoup made his preaching tours on foot, preaching at Grantsville in the morning, at Bittinger, Maryland in the afternoon, and Accident in the evening. The distance between any two of these points is about fourteen miles. This task alone speaks for the



St. Paul's Evangelical Lutheran Church, often referred to as English Lutheran Church, as it looked shortly after its completion in 1895. Notice the unpaved streets and absence of sidewalks. These improvements were begun about the year 1910.

faithfulness and consecration of this minister."

In 1886 Pastor C. W. Sechrist replaced Pastor Shoup but remained only a part of one year. W. M. Spangler came near the end of 1887 and ministered to five congregations until 1891. He was replaced by Reverend George A. Royer in 1892.

The building housing the Trinity Congregations became inadequate for the use of the worshippers. Under the splendid leadership of Pastor Royer, steps were taken toward the building of a new house for worship. A kiln was erected along 'Richter Run where clay was dug from which the bricks were made. The brickmaking site was located a very short distance from the lot where the church was erected at the corner of Town Hill Road and Main Street in Accident, Marvland.

In the minutes of the Seventyseventh Annual Convention of the Maryland Synod (1896) are found these statements referring to the dedication and church improvements: "On November 3, 1895, the English Lutheran Church of Accident, Maryland, of which Rev. George A. Royer was Pastor, was dedicated.

"The structure was built at a cost of \$4,079.83. Previous to the day of dedication \$3,045.21 had been raised, leaving a deficit of \$1,034.62. Rev. S. W. Owen, D. D., of Hagerstown, occupied the pulpit both morning and evening, and preached to large audiences.

"Dr. Owen had charge of the finances, and at both services raised \$821.52, thus leaving an

(Continued on Page 281)

Edwin W. Elias, Former Educator

By Zeola Robeson

Edwin W. Elias, son of Edwin Elias, Sr. and Margaret B. Elias, was born in Frostburg, Maryland on March 31, 1908. He had one sister and three brothers.

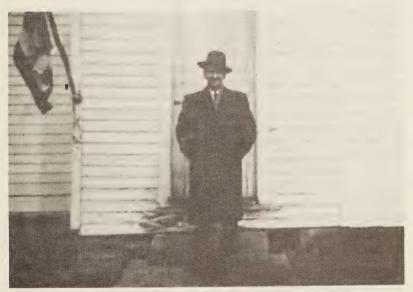
He attended elementary and high school in Allegany County, Maryland. He received a diploma in 1928 from Frostburg Normal School (now Frostburg State College). He later received his B. S. degree from Frostburg State and his M. A. degree in Administration and Supervision from West Virginia University. He did additional graduate work at Western Maryland College, the University of Maryland and Columbia University.

Mr. Elias married Jacqueline

Lockyer, daughter of Mrs. Ethel Lockyer of New York City, on October 12, 1935. Mrs. Elias was a graduate of Oakland High School and had been making her home with her uncle and aunt, Dr. and Mrs. T. E. Bullard of Oakland.

Mr. Elias taught six years as an elementary teacher in Oakland before moving to Grantsville, where he taught for thirteen years. He then had principalships at Red House, Loch Lynn and the Oakland Elementary School.

After twenty-seven years as teacher and principal, he replaced John Dunn as Elementary School Supervisor of Garrett County. As a supervisor he was following in the footsteps of his aunt, Miss Kate Bannatyne, a Garrett County Elementary Supervisor for twenty-four years. During his eighteen years of supervisory work, he conducted



Mr. Elias standing before the entrance of the Finzel Elementary School. The picture was taken by Mrs. Kathleen Layman, teacher, in 1956, the year the school was closed. "We of the Finzel School thought he was the greatest, and enjoyed and appreciated his visits."

various workshops in art, reading, science and social studies. His main interests were in improving the curriculum and assisting teachers.

He was a charter member of the Grantsville Rotary Club, serving as vice-president and president. He also served as president of the Oakland Rotary Club and as song leader in both clubs.

He was active in the Garrett County Teachers' Association and served two terms as president. He was a member of the Maryland State Executive Committee and a delegate to the Representative Assemblies of the Maryland State Teachers' Association on many occasions. He attended the N.E.A. Convention in Boston, Massachusetts as a delegate on the state level.

Mr. Elias retired on January 1, 1973 after fourty-four years of dedicated service in the Garrett County School System. He had worked under Superintendents F. E. Rathbun, Dr. R. Bowen Hardesty, Dr. Raymond McCullough and Dr. William Buser.

Following several years of ill health, Mr. Elias expired on May 26, 1978. We remember him as a dedicated educator. As expressed in the words of Albert Ringer, Garrett County Assistant Superintendent, Curriculum and Instruction: "Mr. Elias was an excellent educator who served Garrett County, its schools and its youth well."

Calderwood Remembers (Continued from Page 274)

organ and Edison Cylindricalrecord phonograph to an Edison disc-record phonograph, to radio, starting with a home-made crystal set and through a succession of home-made and commercial radios, to color television.

These changes in my lifetime, all improving the quality of our lives, are a little hard for me to believe sometimes. However, as I have experienced not having the many conveniences which we almost take for granted, it heightens my appreciation. Every day I am thankful for all these advantages and I am ashamedly enjoying them.

I cannot eulogize the so-called "good ole days" we hear some talk of. Those good old days were made up of hard work and personal hardship, of which cutting and splitting wood was one.

Dr. Buser Retires

(Continued from Page 277) throughout the school system. Simultaneously with this, detailed annual budget proposals were developed providing a rationale for the school system's request for operating expenses which were circulated throughout the county in an effort to increase the level of financial support available to the county schools. These efforts took place during an eight-year period when the operating budget doubled, or went from about \$5,000,000

Following his retirement, Dr. Buser and his wife, Joy, continue to live on a small Polled Hereford farm near Swanton, Maryland.

annually to \$10,000,000 annually.

St. Paul's LCA

(Continued from Page 278)

indebtedness of \$213.10, which the Council assumed.

"The act of consecration was performed by the pastor, assisted by Rev. H. M. Petrea of Addison, Pennsylvania.

"The building is of brick. Its dimensions are 57 by 50 feet, and consists of two rooms connected by raising partitions. The Sunday-school room is 33 by 20 feet. It is furnished in oak and North Carolina pine. Its roof and tower are slated. Its auditorium is seated with elegant assembly chairs, and the Sunday-school room with portable chairs.

"This congregation has every reason to be grateful and to feel encouraged."

(To Be Continued)

In Memoriam

William D. Casteel, 84, Oakland, died Sunday, April 13, 1980 in Garrett County Memorial Hospital.

Born in Oakland July 24, 1895, he was a son of the late William Casteel and Anna (Bowser) Casteel.

He served as a motorcycle policeman for the Maryland State Police, was elected Garrett County sheriff from 1925-29 and served as a deputy under the administration of four sheriffs.

For a short time, he also served as the chief of police in Oakland and was a member of the Republican State Central Committee, the county liquor control board and an organizer and member of the Garrett County Historical Society and Museum. As an employee of Adams and Adams Realty, he was one of the first real estate agents in the county. He was a collector of guns and Indian artifacts.

Services were conducted in the Stewart Funeral Home by the Rev. Ellis Harvey. Interment was in Oak Hill Cemetery.

Harvey Gortner, 87, of North Third Street, Oakland, died June 24 at Garrett County Memorial Hospital.

Born at Gortner on March 13, 1893, he was a son of the late Peter and Delphia (Blamble) Gortner.

Mr. Gortner was a retired automobile dealer for Grantsville Ford and an active member of several area organizations. He was a member of St. John's Lutheran Church, Red House; Mt. Lodge No. 99 AF and AM, Friendsville: and the Scottish Rite, Ali Ghan Shrine Temple and Royal Arch Chapter No. 26, all located in Cumberland, Mr. Gortner was also a member of BPOE Lodge No. 1951, Meyersdale, Pa.; American Legion Post No. 214, Grantsville; and Knights of Pythias Garrett Lodge No. 114.

He was a World War I veteran, and served as Garrett County Commissioner from 1926 to 1930. Mr. Gortner was also president of the Grantsville Rotary Club in 1943 and 1944.

He is survived by his widow, Flora (Smouse) Gortner, three daughters, Mrs. Margaret Jane Kirk, Alexandria, Va.; Mrs. Louise Marie Best, Chattanooga, Tenn.; Mrs. Marjorie Ann Harrington, Los Angeles, Calif.; one sister, Mrs. Anna Bittinger, Oakland; nine grandchildren and six great-grandchildren.

Friends were received at the John O. Durst Funeral Home, Oakland and a Masonic Memorial service was held there.

Mr. Gortner was a founding member (1941) of the Historical Society and continued as a life member.

J. Edward Helbig, 74, a former county commissioner and county treasurer, died Friday, June 27, at his home in Deer Park after a lengthy illness.

Mr. Helbig was a realtor and a member of St. Peter the Apostle Catholic Church. He served as Garrett County Commissioner from 1943 to 1951, was county treasurer from 1940 to 1943, a member of the board of directors at Garrett National Bank from 1946 to 1974, and served for six years as chairman of the board of Garrett County Memorial Hospital.

Born in Oakland, he was a son of the late Andrew and Nelle (Browning) Helbig.

He is survived by his wife, Rhea Belle (George) Helbig; one son, Gene C. Helbig, Oakland; one step-son, Douglas George, Columbia; two adopted daughters, Mrs. Mary Ann Pierce, Wonder Lake, Ill.; Mrs. Susan Terrant, Haymarket, Va.; one brother, William F. Helbig, Norfolk, Va.; one sister, Helen Thayer, Oakland; eight grandchildren; one step-granddaughter, and eight great-grandchildren.

Friends were received at the John O. Durst Funeral Home. A Mass of Christian Burial was celebrated Monday morning by Rev. Martin Feild at St. Peter the Apostle Catholic Church. Interment followed in Deer Park Cemetery.

Mr. Helbig had been a life member of the Historical Society for a great many years.

Miss Ruth Cecelia Keller, 85, Oakland, died Sunday, July 6, in Garrett County Memorial Hospital.

Born in Grantsville, she was a daughter of the late George C. Keller and Ella (Getty) Keller.

Miss Keller was a retired school teacher and a social worker. She was a member of the Oakland Women's Civic Club; an honorary member of the American Association of University Women; a member of the Daughters of American Revolution; honorary member of Columbia University Alumni Association; and a member of Chapter 67, Order of Eastern Star.

Surviving are a brother, William G. Keller, Wilmington, Del.; and several nieces and nephews.

Friends were received at the John O. Durst Funeral Home. Services were conducted Wednesday morning at St. Matthew's Episcopal Church with Rev. Manning Smith officiating. Interment followed in Grantsville Cemetery.

Our records do not show how long she was a member.

Mrs. L. Louise Custer, 78, Oakland, died Wednesday, July 2, in Garrett County Memorial Hospital.

Born in Swanton, she was a daughter of the late John and Stella McRobie. She was preceded in death by two husbands, Ray E. Beckman in 1964 and R. Ray Custer in 1976.

Surviving are four daughters, Mrs. S. June Develon, Milford, Conn.; Mrs. A. Marie Skipper, Swanton; Mrs. JoAnn Molleen, Virginia Beach, Va.; Mrs. Thelma Skipper, Oakland; one stepdaughter, Mary June Harvey, Swanton; one son, James O. Beckman, Camarillo, Calif.; one sister, Mrs. June Adkins, Jacksonville, Fla.; one brother, T. Guy McRobie, Denver, Colo.; 14 grandchildren, and 16 great-grandchildren.

Friends were received at the Stewart Funeral Home, Oakland. Services were conducted Sunday afternoon in the Glendale Assembly of God church, with the Rev. Gail Hixon officiating.

Carlton P. Knox, 51, Bittinger, died July 8, in Garrett County Memorial Hospital.

Born in McHenry, he was a son of the late Clarence A. Knox and Ida (Glotfelty) Knox. He was a self-employed painter and roofer.

He was a member of Emmanuel Lutheran Church, a veteran of the Korean War, a member of the Grantsville Post 214, the American Legion, the Bittinger Volunteer Fire Company, and Camp 68, Woodmen of the World.

Surviving are his wife, Doris D. (Hetrick) Knox; a son, Ronald P. Knox, at home; three daughters, Mrs. Jennifer Hady, Somerset, Pa.; Rita Knox and Rebecca Knox, both of Bittinger; two

brothers, Clarence A. Knox, Jr., Deer Park; James I. Knox, McHenry, and a sister, Mrs. Susie Miller, Deer Park.

The association of Mr. Knox with the Historical Society began when he worked at refurbishing the museum.

Since that time he has provided valuable service in the building's maintenance, giving the close attention to doing a first-class job which was characteristic of Carlton.

Letter From The Editor

I am delighted and honored that I have been given the opportunity to serve as editor of The Glades Star. I consider it a privilege to be able to contribute my energy toward getting our county's history written and printed so future generations can realize the rich heritage which is theirs.

I am looking forward to working with the editorial staff of **The Glades Star.** They, along with Dr. Walter Price, have made it so easy for me to adjust to my role as editor.

I would also like to thank Beverly Sincell, Glades Star's former editor, for the support and guidance she has so willingly given me. She was a dependable editor and remains a dependable friend. On behalf of the editorial staff we thank you, Bev, for the marvelous job you did as editor of The Glades Star. You have our very best wishes and we hope you enjoy all the pleasures of mother-hood.

Sincerely, Joanne Ashby



Correction Noted: The arrow in the photo on page 238 of the June 1980 issue, which points out the Supernova found by Gus Johnson, should point to the object directly below it.



About the year 1854, the Speelmans built a sawmill along Mill Run on property that once belonged to a pioneer by the name of Froman. The lumber sawed on this mill was used in the beginning to build a grist mill about 100 feet from the site of the old Jacob Froman mill. It was equipped with two sets of buhrs, elevators, cleaners and scourers. The second floor was divided into small bins where farmers could store their grain until it was ground for needed grist. An interesting story on the "Mills of Mill Run" is found in "The Glades Star", Vol. 1, page 169, number 21. Courtesy of Dr. Raymond McCullough.

G.C.H.S. Will

Tour Savage River

The G. C. H. S. has planned to tour the Savage River State Forest area Saturday, September 13, 1980 beginning at 9:30 a.m. at the parking lot by the Accident Elementary School.

The first stop will be made at the peat bog near Bittinger. From there the bus will proceed to the Savage River State Forest headquarters for a guided tour of the area. Leaving the headquarters, the group will go to the New Germany State Park where the tourists will have lunch. After lunch the group will visit an old-time sawmill, Swauger's Dam, Monroe Vista overlook, and Meadow Mt. Forestry Camp.

The bus will return by way of old Route 40 where historic landmarks will be pointed out including the general course of Braddock's Road.

A small fare will be collected from each tourist to finance the use of the bus. Each tourist is to pack a lunch for the noon meal.

Reservations should be made by writing Charles Strauss, Sr., Box 66, Accident, MD 21520, or calling 826-8183. Let your friends know about the tour and bring them along.



— Published By —
THE GARRETT COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY

VOL. 5, NO. 15

OAKLAND, MARYLAND

DECEMBER, 1980

The Search Is Over . . .

New Bicentennial Tree Dedicated

by Mary Strauss

Garrett County dedicated its second official Bicentennial tree September 27, 1980. Why this year? The red oak so honored four years ago during the Nation's Bicentennial has died. The original tree stands on the property of a retired educator, B. O. Aiken of Accident, Maryland. Mr. Aiken, Garrett Forestry Board members, and others located a replacement and officially feted the 250-year-old white

oak, living on the James Chisholm property, with an inspiring ceremony at 10 a.m., Saturday, September 27.

The ceremony was open to the public, and included music by the Garrett Pipers Fred Thayer, John Grant, and James Callis; flag raising by Robert and Gregory Flinn, Boy Scouts; welcome by Dr. F. D. Custer; remarks by Charles Strauss for Mr. Aiken, who was unable to



Notice the yellow ribbon 'round the old oak tree! Indentified in the picture are Ruth and Jim Chisholm, owners of the property on which the old oak stands; standing left to right are Dr. F. D. Custer; Phil Gormon; Paul Mateer; Garrett Pipers Fred Thayer, Rev. John Grant and James Callis; Charles Strauss; Boy Scouts Rob and Greg Flinn; T. J. Lyon; and Thomas Butscher.

attend; address by guest speaker, Thomas Butscher; dedication by T. J. Lyon, State Forester, Maryland Forest Service; and closing by James Chisholm.

The 100-foot tree stands close to an old apple orchard on the Chisholm property. To get to the Chisholm farm, persons should follow Route 560 through Loch Lynn, pass the White Church Road, and turn left at the Chisholm Road which leads to the farm, located near Gorman.

The special plaque presented by the Maryland Forest Service in 1976 for the first Bicentennial tree was removed from the Aiken property and reset at the foot of the white oak on the Chisholm property. (See Star, Vol. 5, No. 10, September 1979).

The Garrett County Forestry Board in conjunction with the Maryland Forestry Service and State Bicentennial Committee sponsored the dedication of the second Garrett County official Bicentennial tree.

Visitors to the Chisholm farm, which has a Scottish history going back six generations, may explore the grounds which has two trout streams, waterfalls of Ryan's Glade Run and 165 acres of hardwood and pine forests.

As one stands near the site of the tree a sense of time periods becomes evident. The white oak denotes an early period before white man settled and cleared the land, the old orchard sets the period when settlers arrived, cleared, and planted, while the young pine trees usher in a period when man began reforesting for the future.

The group who had gathered for the dedication were invited to the Chisholm home for coffee and cookies. The warmth of the indoors and the steaming coffee provided an added comfort after experiencing the morning chill during the outdoor program. The group deeply appreciated the hospitality of James and Ruth Chisholm.

THE MESSAGE OF DEDICATION Tunis J. Lyon

As I was coming up yesterday morning the sun and I welcomed daylight to The Mountain Top and I wondered how it was possible to select one tree above all those I saw stretching towards far horizon, but someone did.

This tree wasn't here in 1634 when Maryland's first settlers landed from the Ark and Dove. As a matter of fact it probably wasn't even a seed but I'm sure it was in God's plan for this part of the State.

In 1776 this tree was probably 50 years old and a sizable tree that was contributing to making the environment here a better place in which to live.

It reflects well the bicentennial themes of: Heritage, Festival, and Horizons. Heritage because it represents the past; Festival because it has allowed us to have this ceremony and that we can enjoy its beauty now; and Horizons, in that it and its offspring can lead us into a future that our children can enjoy.

This tree also represents long life as reflected by its ability to adapt to the winds that caress this landscape, it has adjusted to the weight of the winter snows and the lack of or overabundance of soil moisture. All this because its roots are well fixed in a fertile soil

It also provides inspiration to those who gaze upon its spreading branches and enjoy its purple hue when autumn's fingers touch each leaf.

One day as all living things must do, it will die. But, that doesn't mean it will be forgotten because it will reproduce naturally or people will plant the seed and it will continue. "Pete" Bond, our most recent past State Forester, used to quote these following words that I think came from some school child's writing:

"The seed makes the plant and the plant bears the fruit, and the fruit drops the seed, and the seeds make the plant over and over again.

It never begins and it never ends.

Nothing is old and nothing

is new and nothing is ever lost!"

This tree has lived during the entire life of our great nation. Both have provided good things for the people but let this tree inspire us to think of tomorrow and keep this nation strong, green, and clean.

"I believe in tomorrow because it is unspoiled. I have not, nor has anyone, yet written on it with the grimy finger of folly or selfishness or sin. No wars have been fought in tomorrow so nothing has been destroyed in tomorrow. No lie has been told nor dishonest deed done in tomorrow. No man has treacherously failed a friend in tomorrow. Tomorrow is one clean, beautiful day, the day on which dreams come true, on which the impossible things can be done, on which I shall have the nerve and will to be and to do. that which was too much for me in the grim battle of today."

Let us dedicate this tree to all the tomorrows.

Lutheranism-Part IX, St. Paul's, LCA

Accident, Maryland

by Mary Strauss

(Continued from September Issue)

There was a movement, a sort of transiency characterising the ministers of St. Paul's. Long pastorates were not the rule until the Reverend William Carlson became the pastor in 1949. Between 1896 and 1949 seventeen pastors served the congregation: R. Petrie, Max Herring (Hering), H.H. Flick, J.W. Tressler, H.B. Schroeder, H.C. Salem, Samuel Stouffer, O.C. Dean, Leslie K. Young, S.S.

Adams, H.O. Reynolds, G.W. Amick, A.B. Harper, George Kunkle, L.A. Wagner, J.W. Harner, and Robert Johns.

Housed in the new brick church (1896), St. Paul's congregation was now ready to strengthen the spiritual aspects of the worship services and form new organizations related to church work. Some of the organizations, during the course of the years, have been Mission-

GARRETT COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY Founded in 1941

OFFICERS 1980-81

Sec'y. Ruth F. Calderwood Curator........Mary V. Jones

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Randall R. Kahl, Clara Bell Briner, Thomas Butscher, Rev. John A. Grant, Jean Swauger, Dr. Bruce G. Jenkins, William B. Grant, Nellie Dever, Maxine Broadwater.

EDITORIAL STAFF

Editor..........Joanne C. Ashby Mgn. Editor.....Paul T. Calderwood Assoc. Editor......Mary Strauss

THE SOCIETY'S OBJECT

The purpose of this Society shall be to discover, secure and preserve whatever relates to the history of the area, and to disseminate knowledge of our local history among our people.

THE GLADES STAR

PUBLISHED quarterly by the Society at Oakland, Md. Entered as second-class matter March 12, 1942, at the Post Office at Oakland, Maryland, under the Act of August 24, 1912.

PRINTED by the Sincell Publishing Co., Inc., Oakland, Maryland. FOR SALE by the secretary and at the Ruth Enlow Library. Single copy, 75 cents.

MEMBERSHIP: All persons interested in the Garrett County area are eligible.

The membership fee is \$3 for individual and \$5 for joint (husband and wife), renewable annually and four issues of this quarterly bulletin, THE GLADES STAR, is included with each membership. Life membership is \$100.00.

ary Societies, Ladies Aid, Light Brigade, Luther League, Lutheran Church Men, a Church Orchestra, and Lutheran Church Women, a very active group in the activities of St. Paul's today.

The Joint Council of the Accident Lutheran Parish decided and voted unanimously to join the newly-forming West Virginia Synod in 1912. The envelope system for raising funds was approved at this same meeting and continues to be used in St. Paul's and the other parish churches, St. John's and Grace.

As early as 1915 the Joint Council met to discuss the moving of the parsonage from Friendsville to Accident. Money received from the sale of the Friendsville parsonage, the use of lumber from Trinity Church, and the donation of bricks made it possible to build a large, new brick dwelling for pastors in Accident. The residence was completed while S. S. Adams was pastor (1920-21), remaining the home for ministers to the present time.

During the pastorate of A. B. Harper (1931-34) an important change was brought about in the church school by dividing the school into two departments - adult and primary. Mrs. Harper assumed the reponsibility for organizing the Primary Department.

Further changes occured during the ministry of Pastor George M. Kunkle (1935-39). Mrs. Kunkle organized adult and youth choirs and worked diligently with both groups. A piano was purchased to replace

the reed organ which had been used for many years. A choir platform, a new lectern, and an altar became important additions to the church. The constitution for the Accident Lutheran Parish was approved May 26, 1939.

St. Paul's held its 50th Anniversary for the present church building in 1945 under the pastorate of the Reverend Robert Johns.

The Reverend William E. Carlson, the present Pastor, began his ministry on March 1, 1949. He was ordained by the Synod of West Virginia on May 17, 1949 at Jackson's Mill, W. Va. and installed as pastor of the Accident Parish on June 5, 1949 by the Reverend Curt Runze of the Bittinger Parish.

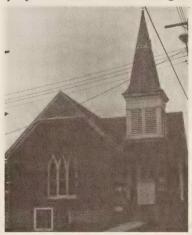
Under Pastor Carlson's outstanding leadership, St. Paul's experienced growth in all phases of church life. A new electronic organ was purchased in 1952. adding a new quality to the music for the services. New electric lights were also installed in the church and Sunday School room. This same year St. Paul's and the other churches of the Accident Parish joined with the Bear Creek Church of the Brethren for community services on Thursday and Friday of Holy Week, a practice which has been continued to the present time. These churches also sponsored а community Vacation Bible School which was held in the Accident School for a number of years.

The year 1962 was important in the history of Lutheranism in North America. It was during this year that the largest Lutheran body in America was formed, namely, Lutheran Church in America. At the same time St. Paul's became a member of District 12, Western Pennsylvania-West Virginia Synod, Lutheran Church in America.

Action was taken in 1958 to merge St. Paul's and St. John's. Four years of dedicated work resulted in a decision not to proceed with the merger. On January 14, 1962 special congregational meetings were held in Northern High School, and the statement concerning merger was rescinded.

The congregation was incorporated in the State of Maryland as St. Paul's Evangelical Lutheran Church of the United Lutheran Church in America, Accident, Maryland, Inc. on January 13, 1962.

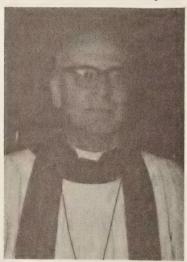
The first major renovation project for St. Paul's was begun



St. Paul's Lutheran Church, LCA, was built 85 years ago with local burned bricks. After two major renovations the building is in fine condition.

in 1965 and completed in 1967. It included a new roof, painting of the interior of the church, excavation and finishing of the basement providing modern educational facilities, social room, kitchen and rest rooms, an electric heating system, a new well, a bulletin board and a parking lot. A Service of Thanksgiving was held October 15,1967 for the rededication of the church. In this same year St. Paul's adopted the present constitution.

The ecumenical Key 73 emphasis inaugurated a new era of Christian fellowship and ministry in the Accident area. For the first time Zion Lutheran Church of the Lutheran Church Missouri Synod joined with the churches of the Accident Parish and other community churches in an ecumenical Easter Surrise Service. This fellowship has



Pastor William Carlson, who holds the longest pastorate in Garrett County, has served as pastor of the Accident Lutheran Parish for 30 years.

continued with the churches joining in ecumenical services on Ascension Day, Reformation Sunday and Thanksgiving.

On February 13, 1974 an Inter-Lutheran Committee was formed consisting of the pastors and two lay representatives from Grace, St. John's, L. C. A., St. Paul's and Zion to "explore ways that we as Lutherans can cooperate in areas of study of doctrine, use of facility, pastoral worship. care. Christian education, and the like." Later the pastor and two lay members of St. John's, LC/MS joined this group as observers. This Committee has joined in the study of doctrine. and has inaugurated small group Bible studies among the members of the congregations and the Task Force For Christian Concern which has led the Lutheran churches in the sponsoring of a refugee family.

The peeling paint on the bricks of the exterior church walls of St. Paul's moved the congregation to have the bricks repointed, sandblasted, and restored to their original appearance. This improvement was successfully accomplished in 1975.

A gift of money from the estate of a former member of St. Pauls, Mrs. Hazel Englehart Allender, made it possible to purchase new carpeting and oak pews. A second major renovation was decided upon, and during the years of 1979 and 1980 dry wall and vinyl covering were applied to the walls of the auditorium and large Sunday School room, ceilings were

cleaned and varnished, carpeting and pews installed, chancel furniture refinished, new Sunday School tables purchased, the stained glass window repaired, cleaned, and covered with plexiglass storm windows, and the basement walls and exterior woodwork painted.

Pastor Carlson emphasizes the awareness of Christian responsibility for outreach into the community and to other parts of the world. The members of St. Paul's have responded well in meeting their benevolence apportionment, giving to World Hunger, Passavant Health Center, Kane Home of the Aged, Zelienople Children's Home, Lutheran Seminary at Gettysburg, Pa., and sharing in the support of such local projects as the refugee family.

The following paragraph which appears in a brochure prepared by the Mt. Top Ministerial Association in 1979 sums up Pastor Carlson's ministry:

"The pastors of our various churches serve as leaders both in our congregational and community life. For example, Pastor William Carlson, who hold the longest pastorate in

Garrett County, has served as pastor of the Accident Lutheran Parish for 30 years. He has helped to bring about cooperative effort of all churches in his area; he has helped also to pilot such community projects in Accident as the new water and sewer system, a retirement village, and the recruiting of a doctor. His leadership has

served, therefore, to aid in

ministering to the entire community as well as the entire church."

Plaque Commemorates Legend Of Accident

Garrett County celebrated its centennial during the year of 1972. While most people enjoyed the big events representing the county-wide growth and development, some of the smaller communities arranged local historical celebrations to enhance traditional community activities.

The people of Accident decided to hold a historical celebration during the July 4 weekend of 1972, highlighting the events of the early history of the community, in addition to the annual firemen's picnic which is held each year at Accident.

Shortly after the celebration was over, the idea of having two plaques made and erected on Route 219, one at the north end of the village, the other at the south end, was conceived. The plaques would contain the legend of Accident, explaining why the village was given that particular name. Money left over from the local activities would be used to help defray expenses.

From 1972 until early in 1979 no definite action had been taken on the project. In that same year (1979), Dale Rodeheaver, treasurer of the Accident Centennial Committee, appointed Alice Smith to pursue the plaque project and learn about the possibilities of carrying out the idea. After carefully investigating many aspects of such a project, it

was decided to have only one plaque which would be placed in a public building in the village. Permission was received from the Ruth Enlow Library Board of Directors to place the plaque on a wall in the foyer of the Accident Branch Library.

The amount of money available from the July 4, 1972 celebration was much too small to pay for the cost of the plaque. In June of 1979 letters were mailed to local organizations, interested people of Accident, and to former residents now living in other parts of the nation, explaining the project and asking for donations. The response was gratifying. At last the project was well on its way to becoming a reality. Credit must be given to Alice Smith for the preparatory work and the letters. to Lenice Vitez for typing the addresses, and to Everett Weitzel for research and the finalization of the legend appearing on the plaque. The context of the plaque is as follows:

The Legend

About 1751, a grant of land was given to George Deakins by King George II of England. Mr. Deakins was to receive 600 acres anywhere in Western Maryland. In 1774, two engineering parties were assigned to survey the best 600 acres in this area. On returning to Annapolis, it was found that both parties had surveyed the same tract of land, starting and ending at the same oak tree. This tract was chosen by Dr. Deakins and it was patented the "Accident Tract."

Our town is part of this tract. Property of the town of Accident, Md.

June 3, 1980, Francis Miller and Charles Strauss, Sr. mounted the handsome bronze plaque on the foyer wall of the local library.

A book will be placed in the local library containing the names of all contributors, as well as the names of persons for whom memorials were requested. Old historical pictures will also be included in the book.

Dr. J. Ryscavage

School Superintendent

The Garrett County Board of Education appointed Dr. Jerome J. Ryscavage to the position of Superintendent of Schools on Tuesday, February 26, 1980. Dr. Ryscavage succeeded Dr. William H. Buser who retired on June 30, 1980. Dr. Ryscavage, who had been the Assistant Superintendent for Administrative Services for the past seven years, officially began his four-year term of office on July 1, 1980.

Dr. Ryscavage is a native of Connecticut where he attended both high school and college, graduating from the Central Connecticut State College in 1959. Coming from a family of educators, his mother was an elementary school teacher while his father is a retired superintendent of schools. Upon graduating from Central Connecticut State College Dr. Ryscavage received a graduate assistantship from the Ohio State University where he completed a Master of Arts Degree in guidance and personnel work in 1961.

Upon graduation from the Ohio

State University Dr. Ryscavage attended the Naval Officer Candidate School at Newport, Rhode Island, where he was commissioned an ensign in the United State Naval Reserve. The same day of the commissioning Dr. Ryscavage married his wife, the former Mary Lamar McCleskey. of Americus, Georgia. After further naval training in communications and somar work Dr. Ryscavage was assigned to the U. S. Naval Facility, Bermuda, where he served for three years as an electronics maintenance officer. While serving in Bermuda the first two of the three Ryscavage children were born and, consequently, hold dual citizenship. An additional year in the navy was spent in Norfolk. Virginia, as the Commander of Oceanographic Systems for the Atlantic Headquarters.

Beginning his teaching career in 1965, Dr. Ryscavage taught three years of junior high school industrial arts in Aberdeen, Maryland. From 1969 to 1971 Dr. Ryscavage served as an Administrative Assistant in the Departmen of Administration, Supervision, and Curriculum at the University of Maryland, College Park, where he was awarded a Doctor of Philosophy Degree in Educational Administration in 1972. After serving as a facility planner at the University of Maryland for one year Dr. Ryscavage was appointed to his administrative position with the Garrett County Board of Education.

As a result of his experience in this latter position he is intimately familiar with the areas of



Dr. Jerome J. Ryscavage budgeting, finance, maintenance, transportation, food service, and the building program. Because of his lack of experience in the instructional aspects of the school system Dr, Ryscavage has made one of his goals for the school year to visit every teacher's classroom at least once. Through these visits he hopes to be able to better assess the instructional program.

Dr. Ryscavage feels that the existing educational program is a good one and hopes that it can continue to allow the potential of all to develop, whether they be the youngster requiring special education services, the average student, or the gifted and/or talented child. One of the many major challenges of the position of superintendent will be to obtain sufficient funds from local sources to do those things which are needed. If past history is any indicator of the future, this will prove to be a major concern.

Dr. Ryscavage has three children in the county schools. He and his family, along with the four family dogs, live on Scott Street in Oakland.



An Amish Christmas In The Casselman Valley

by Catharine J. Miller

I was one of the children in a large family in the Casselman Valley Amish Mennonite Church, now known as the Conservative Mennonite. From earliest childhood I attended Sunday School and Church services at the Maple Glen Church near my childhood home north of Grantsville where my vounger brother Ivan J. Miller now lives. On alternate Sundays we also attended services at Oak Dale near Salisbury. Pa. and sometimes at Cherry Glade near Bittinger, Md. My early experiences were practically all in the context of a rather solid Amish and Mennonite community, including school days at Yoder School.

Because of this background, my early memories are probably very different from those of most of my readers. Yet I think the beauty of our hills and valleys must have evoked like feelings, in some degree at least, in all of us native Garrett Countians, especially when we had a white Christmas. I remember so distinctly one particular Christmas morning when we rode through the heavy, new-fallen snow to the Children's Program at Maple Glen. We sat along the side in the box of the two-horse sled with blanket-covered straw under us. and more blankets over us. Over the other side board we could see the whole dazzling landscape.

The sound of the team's hoof-beats was a dull thud in the heavy snow and the squeak of the sled's runners in the snow was delightful—so different from hoofs and wheels on a hard summer road. Maples, evergreens, bushes, fences, weeds—everything, down to the minutest detail, was simply loaded. "O, it looks like fairy-land!" we exulted. (Just a way of expressing our delight, of course; we did not believe in fairies).

Around Christmastime we children often sang at home and sometimes at school a song which repeated over and over "Christmas is the dearest day. In all the happy year" but it did not say why. Our songs and recitations at our programs nearly all spoke of the birth of the Savior but we were well aware that there were also other considerations that made us impatient for the day to hurry and come. There were customs that we were used to and loved. There were the programs—German at Maple Glen Church, English at Yoder School—and we loved to take part though the memorizing did demand real faithful effort, and though we were half scared to face the audience when our turn came. There was a bit of suspense when we knew we would soon have parts assigned to us. We loved the beautiful Christmas hymns and carols, and these

were seldom sung except at Christmas time.

And we expected gifts. It was particularly the one gift time of the year in our home. I don't think we bothered our heads very much with the question why we should be getting gifts when it was not our birthday we were celebrating. But we did not expect gifts on our birthdays either. And so, when we saw the signs of approaching winter before we were old enough to check calendars, we began to pester the grown-ups, "How long till Christmas-how many weeks-how many days?" And finally, to make reality more real, "How often must we sleep vet?" I wonder if our elders got tired of it! But then, perhaps they were a bit excited too, for I think every one in the family, including Father and Mother, expected some gift. Being fourth youngest of the eleven children I think I profited from the planning of all those wiser heads.

We did not expect a Christmas tree, or decorations, or Christmas lights. In those days our home lighting was only kerosene lamps and lanterns, and candles had too recently gone out of date to add atmosphere as they do now. Neither did we expect a lot of Christmas greeting cards, for they were of a type very different from those of today, and were sent only on occasion. We also had no illusions about unexpected and fantastic things that might come from a fabulous storehouse at the North Pole. We expected gifts that were inexpensive, perhaps homemade, like articles of clothing, rag dolls, a wooden sled. Sometimes there were books, slates and slate pencils, color crayons, building blocks, dishes for the girls, skates for the boys, and one Christmas my two little brothers had two little beautiful metal horses which we all admired and have always remembered. We knew who gave us our gifts and that they gave them because we were loved. Some of these gifts we still have and we prize them greatly because of the memories that cling to them.

When members of the family came home from town somewhere during those pre-Christmas days and whisked some packages out of sight without letting them be opened, we knew they had found a good hiding place somewhere, but we did not hunt for them because we did not want to spoil the surprise part. In one family the children unexpectedly discovered a beautiful new "modern" coaster hidden deep under the grain in which they were playing in the granary. Without letting the parents know they had found it they carefully covered it again. Sometime before Christmas when the parents were away one day the sledding conditions were just perfect so the children dug out the sled, coasted a while, and then carefully dug it under again before the parents returned; this happened several times. On Christmas morning when they were presented with the coaster they did a perfect job of feigning surprise. Much to their amusement, the parents learned about it some time later.

Oh, we knew about Santa Claus

bringing gifts for children, and about his reindeer, but to us he was just a joke, like fairies. If Father, who was quite portly, came in with hat, beard, and coat all white with snow, we might say." You look like Santa Claus." In my childish naivete I took it for granted that this had always been the pattern in our families, but when I was about age six or seven. I heard one of the grandfathers express with deep emotion his joy that the children were no longer being taught, as he was, that "Belznickel" brings their Christmas gifts. I was startled and thought it must have been only that one family that did it. Later I learned that this must have applied to most of the families, up even to the generation just before mine.

Proof of this came to me through several amusing stories about children of that generation. One little boy who got awake during the night before Christmas began to wonder whether "it has happened yet." He got up, and in his night clothes slipped downstairs to see whether anything had been put on the plates which they had tagged with their names and placed on the table. When he came opposite a window he saw his own reflection in the window and thought "There it is on the porch." He darted back upstairs without checking the plates and not knowing whether "it" was just coming or was leaving. A little girl who dearly loved a certain kind of candy snitched a piece out of the coat pocket of a visitor, thinking she could slip it unobserved on her plate on Christmas morning. Everyone would think Santa had put it there, she reasoned. When her parents began to investigate how that piece came to be on her plate she could not understand how they knew Santa had not put it there.

One Christmas, which I remember now as good, seemed disappointing at the time, I, aged eight, was housed up with a hard case of whooping cough and had to miss all the programs and other activities at church and school. But my older brothers and sisters brought back to me all the important reports about those details, and I was surrounded by the love of the whole family, and there were gifts. That Christmas dear Uncle Alvin. our (Miller-now a resident, age 97, of Goodwill Nursing Home) whose return home from school we always looked forward to so eagerly at vacation times, was at our house for dinner. That was extra special. Also, that same Christmas our school teacher, Carrie Horchler, sent home for me a gift, and that was special, because it was so big, and really expensive, for such a little girl. But all of the children, youngest to oldest, had gifts at Yoder School that year which was unusual. Miss Horchler was not of our church persuasion but lived in the community. She was making a special effort to have the pupils learn to converse easily and properly in the English language, but it was hard to get us out of the habit of always dropping into our Pennsylvania German on the playground and in all activities at recess time. So she promised she would have

special Christmas gifts for them if they faithfully try to follow her wishes in this. I still treasure mine, and think of Miss Horchler whenever I look at it-a beautiful, large, heavy glassware, covered sugar bowl. I wonder what part of her salary she paid out for gifts for us that year. One boy who had a bent for woodcarving pleaded to have a knife, and to have it "now," and promised he would do his best about the language problems. He got it, and "now," ahead of Christmas time.

Through a curious oversight combination, it happened one Christmas that I as a young adult had no gift on Christmas morning, and the rest of the family felt bad and sad about it, but I was truly glad, because it proved to me that I could be

happy at Christmastime without gifts. Much later I spent a Christmas in the hospital far away from my native Garrett County and even that turned out to be one of my best-remembered Christmases: for a whole week carollers were in and out, and each day the doors to halls were thrown wide so the patients could hear the beautiful German carols sung by the Sisters in the hospital chapel. Many of these I had never heard before. And so I can say to friends (though you may miss programs, gifts, health, means. etc.) "Do have a Happy Christmas!"

Editor's Note: Catharine Miller has a book of collected poems and songs she has written entitled **Pennyroyal** which is available at the Casselman Restaurant, Grantsville

Historical Society Tours Savage River

by Paul T. Calderwood

At 9:30 a.m. September 13th approximately 27 persons departed the Accident elementary school for the Society's fall tour. Arrangements for the tour were made by Mr. and Mrs. Charles F. Strauss, of Accident. We were fortunate to have a very nice school bus driven by Mr. Rodger Bond, a veteran driver of 40 years' experience, who did a great job of getting us from place to place. Narration was by Mr. Strauss.

On the way out of Accident the Drane house was pointed out. This house is doubtless the oldest building in our county, having been built 1798 to 1800 (approximately) by James Drane, the

first permanent settler of Accident. Finding some way to preserve and restore this house should be one of our top priorities.

We next passed the Bear Creek glades, an area where Meshach Browning had one of his homes. (He and his family lived at several different locations in the general area). We then passed an area which had been strip mined and were able to see, in contrast, the evils of strip mining. There was an area which had not been back-filled, due to financial problems of the mining company. Nearby was an area that had been reclaimed following mining and was back in agricultural pro-

duction, showing that strip mining need not be bad.

As we approached the peat bog, where commercial production of peat began in 1963, Mr. Strauss gave an explanation of how peat is formed. Essential to the formation of peat is a low clay area which would hold water, due to its not percolating through the clay. Vegetation growing in and around such a lake would die and fall into the water. However, due to the acidity of the water, it did not completely decompose and thus was preserved for our use today in a wet condition. Peat is highly retentive of water. It has been found that the only way to harvest it is to break it up with a harrow-type machine and let the sun and air do the drving. Draining the bog would not dry the material sufficiently. After drying, the peat is collected by a dozer, moved to a shredding machine and, after shredding, is loaded onto a tractor-trailer for transportation to the Baltimore area. There it is processed for the retail market and sold under the name of Free State Peat.

As we left the peat bog we passed through a prosperous farming area. There were many large, round bales of hay in the fields. We passed Brenneman's sugar maple grove, one of the few in the county still producing maple syrup.

The tour next called at the Pleasant Valley 4-H Center which is owned and operated by the University of Maryland. The University developed this area for camping and recreation. The facility is rented during the summer to various groups and

organizations when not needed for their own activities. The center is located on land that was owned at one time by the Cunningham family which tried raising tobacco in a plantation-type operation, using slave labor. This occurred in the early 1800s, about the time that the Wests were attempting the same thing in the Accident area.

We proceeded via the New Germany road to the Savage River State Forest headquarters. Here the group was welcomed by Mr. Warren Groves, forest manager. Also at the headquarters Mr. Michael Gregory, educational forest naturalist, gave a talk about the forest, outlining its year-around activities. He also gave the history of the forest and other facts, including the mind-boggling size of the forest—53,000 acres—the largest throughout Maryland.

The Maryland State Board of Forestry was created by an act of the legislature in 1906, after John W. and Robert Garrett offered to give the State 2,000 acres of forest if Marvland would establish a forestry department administer it as a state forest. The year 1956 was the 50th anniversary of this event and was declared Maryland Golden Forestry Anniversary. The American Forestry Association publishes a monthly magazine. The October 1956 issue was devoted to Maryland's Golden Anniversarv.

In this magazine Garrett County's Senator Bernard I. Gonder and Judge George Henderson, of Allegany County, are mentioned as having had a part in some legislation that was important to the forestry department. A copy of this magazine was presented to the Garrett County Historical Society by Mr. Groves for inclusion in its museum.

From the forestry headquarters we drove to the New Germany State Park. Here we ate our brown-bag lunches in the pavilion. After lunch we walked to Swauger dam and lake which were named for an early settler, John Swauger. He and his wife, Elizabeth, are interred in the picnic grounds of the recreation center.

Mr. Swauger built a water-powered saw and grist mill, with dam for the water supply. The exact date of this building is not known, but the mill was operating in 1859. Mr. Swauger passed away in 1878. The present dam was built on the approximate site of the original by the Civilian Conservation Corps boys. This construction was the beginning of development of the park and recreation area. Nothing remains of Mr. Swauger's construction.

From New Germany State Park we drove to a lookout which gave a spectacular view of Monroe Run Valley. Following that we were shown a sawmill operated by the Forestry Department for providing lumber for various forestry and park requirements.

Our bus than proceeded to the Stone House or Tomlinson's Inn. Here Mr. Robert J. Ruckert gave a talk on the historical significance of this well preserved structure. Built 1814 to 1816 by Jesse Tomlinson to cater to the increasing traffic of the newlyopened National Road, it became
the best known inn on the road, as
well as the social center of the
community, post office, school
and resort hotel. Many famous
personages were guests there,
including Presidents Jackson,
William Henry Harrison, Polk
and Taylor. This inn was witness
to the rise and fall of traffic on the
National Road and is one of our
more significant historic structures. Thought should be given
to its preservation.

We then proceeded to a point on the Braddock Road a few miles northwest of Braddock's Shade Hollow camp. At this location, a short walk from U.S. Route 40. the road is very distinct and well defined. One views this mark of more than 200 years ago with mixed emotions. Mr. Ruckert gave a very informative talk about the road and said he has no trouble conjuring up sights and sounds of Braddock's forces making this road and passing along it on their way to disaster at Fort Duquesne.

I believe all members of the tour could hear a few sounds of their own after hearing Robert give his account. I shall recount here one of the many historical facts he gave regarding the Braddock expedition:

There were two officers with Braddock, Capt. Horatio Gates and Lt. Col. Thomas Gage, who became generals on opposite sides during the Revolutionary War. Gates chose the side of the colonists and was in command at the defeat of Burgoyne at Saratoga in October 1777. Gage remained loyal to the British and

was appointed chief of all British forces in North America in 1763. During the battles of Concord, Lexington and Bunker Hill he was governor of the Massachusetts Bay Colony. I would strongly recommend that everyone read Robert Ruckert's article on the Braddock Military Road which appeared in The Glades Star, Vol. 4, Nos. 25, 26 and 27, dated June, September and December 1975.

From our visit to the Braddock Road we headed back to Accident, our starting point. We stopped at the overlook to view the magnificient panorama of the valley and the town of Cove.

We arrived back at our starting point at Accident about 4:30, after a most enjoyable day which was enhanced by beautiful weather—courtesy of the Man Upstairs, to whom we are thankful.

Carroll Family To Be Meeting Topic

Sister Virginia Geiger will be speaking on "That remarkable Carroll family of Maryland" at the GCHS meeting which will be held March 15, 1981 at 7:30 pm. in the Garrett Community College auditorium.

The March issue of the **Star** will include more information about Sister Virginia Geiger.

All members and friends are invited to attend.

Corrections Noted: In the September, 1980 issue of The Glades Star were the following errors: On page 270, left column, the name Tillie Nickloe Dunham should have been Mary Katharine Haenftling Dunham.

And the subtitle on page 277 under Lutheranism should have read St. Paul's LCA, Accident, MD.

Museum Report

by Mary Jones, Curator

With the start of the Autumn Glory parade, the Garrett County Historical Museum closed its regular open season for the eleventh year. The number of visitors registering increased from about 1400 to 1968 for the summer, showing that more people have learned of the museum and have enjoyed its displays.

In the last year new displays have been added. There is a collection of wooden cobbler patterns used by an early Friend family in Friendsville. Mrs. Rachel Ballengee enriched the museum with her gifts of crystal and china, and other items which will be displayed next year. Saddle bags and a leather powder horn, with a unique powder dispenser, were gifts from Mr. and Mrs. James Chisholm.

A marble bust of John W. Garrett, former president of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, for whom Garrett County was named, now stands at the entrance to the museum. The bust was sculptured in 1866, and was presented to the County some years ago.

One of the prize exhibits of the museum contains items loaned by the Charles Edison Fund, including inventions of Thomas A. Edison, pictures and other materials connected with the life of this great American who visited the County on several

occasions. As a loan, to be displayed with the collection, Mr. Paul Calderwood has added an Edison home phonograph, with a beautifully decorated horn. Music played on the phonograph has been taped, so that it can be replayed for visitors. A visitor to the museum during Autumn Glory, who is an Edison buff, and who has visited other museums Edison collections. remarked "You have two pieces that are not shown in any other collections. This display made my trip to Garrett County and the Autumn Glory worthwhile."

An old surrey which was owned and used by A. D. Naylor, was placed on indefinite loan by the company that bears his name, A. D. Naylor and Co. It was restored by Dan Ledden.

Special tours were conducted for several groups of young people and others during the season. Some of these provided new anecdotes and stories. One



John W. Garrett, former president of the B&O Railroad. Garrett County was named for him.

small boy from a kindergarten class was concerned about an exhibit he saw, and taking Mrs. Charles Briner, one of the guides, by the hand, reported in a frightened manner "That woman up there doesn't have a head." Holding her by the little finger, he led her to the dining room exhibit, and again repeated "See, she doesn't have a head." To his relief, it was explained that "she" was just a dress form upon which a dress was displayed. An inquiry from both a young girl and an older lady of "Whose hair is that?" led to the display about the making of linen, the stripped flax being the subject.

A four year old boy skipped story hour at the library for a guided tour of the museum with the curator, and his parting remark was "That was a good conversation." The interest and gratitude shown by the children who visit makes the time spent by the volunteers at the museum well spent.

A salute is due to the teacher and aide from the Crellin School. After the curator had explained the development of the museum and stories of various artifacts, the teachers used the displays as teaching tools. It was a joy to have them as visitors. A Girl Scout group continued their study of Oakland with a visit to the museum. They were particularly interested in a display that contributed information needed for a merit badge. This was a collection of pictures of the Oakland area, including one of Isaac McCarty, founder of Oakland, and the Methodist Sunday School, the first Court House, laying of



This surrey once again traveled the streets of Oakland in the Autumn Glory Parade which closed the regular open season of the museum.

the corner stone for the second Court House, aerial views of Oakland taken in 1949, the year of the Town's Centennial, and a plat of the first town lots laid out by Isaac McCarty.

During the summer, the files of the museum were reorganized, to improve their accessability. The genealogical and photography files have much valuable information which the public can use for research when the museum is open. New artifacts are being received from time to time, so there will be new things to see next year, after the re-opening in June. For club or group tours, when the museum is not regularly open, special arrangements can be made with the Curator.

Notice: The obituary information on deceased members of the Society will be published only when the Society is notified. Send the appropriate statistics to the Corresponding Secretary. Your Society has no other method of officially obtaining this information.

In Memoriam

Paticence W. Grant

If you can imagine soneone in their early sixties learning to use a typewriter then you can understand a part of my mother's character. Originally, the typing was therapy for an injured arm, but it was a skill that she exercised for many years afterwards. This kind of resilience was typical of her outgoing personality.

Mother was a member of many community organizations, often holding a responsible office in the group. As such, she touched the lives of many people. She had been educated as a teacher, and it was her teacher's ability to reach out to other people that added so much to her organizational activity.

I think that I first realized this ability back in the early 1930's, when Mother was asked to sing a solo and told a story instead.

The family had been invited to a "hymn sing" at the home of Phineas Snyder. It was a beautiful Sunday afternoon in the Spring, and people were gathered on the Snyder's front porch. After several hymns, there was a general murmur for, "... Mrs. Grant to sing a solo."

Mother's reply was, ". . . let me tell you a story."

Then she began to tell about Little John Three Sixteen, the story of an unknown boy who was injured in a street accident. The last words he had heard before being struck were, "...

John, three sixteen." All night long in his delirium he would call out these words.

The heart of the story which Mother told was the effect upon one person after another in the hospital that night as they would pick up their Bibles and turn to this famous passage of scripture. When she finished the story, there was absolute silence for a moment, because in telling the story, she had touched some deep recess of everyone who was there that afternoon.

What occurred on the Snyder's front porch was an isolated example of innumerable episodes which highlighted Mother's life. To the end of her days, everyone she knew was "someone special"; and each one of them had a special place in her life.

Editor's Note: As recalled by her son, Rev. John Grant, Patience Grant was active in the community and often held office in organizations she was involved in. The Garrett County Historical Society was fortunate to have Mrs. Grant as a member and office holder. She served as president from 1958-1960. In 1961 she served as secretary and remained in that office until 1970.

Mrs. Grant's service to the Society continued from 1971-1975 as a member of the Board of Directors.

Mrs. Grant died August 10, 1980.

Joseph F. Fahey, 80, Port Charlotte, Florida, died there August 13, 1980.

Born in Cumberland, he was a son of the late James J. and Anne E. Sebold Fahey.

Mr. Fahey and his wife, Mary Wilda Getty, operated the Casselman Hotel, Grantsville, for many years. In 1927, he organized the Casselman Motor Company, which he sold in 1935. He was an organizer of the Grantsville Dairy, Inc., which was sold to the I. N. Hagan Company in 1950.

While in Grantsville, he was active in community affairs, and was instrumental in the building of the water and sewer system during the Depression years. He was also active in helping locate the Big Savage Fire Brick Company and the Flushing Shirt Manufacturing Company in Grantsville.

A director and vice-president of the First State Bank, Grantsville, which merged with Liberty Trust Company of Maryland in 1960, he retired in 1962.

Mr. Fahey was a charter member of the Historical Society. Since the Society was organized in 1941, he was a member for 39 years.

Mr. Foster A. Riggs, 69, Mountain Lake Park, died August 15 in Garrett County Memorial Hospital. He was a retired teacher and had been principal at Swanton, Loch Lynn, Grantsville, Mountain Lake Park, Center Street, and Dennett Road Schools.

A former president of Garrett County Teachers' Association, Mr. Riggs had been representative to National Education Association Conventions at Miami, Florida, and Minneapolis, Minnesota. He was a life member of Parent-Teachers Association, and member of the National Retired Teachers



Association. He was a member of Garrett County Historical Society since June, 1972.

Mr. Riggs held a bachelor's degree in education from Fairmont College and master's degree from West Virginia University. He had taken graduate work at WVU, Columbia University, and Maryland University.

He was a member of Grants-ville Rotary Club, Oakland-Mt. Lake Lions Club, and active in Scouting. He organized a Scout troop at Swanton, led troops at Grantsville and Mt. Lake Park, and participated in National Scout Jamboree at Valley Forge, Pa., at Colorado Springs, Colo., and led scouts to Philmont Boy Scout Ranch, New Mexico. He was awarded the Scouters' key.

Mr. Riggs is survived by his wife, Mary (Loughrie) Riggs, and one son, Foster A. (Sonny) Riggs, of Temple Hills.

Funeral services at Durst Funeral Home were conducted by Rev. James F. Remley and interment was in Garrett Memorial Gardens,

Mrs. Leah Catherine DeWitt, 54, of Accident, died September 6, 1980 in Sacred Heart Hospital, Cumberland.

Born in Accident, she was a daughter of Leota (Shatzer) Humberson, Accident, and the late Harry O. Humberson.

She was a member of Zion Lutheran Church, Accident, and was employed in the cafeteria of Northern Middle School. She had been a member of Garrett County Historical Society since June, 1969.

Surviving, besides her mother, are two sons, C. Russell DeWitt, with the Army in Korea, and Ronald A. Dewitt, Harper's Ferry, W. Va.; two sisters, Mrs. Carolyn Griffin, of Florida, and Mrs. Thelma Lechliter, Bittinger, and one grandchild.

Friends were received in the Newman Funeral Home, Grantsville.

Services were conducted in Zion Lutheran Church by the Rev. Frederick Illick. Interment was in Zion Cemetery.

ATTENTION: Members

In the center fold of the June 1980 issue was a notice to the effect that dues for the ensuing year, to July 1, 1981, are now due. That notice went on to explain that, to economize on postage, we would not send individual notices.

A quick check of our membership list revealed that approximately 200 had not paid their dues for 1981.

Please check your membership card and, if you are not paid beyond 1980, hand or send \$3.00 for one person, \$5.00 for husband and wife, to Mrs. Paul T. Calderwood, P. O. Box 3026, Deer Park, MD 21550, or to any Ruth Enlow Library, Oakland, Grantsville, Accident or Friendsville.

* 40TH ANNIVERSARY EDITION *



— Published By —
THE GARRETT COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY

VOL. 5, NO. 16

OAKLAND, MARYLAND

MARCH, 1981

Sister Virginia Will Address Our Society

Sister M. Virginia Geiger, a distinguished scholar, author, and professor of Philosophy at the College of Notre Dame of Maryland, will address the Garrett County Historical Society Sunday evening, Flarch 15, at 7:30 p.m. in the auditorium of the Garrett Community College.

Sister Virginia's topic for the evening will be "That remark-Carroll family Maryland," a topic which she has researched and written about extensively. She chose the Carroll family as the subject for her Ph.D. dissertation (she received a BA from the College of Notre Dame of Maryland and her MA and Ph.D. from the Catholic University of America), which was published under the title Daniel Carroll, Signer of the Constitution. Also published are an article on "Daniel Carroll" in Catholic World and five major historical articles in The New Catholic Encyclopedia, 1970.

In 1979 she had a book published titled Daniel Carroll II—One Man and His Descendants, 1730-1978, which has been



Sister Virginia Geiger

praised by the National Genealogical Society Quarterly, June 1980, as a "... well designed book... which should be obtained by every library concerned with Maryland Colonial families." The book is a genealogy complete with charts showing the three famous Carroll lines and narratives of 120 families.

Besides her enthusiasm for writing history, Sister Virginia has been involved with many television and radio programs dealing with philosophy and religion. She has also served on advisory boards of several committees, including the Maryland Churches United Ecumenical Committee and the Archbishop of Maryland's Bicentennial Program.

Tomlinson's Tavern...

Tomlinson's Tavern, the old stone house located in the valley west of Meadow Mountain along Route 40, can still boast of a well preserved sturdiness after 164 years.

Few travelers miss the view of the massive structure and many stop to study it, wonder about its past, and photograph it. Occupants who have taken the time to gaze out the windows have observed people taking pictures from many angles.

Travelers as well as many Garrett Countians often ask about the ownership of the property during recent years. An attempt will be made to trace briefly from the early 1900's those people to whom it was once a possession. Recording the more recent owner-

And It's Many Owners

ship information will serve well in continuing the recorded history of this fine old structure.

Mr. Kuvkendall from Cumberland, Maryland owned the property in the early 1900's. He hired a manager, H.P. Miller to farm and care for the property. Workers assisted Mr. Miller during his period of management. The farm prospered and produced tons of potatoes as well as the other crops grown on a general farm. August Hanft became manager after H.P. Miller left and remained there until the farm was sold.

In 1939 Mr. Kuykendall sold the 1,228 acres to Sam Yoder. While in his possession some of the land was leased to a coal company for strip mining.



The old Stone House, Tomlinson's Tavern, about 1908 when the owner was experiencing a prosperous period of good farming. Note the good condition of the picket fence, the little frame house, and the Stone House.

Parcels of the land were also sold and the original tract began diminishing in size.

Mr. Gilbert Potter of Romney. West Virginia purchased the remaining tract from Yoder, Later the ownership was taken over by a Colonel Ball from Washington, D.C., who died shortly after the purchase. His wife, Lu Hu Chuen, became the owner and lived for a number of years in Stone House. She furnished and redecorated the house in an exquisite manner. Important people from the Capitol were entertained by Lu Hu Chuen during her residence.

Mrs. Ball relinquished her ownership when Henry and Norma Wilson purchased 347 acres and the improvements.

Eileen Dudley in her article in the Journal of the Alleghanies. 1973, provides these interesting facts. "A subsequent owner (after Mr. Yoder) sued the coal company, forcing it to backfill and grade some of the injured land. This small portion of recovered meadow now supports a luxuriant growth of grass and wildflowers. The former owner who made such spirited landreclamation efforts also started work to restore Stone House to its original appearance by removing porches and eaves that were decaying. An old three-story veranda has been hanging by an ancient gnarled grapevine. When the trunk of the grapevine was severed, the porches collapsed and fell."

Some of the west side of Meadow Mountain has also been reclaimed and reforested. Today



Stone House as it looks in 1980. The structure is well preserved and interior improvements have been made during the past several years.

trees are growing and reestablishing a few acres of new forest, but many of the injuries of the stripping still exist on the land located on the mountainous terrain.

In 1971 the property was purchased by a partnership composed of John R. and Mary Hershberger, Grantsville Maryland and Sue and Sam Weese.

The partnership purchased 294 more acres on Meadow Mountain bringing their total acreage to 641. The National Freeway took about 79 acres, leaving 562 acres in the property.

John Hershberger has done extensive work on the interior walls with the use of dry wall and applications of paint. The farming land has been rented by William E. Merrill and the house has been leased to the Salem Children's Trust for a dwelling for houseparents and young people who are being cared for by the trust.

In observance of America's 200th anniversary, the Stone (Continued on Page 323)

GARRETT COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY Founded in 1941

OFFICERS 1980-81

President	Dr. Harold C. Ashby
Vice-Pres	Charles F. Strauss
Sec'y-Treas	Dorothy B. Cathell
Asst. Sec'y	Edith Brock
Corresponding	

Sec'y.Ruth F. Calderwood Curator......Mary V. Jones

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Randall R. Kahl, Clara Bell Briner, Thomas Butscher, Rev. John A. Grant, Jean Swauger, Dr. Bruce G. Jenkins, William B. Grant, Nellie Dever, Maxine Broadwater.

EDITORIAL STAFF

Editor......Joanne C. Ashby Mgn. Editor....Paul T. Calderwood Assoc. Editor.....Mary Strauss

THE SOCIETY'S OBJECT

The purpose of this Society shall be to discover, secure and preserve whatever relates to the history of the area, and to disseminate knowledge of our local history among our people.

THE GLADES STAR

PUBLISHED quarterly by the Society at Oakland, Md. Entered as second-class matter March 12, 1942, at the Post Office at Oakland, Maryland, under the Act of August 24, 1912.

PRINTED by the Sincell Publishing Co., Inc., Oakland, Maryland. FOR SALE by the secretary and at the Ruth Enlow Library. Single copy, 75 cents.

MEMBERSHIP: All persons interested in the Garrett County area are eligible.

The membership fee is \$3 for individual and \$5 for joint (husband and wife), renewable annually and four issues of this quarterly bulletin, THE GLADES STAR, is included with each membership. Life membership is \$100.00.

Garrett County Civil Defense

Civil defense was formally established by an act of Congress in the early 1950's. Several amendments have been made to the original act but its primary identity and purpose have been maintained. This legislation established the operating base for coordinating and obtaining the cooperation of federal, state and local governments. The Civil Defense organization includes public safety and health, law enforcement, fire and rescue organizations and volunteers from the private sectors, including service clubs and other organizations.

The responsibility of this group is to respond to all emergency or disaster situations which may arise, from military action, manmade or natural disasters, civil disorders and major accidents affecting a large number of our citizens.

The responsibilities of the three government agencies involved are as follows: The federal government maintains the national warning system, helps in financing by matching-funds loans and research and training in the best techniques, to name a few. The state agency supplies the link between federal and local governments and supports the counties by making state disaster resources. available. The county governments have primary responsibility at the local level of supporting a director and an emergency operation center, development of emergency communications and operating procedures, coordinating all disaster resources and maintaining continuity with federal and state agencies in responding to any disaster situation affecting the county, state or nation.

Garrett County civil defense is headquartered in the court house adjacent to the sheriff's office. Civil defense activities began in the county following World War II, perhaps even before the congressional legislation of the early 1950's. In the beginning the representative of the civil defense effort was a volunteer acting in a liaison capacity between the federal and state agencies. There seems to be no record of any action by the county government in formally establishing an office of civil defense until July 1975. At that time an ordinance was passed formally establishing the office and giving it the responsibility of formulating all disaster planning.

In spite of lack of official authority, civil defense activities did grow. A shelter survey was made, listing all available areas which would offer some protection against radioactive fallout in the event of a nuclear attack. Later a survey was conducted of home basements and people were informed as to how much protection their homes would afford them, if needed.

A community shelter plan was developed, published and distributed informing the public concerning the location of shelters

and indicating which one they should use in the event of an attack. A warning system was developed, using all fire sirens throughout the county to alert the people of an impending attack. The federal government assisted in establishing this early warning system by furnishing central office equipment and additional sirens. Another part of this system included some twenty monitoring stations for detecting radioactive fallout. These stations were equipped and volunteers trained in their operation. This is a continuing program which is being improved and expanded.

It was not until the 1970's that the federal government recognized that the civil defense agency was capable of informing the public of any emergency disaster. Following this Congress, by further amendment of the act, made the agency responsible for all coordinating and planning.

As the county civil defense organization grew, the county commissioners provided for paying a part-time director, eventually making it a full-time position, as it is today.

Many persons have been involved in the program since the beginning. The names of a few of these follow: Lewis R. Jones (now Judge Jones), Lawrence Fraley, John S. Elliott, John J. Atwell, Fred Tichnell, Daniel P. Smouse and the writer of this article.

At the present time the position of director is occupied by Joe B. Frantz.

History Of Garrett Co. Courthouses

... New Complex Answer To Growth

The county's first courthouse was completed in 1877 and then only after the Circuit Court intervened and compelled the County Commissioners to erect a courthouse. This building was 44x70 feet and contained a Circuit Court Room (37x44), Petit Jury Room (11½x20), Grand Jury Room (14x20), Court Clerk's Office (22x22), Clerk's Vault (12½x21), Orphans' Court (141/2x23), Vault (9x13), Commissioners' Office (14x20), and Treasurer's Office $(9x20\frac{1}{2})$. This building was located on the site of the old Oakland High School.

Over the next 25 years, as the county grew, it became apparent that this structure was inadequate for its intended purpose. Grand Jury reports during this time repeatedly brought in arraignments of the Commissioner Boards for unsanitary conditions at the courthouse and jail located behind it.

Finally in 1906, after a new jail had been constructed several years before financed by a direct tax levy, a bill was introduced into the State Legislature. This bill would enable the County Commissioners to sell bonds to finance the construction of Garrett County's second courthouse.

The bill, if ratified by referendum, would allow the Commissioners to sell bonds totalling \$75,000 to purchase a site, construct, and furnish a new courthouse. A commission consisting



First County Courthouse

of the three Judges of the Fourth Judicial Circuit, the three County Commissioners, and five citizens appointed by the Court would be set up to oversee the project. The voters of Garrett County approved the bond issue in the November election of 1906 by 118 votes. There were 796 votes against and 914 votes for the new courthouse.

Upon ratification by the voters the Commission was set up and included initially, Judges Boyd, Henderson and Keedy; Commissioners P. J. Stephen, A. C. Smith, and Asa B. Friend; and five citizens: D. E. Offutt, J. M. Jarboe, Chas. M. Miller, John W. McCullough, and Senator W. McCulloh Brown.

The County Commissioners then condemned the lot behind the new jail known as the Crim lot and purchased it for the courthouse site.

The first meeting of the Courthouse Commission was held on December 17, 1906. The commission decided the new courthouse would house the same offices and courtrooms as in the

old courthouse, enlarging them all except for the Circuit Courtroom which would get a higher ceiling, and add the following offices and rooms: Bar Library (400 sq. ft.), Judge's Room (200 sq. ft.), Consulting Room (144 sq. ft.), State Attorney's Office (225 sq. ft.), Ladies' Room? (200 sq. ft.), School Board Offices (480 sq. ft.), Election Board Office (300 sq. ft.), County Surveyor Office (150 sq. ft.), and 3 closets (128 sq. ft.).

The Commission, having decided what offices the new courthouse would contain and the \$75,000 limit on finances, invited proposals on building design from seven architectural firms. After reviewing the seven designs they decided on the one submitted by Gordon, Tracy, and Swartwort of New York City. Mr. James Riely Gordon, the architect in charge of the project

assured the Commission the building could be built for under \$70,000 including heat and light.

The plans and specifications for the new courthouse were readied and the project put out for bid during April 1907. On May 4th, bids were received from three contractors on the complete project, one contractor for building alone, and one contractor for plumbing, lighting and heat. The Commission accepted the bid submitted by Wm. A. Liller of Keyser on constructing the building alone and the bid of A. D. Naylor for plumbing, lighting and heat. The bids totalled \$65,444.10. with Liller's being \$59,622.10 and Navlor's, \$5,822.

The bonds to pay for the new courthouse were sold on July 23, 1907. The bonds were sold in \$500 denominations with only 32 going to Garrett County citizens while the balance of the 118 were sold to



Garrett County's second courthouse before the new complex was constructed. The cannon in the foreground now stands on the lawn of the American Legion.



From the courthouse alley you see the old 64 cell jail. The old sheriff's residence is to the left and the courthouse is to the extreme left. After demolition some of the jail's cut stones were used to build a wall along the lawn of the St. Paul's Methodist Church parsonage.

Allegany County banks and individuals. The bonds were sold at 4% interest instead of 5% which was the norm for that time. The effect of the lower interest rate which saved the county \$6,500 in future interest payments was to have the bonds sell below par and instead of bringing \$75,000 in funds only \$71,861.50 was realized. Since the Commission felt it would spend at least \$75,000 the County Commissioners had to add to the tax levy of 1908 an additional \$6,138.50 to make up for the deficit realized from the sale of bonds, \$3,138.50 and \$3,000 for additions to the project.

The \$6,113 worth of additions to the original contracts consisted of substituting stone columns for wood, marble floor in the rotunda, copper roof, windows in the dome, and smaller changes, such as the arch above the Circuit Court Judge's bench. It should be noted that the brass railing around the upper floor rings in the courthouse was not part of the original building but was added at a later date.

On November 25, 1908 the new courthouse was completed and formally dedicated on December 7th with much ceremony. The building was considered well built, with the most modern fixtures and would serve the county's needs for many years to come. The final cost for the building was \$79,949.31.

Over the next sixty years Garrett County's new courthouse served the county well, but as with the first courthouse the county began to outgrow it. More and more duties were assigned to the county to perform and the county was leasing more and

more outside space. Offices originally located in the court-house were having to move out in order to continue to operate because of limited space. Vault storage of county records was also becoming limited. The building was starting to show signs of age with deterioration both inside and out.

As happened with the county's first courthouse, Grand Jury reports of the 1960's and 1970's directed the County Commissioners to take some action to remedy the space problems at the courthouse and the condition of the county jail which was becoming outmoded.

In 1972 a study of county office space needs was conducted and projections made for the next 30 years. This study along with an update in 1975 showed that the county would have to double the size of the courthouse in order to accommodate all their office needs.

The Commissioners at this time Wayne B. Hamilton, Donald Bender, and George Edwards, were faced with the problem of providing more office space, replacing the county jail, and revitalizing the courthouse.

One option that was considered was locating a new office building and jail outside of Oakland. If this action was taken the courthouse would have to be abandoned as the center of county government. A third of the additional space requirements was for court functions. In 1975 the courthouse was placed on the National Register of Historic Places for its example of architectural style. The Commissioners then

examined the option of adding on to the courthouse and utilizing the existing site. This would enable the courthouse to remain an active part of county government and consolidate county offices at one site to better serve the citizens.

When in 1976, the federal government offered a grant program designed to lower unemployment in the construction trades, the Commissioners applied for a grant to fund the construction of new office space and jail. At the same time they solicited designs from several architectural firms to supply a building to meet the office space and jail needs.

The Selck-Minnerly Group, Inc., of Pittsburgh submitted a design meeting the county's needs utilizing the courthouse site and renovating and restoring the courthouse. The Commissioners retained this firm to draw up plans and specifications and, pending receipt of the federal grant of 3.4 million dollars, decided to construct the new jail and additions to the existing courthouse.

Offices to be located in the additions to the front of the courthouse were the County Extension Service, Promotion Council, Jail and Sheriff's Department, Civil Defense Office, and the Emergency Communications Center. Since the project would be done in three phases, this section would be constructed first allowing the old jail to be utilized until the new one was completed.

The offices to be located in the addition placed on the rear of the

courthouse where the old jail was located were: The County Treasurer, Circuit Court Clerk's Offices and Vault, Board of Election Supervisions (this office was previously located in the courthouse but had to move out due to lack of space). State Department of Assessment and Taxation (lease space), County Commissioners. State's Attorney, Circuit Court Judge's Chambers and Jury Room (located directly to the rear of the Circuit Courtroom), Juvenile Services Administration (leased space), and United States Department of Agriculture Offices (lease space).

Offices to be located in the renovated courthouse would be Orphans' Court and Register of Wills, Department of Parole and Probation (lease space), Environmental Health Section of the Health Department, County Economic Development Department, County Planning and Zoning Departments, County Housing Office, and a District Court Courtroom and Judge's Chambers.

The federal grant was awarded to Garrett County in January 1977 and the project was advertised for bids. The first bids received were all between 2 and 3 million dollars over the federal grant and the project had to be redesigned. The major items deleted at that time were the renovation of the existing courthouse, except for the elevator, and the two levels of underground parking to be located under the rear addition. With these changes in the plans, the project was readvertised and bids opened on May 20, 1977.

Bids were received for demolition, general construction. sprinkler, electrical, plumbing, heating, ventilating and air conditioning, and security and detention equipment. The Commissioners awarded the demolition contract to George Construction Company, of Cumberland (\$59,249.); the general construction contract Pevarnik Brothers, Inc., Latrobe, Pa. (\$2,407,525.); the sprinkler contract to Automatic Sprinkler Company of Baltimore (\$23,250.); electrical contract to Crunkleton Electric Company of Cumberland (\$442,200.): plumbing, heating, ventilating and air conditioning to Walter N. Yoder and Sons of Cumberland (\$961,270.); and security and detention equipment to Southern Steel Company of San Antonio, Texas (\$168,100), Construction contracts totalled \$4,061,594, with additions to the project adding \$162,087. Most of the additional costs were due to the county having to pay state sales tax on materials, making the Civil Defense area bomb proof, and filling the planters on the plaza with soil.

Construction began in April 1977, and with an 82-day extention of time due to bad weather, the project was substantially completed and occupied in October of 1979.

The final cost of the first two phases of the courthouse project was \$4,675,095, including architectural and engineering fees. The difference of 1.2 million dollars between the final cost and the federal grant was made up from three sources. About one-



GARRETT COUNTY COURTHOUSE COMPLEX

half was funded by Federal Revenue Sharing Funds, \$150,000 from a state grant for jail construction, and the rest from the county tax levy over three fiscal years, beginning in 1977.

As a result of limited funds the work to be done in Garrett County's second courthouse was not completed. The county has submitted a grant application to the Maryland Historic Trust for funds to do the historic renovation on the exterior of the building. The entire renovation-restoration project is now projected to cost between 3/4 to 1 million

dollars. The County Commissioners are now exploring alternate ways of funding the completion of Garrett County's third courthouse project.

A more detailed account of the building of Garrett County's second courthouse can be found in the "Record of Proceedings, Minutes of Meetings, Accounts of Commission, Miscellaneous Records" of the Courthouse Commission dated 1908, located in the office of the clerk of the Circuit Court.

See also the Glades Star Vol. 1, No. 34, page 353: Vol. 4, No. 15, page 343: Vol. 4, No. 17, page 426.

The Friendsville Library

by Edith Brock

The Friendsville Branch of the Ruth Enlow Library of Garrett County opened in the fall of 1969 in a corner of the furnace room of the Municipal Building. This was the old First National Bank building which the bank had donated to the Town of Friendsville. The establishment of this library was due in a large part to the efforts of the late Ralph and Agatha Beachley, who volunteered to serve as librarians. Mrs. Beachley was a member of the Board of Trustees of the Ruth Enlow Library of Garrett County. This tiny library next to the furnace was perhaps one of the smallest libraries anywhere, but in a few months' time the Beachleys had persuaded the Town Council to move the library into larger quarters in the front room of the first floor.

Mrs. Jessie Sines was appointed branch librarian in 1972. The schedule of hours was expanded and several new services were added. Library aides on Saturdays and in the summer at various times during the next several years were Mary Jane Fike, Juanita Hetrick, Jean Humberson and Linda Edmiston. Mrs. Beachley continued to take an active interest in the library until her death in 1979.

In the summer of 1980 the library was moved at the request of the Town of Friendsville into a part of the former kindergarten building on Chestnut Street. The Town Council obtained several sections of surplus shelving for the use of the library and this

shelving was painted by James W. Lininger. New study tables and chairs and colorful storytime seats for the children were purchased. The Friendsville Rotary Club is making a substantial contribution toward the cost of the new furniture. An informal reading area was created with the addition of a table and chair donated by Judy Lininger. Mrs. Sines was assisted by aide Carol Jean Ross in shelving the books and arranging the library.

When all of the furnishings and books were in place, the Friendsville Library held an Open House on December 7, 1980 at the suggestion of Dr. Bruce Jenkins, Friendsville area resident who is now President of the Board of Trustees of the Ruth Enlow Library of Garrett County. Members of the community who helped with the Open House and those who visited the library found a large and colorful room with a much enlarged book collection. A part of the collection is changed every few months to provide variety. A rotating collection from Western Maryland Public Libraries, the regional library in Hagerstown, has recently been added. This collection includes many new how-to-do-it and home improvements books and additional books are being received each month. Magazines, phonograph records, slides, cassette and 8-track tapes may all be borrowed. Mrs. Sines and aide Sharon Murphy are glad to send requests to the main library in



The former Friendsville kindergarten building now belongs to the town of Friendsville. One part is used for the library and the other part is used by the Mayor and Town Council.

Oakland for any materials which may be desired. The library telephone number is 746-5663.

The library is beginning to collect materials on local history, since this is a subject of special interest in the Friendsville area. An exhibit of old photographs is

planned for the summer of 1981, making use of the large display area in the Friendsville Library. Community residents and visitors are invited to come in at any time when the library is open and to make use of the book return box outside at all times.

St. John's Lutheran Church LCA

Cove, Maryland

by Mary Strauss

German settlers came to the Loop area (Cove), perhaps as early as the 1820's. Here in the wilderness of Western Maryland the settlers established homes and became the owners of the land. Circuit riders or traveling preachers may have visited the settlers and perhaps services were held in homes or the log school house which was located near the present Herbert Harman home.

The early history of the pioneer church of St. John's congregation is difficult to relate, because there are no

available records. The congregation is listed in the Alleghany Synodical minutes of 1842 as part of the Petersburg (Addison, Pa.) Charge, a member of the newly formed Alleghany Synod.

St. John's, along with St. Paul's, Accident, and Grace, Friendsville, comprise the present Accident Lutheran Parish. The history of St. Paul's and St. John's are closely linked. The same pastors, according to synodical records, served both congregations as early as 1845 and the establishment of the first



The church in the upper left is the frame building used before 1908 by St. John's congregation, a member of the Accident Lutheran Parish. This building was built upon the same site, where the old log church once stood, about 1883 or 1884 under the pastorate of the Reverand Shoup. On the right is St. John's Church (LCMS).

Courtesy Mary Zinkan

congregation in each community may have had approximately the same time period.

An early settler, Henry Diehl, donated a piece of ground for a building and cemetery. The first church was of log construction. The exact date of erection is not known, but it was probably sometime before 1842. Sunday School classes may have been held along with church services, but the date of organization is not known.

About 1883 or 1884, the log church was razed and a frame building was built on the same site. Reverend J. B. Shoup, who began his ministry April 1, 1883, was the pastor when the new church was built. The largest money subscription was donated by the pastor. He paid it by doing the larger part of the carpenter work. Much of the material was donated by the members.

By the year 1881, the Accident

Charge (Parish) was established and consisted of the Cove, Accident, Bittinger, and Meadow Mountain congregations. (See the Star, Vol. 5, No. 14, Sept. 1980, p. 277, for the names of ministers, charges, and parsonages related to St. John's Church before 1900).

In 1903, with Reverend Schrader (Schroeder) as pastor, the parsonage in Accident was sold. In 1904 a new one was built in Friendsville, making it more convenient for pastors who arrived by train.

Reverend Samuel Stouffer came to the Accident Charge in 1908. It was during his ministry that the present church was erected. The old frame building was dismantled and the new one, constructed of concrete blocks, was built upon the same site.

The new building was dedicated in May, 1910 with the Reverend Charles P. McLaughlin

of Meyersdale, Pa. delivering the sermon. The total cost of the church building was \$3,435.48.

In 1912, during the pastorate of Reverend Oscar Dean, the council voted to join the newly formed Synod of West Virginia.

The residence for the pastors of the Accident Lutheran Parish was again established in Accident while S.S. Adams was pastor (1920-21). It has remained the home for the ministers to the present time.

Reverend G.W. Amick was the pastor from 1926-1930. Under the guidance of Mrs. Amick, a Ladies Aid Society was organized with fourteen members. This society has remained a very active and helpful part of St. John's congregation, adding strength to

all phases of the church's work, especially during the periods of renovation.

It was during the pastorate of Reverend George Kunkle (1935-1939), that a new page in the history of the church was turned. On May 26, 1939 a new Constitution was adopted by the congregation and signed by the councilmen.

Reverend L.A. Wagner accepted a call to the Accident Lutheran Parish in 1939. A Luther League was organized, but due to a lack of interest, it was discontinued. In the 1950's the league was reorganized and today St. John's has an active group of leaguers.

During Pastor Wagner's ministry the chancel of the church was completely re-



The building shown in the foreground of the picture is St. John's third one. The cornerstone was laid August 9, 1908. In less than two years the work was completed and the building was dedicated in May, 1910. The LCMS Lutheran Church is shown in the background.

Courtesy Ruth Glass

modeled. All new chancel furniture, complete with altar brassware, new paraments, and carpeting were installed. A painting "Christ in the Garden" was painted by Mrs. Benjamin Sincell, Oakland, Maryland, and placed above the altar. The dedication service was held August 9, 1942. Pastor Wagner continued his work here until August 18, 1942.

The Reverend J. Wilson Harner began his term as pastor in October, 1942, and served until September 15, 1944. In June, 1943 a plot of ground was purchased near the Cove Road and Route 219 intersection, to be used as a cemetery. An electric organ, formerly used by another church, was purchased to replace the worn-out piano, and the Common Service Book was introduced in January, 1944.

On March 19, 1945 Reverend Robert Johns assumed the duties of the ministry of St. John's. During his period of work new stained glass windows, donated by members, were installed and dedicated on May 5, 1946. The Reverend H.H. Wills, of Uniontown, Pa., delivered the sermon.

The longest pastorate in the history of the congregation is that of the present pastor, the Reverend William E. Carlson, who accepted the call March 1, 1949. St. John's is experiencing growth in all phases of church life under the outstanding leadership of Pastor Carlson. On September 10, 1950, St. John's held their 150th anniversary for the church. The interior had been completely redecorated by

the Ladies Aid Society and new choir robes had been purchased. The morning sermon was delivered by Reverend L.A. Wagner of Reynoldsville, Pa., and the evening sermon was delivered by the Reverend J. Wilson Harner, Reading, Pa., former pastors of the congregation. (Note: Recent research has discovered information that may set the organizational dates of St. John's and St. Paul's as much as 20-30 vears later than 1800.)

The year 1955 brought more improvements to St. John's through the purchase of a new Wurlitzer electric organ, two acres of ground for parking facilities, an Altar Desk and Service Book, and an oil furnace.

In February, 1962, the congregation was legally incorporated "St. John's Evangelical Lutheran Church of the United Lutheran Church in America, Cove, Md., Inc." As of January 1, 1963, the United Lutheran Church became a part of the Lutheran Church in America. As a result St. John's became a member of Mountain District Number 12, Western Virginia Pennsylvania-West Synod of the LCA church body.

After four years (1958-1962) of dedicated work, St. John's and St. Paul's decided not to merge into one church body.

St. John's then decided to excavate their basement and finish it to include three classrooms, social room, kitchen facilities, furnace room, and two rest rooms.

Two additional rooms were



The front of St. John's Church as it looks today, showing two additional rooms, glass doors, and the new roof on the remaining part of the bell tower. A steeple will be erected on the remodeled bell tower.

added to the front of the church; one serving as a coat room and stairway, and the other as a choir room and classroom. The church entrance has new glass doors and a sidewalk. A complete water and sewage system was installed. Dedication services were held August 23, 1964 with Reverend L.A. Wagner as the guest speaker.

Between the years of 1964-1971 the church lawn was land-scaped, a side entrance was provided for the church nave, a youth choir was formed, the interior of the church was painted, carpet was installed, and new pews purchased.

St. John's participates in the community ecumenical Easter Sunrise Service, organized in 1973, and other ecumenical services on Ascension Day, Reformation Sunday, and

Thanksgiving. The congregation has two lay representatives on the Inter-Lutheran Committee which explores ways that best facilitate Lutheran work. The committee has also helped to inaugurate small group Bible studies in the homes. St. John's is represented on the Task Force for Christian Concern which has led Lutheran churches in the sponsoring of a refugee family in the Accident community.

During the last several years St. John's has done interior painting, removed the bell tower, and reroofed the church. The congregation is now looking forward to the erection of the new steeple, the installation of a carillon, and the mounting of the church bell on a proper ground mount.

(Continued on Page 323)

Extending The Hand Of Welcome

by Carol Kapel

Garrett County has undergone change throughout the years in terms of economy, industry, population, and opportunity. The wooded areas, the lakes, the fresh country air, and the undeniable beauty of this geographic location offer countless reward to those who come here seeking a home.

As part of these changes, a unique opportunity presented itself to several groups of loving, caring citizens more than a year ago. A chance to serve fellow humans in need was realized and accepted. The gift of a new life was shared with four groups of peoples in flight from tyranny, war, hate loss, and even death.

Innocent victims of the Vietnamese conflict were afforded the opportunity to witness the humanity and generosity of Garrett Countians firsthand.

The Vietnamese families were welcomed to Garrett County by members of the Amish and Mennonite, Lutheran, Methodist, and Catholic denominations, and the helping hand of true friendship was extended by scores of volunteers.

Even before their actual arrival, interested persons set about to secure housing, provide food, clothing, furniture, and personal belongings to these fellow humans whose lives had met pain and tragedy at the hands of Communist forces in their native homelands.

Prior to their arrival in the United States, the refugee families were introduced to the harsh realities of life "Holding Camps" that defied description. Thousands of men, women, and children were herded like cattle into makeshift living quarters, usually having to endure vast shortages of food and water. The trips from the scene of the communist takeovers were often on foot, carrying the young and the elderly. Only strongest and most determined were to endure.

Since their arrival in Garrett County, an enormous amount of emotion must surely surge through the hearts and minds of these people each day. Obviously, the kindness, warm smiles, and extended hands play a major role in the development of their acceptance of this totally new environment, but how can we, in all honesty, possibly imagine what thoughts . . . what questions remain hidden behind their eyes??

So little of the English language is understood . . . particularly the older family members. Picture for a moment being stripped of your entire existence-losing every scrap of your personal belongings, having your home, your business, everything you've worked for all your life for—suddenly stolen away, never to be seen again. Couple this with being set down in a strange,

foreign land full of strange, foreign people with whom you cannot even communicate, and you may be able to, for a fleeting moment, imagine their frustation.

As in any given situation involving the new—the different—the arrival of the Vietnamese people has not been graciously accepted by some Garrett Countians. In fact, much opposition has been voiced by persons whose attitude seems to reflect a loss of the initial beginnings of this great and compassionate country. Fear, ignorance, and misunderstanding often join together, attempting to shun what's comfortable and accepted.

It's a fact that knowledge is the key to understanding, and the future will surely show the long-range effect of sharing the love, kindness, and helping hands found so abundantly in Garrett County. The contribution of our newest neighbors will soon be realized.

New friends...we welcome you!

Tomlinson's

(Continued from Page 307)

House was chosen as one of the sites for the Bicentennial Trail of Western Maryland. The building is now on the National Register.

Source of Information:

John R. and Mary Hershberger and Journal of the Alleghanies, Vol. IX, 1973, "The Stone House Farm." Eileen Dudley.

Additional information on

Stone House is found in the Star, Vol. 3, Dec. 1968, and Vol. 4, June 1972.

St. John's

(Continued from Page 321)

Pastor Carlson emphasizes the awareness of Christian responsibility for outreach into the community and to other parts of the world. St. John's has responded to their benevolence apportionment, giving to World Hunger, the House of Hope, Passavant Health Center, Kane Home of the Aged. Zelienople and Bethesda Children's Homes, Lutheran Seminary at Gettysburg, Pa., and sharing in the support of such local projects as the refugee family.

St. John's church is located in the heart of the scenic Cove Valley and along with St. John's LCMS the two have become the distinguished landmarks of this well-known farming area.

Source of information: History of St. John's Lutheran Church compiled by Mrs. Ernest Glass.

In Memoriam

Ralph E. Cross of Route 5, Oakland, died Nov. 5, 1980 in Garrett County Memorial Hospital, following a lengthy illness.

Born in Oakland, he was a son of the late Charles and Elizabeth (Sines) Cross. He was a retired policeman, with seven years service in the Traffic Division of the District of Columbia Police Department and 20 years on the White House Detachment. He was a member of St. Paul's



United Methodist Church, the Methodist Men, the Association of Retired Police of D. C., a lifetime member of the District of Columbia Police Association, and the Knights of Pythias.

When Henry Ford, Thomas Edison and Harvey Firestone camped at Swallow (Muddy Creek) Falls in 1921, Mr. Cross, a regular member of the Society for many years, had an interesting experience which he related in The Glades Star, Vol. 3, No. 26, Page 452. The occasion of this writing was the dedication of an historical marker at their campsite on August 2, 1966.

Surviving are his wife, Elsie (Leach) Cross; one son, Richard Cross, Fairfax, Va., one daughter, Mrs. Elizabeth Wray, Clarksburg, MD and three grandchildren.

Mr. Cross willed his body to the West Virginia University Medical Center.

Notice: The obituary information on deceased members of the Society will be published only when the Society is notified. Send the appropriate statistics to the Corresponding Secretary. Your Society has no other method of officially obtaining this information.

Letters Of Interest

Dear Mrs. Calderwood,

Enclosed is my check for \$10 to extend my membership in the Garrett County Historical Society. I am travelling at the present time and I am not sure how much it is per year, but would appreciate your applying it

as far as it will go. I will even it out when I get back home so there will not be extra bookkeeping for you.

I truly enjoy your Historical Society's publications. It seems not very many issues go by that a Tomlinson is not mentioned in one of the issues. Joseph Tomlinson who came from Ireland in 1726 is my great, great, great, great grandfather through his son, Benjamin.

I visited with Maxine Broadwater in 1978 at the Grantsville Library. Give her my regards if you see her.

Sincerely, Margaret Tomlinson Strickland 224 Green Street Walla Walla, WA 99362

Dear Mrs. Calderwood:

Thank you very much for reminding me about the arrears in my membership dues. I'm very sorry that I slipped up in this matter.

I am enclosing \$9.00, which will pay me up for an additional year.

I have enclosed a brochure on my second book (printed this year). If you'd like to mention it in the Glades Star, I'd be very grateful.

Thank you again for your kindness in not letting me be dropped.

Sincerely, Ethel Fike Friend

Don't forget to come to the meeting this Sunday night, 7:30 p.m.

(USPS 219-080) Quarterly

ISSN: 0431-915X

— Published By — THE GARRETT COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY

VOL. 5, NO. 17

OAKLAND, MARYLAND

JUNE, 1981

Mrs. Broadwater To Be Speaker At 40th Annual Dinner Meeting

The Garrett County Historical Society will hold its 40th annual dinner meeting Saturday evening, June 20, 1981, at 6:00 p.m. in the Deer Park Fire Hall. The guest speaker will be Maxine Beachy Broadwater.

Please see center insert for reservation form.

Mrs. Broadwater will be assisted by her brother, Morris (Koon) Beachy, in a presentation of slides developed from the collection of glass negatives taken by her late uncle, Leo J. Beachy, a photographer in the early 1900s. Mrs. Broadwater will also give some background information about her uncle.

Although most of the negatives were taken in the Grantsville, Salt Springs, and Meyersdale areas, Mrs. Beachy has found negatives taken of some of the roads in Oakland which she hopes to have developed in time for this presentation.

Mrs. Broadwater has recently been in correspondence with Dr. Jonas E. Miller who was Leo Beachy's doctor when he became crippled. She has learned that Dr. Miller took Beachy to a clinic in Philadelphia in 1926 where doctors there concluded he had a nerve disease caused by a virus and today is known as multiple sclerosis. Dr. Miller is 80 years old and still practices in Florida.

Turn Of The Century History

Captured In County Photographs

By Kathy Railey

Glimpses of northern Garrett County in the 1900's were available through 60 photographs displayed at the Ruth Enlow Library in Oakland. The photographs were printed from a collection of about 3000 glass negatives taken by the late Leo J.

Beachy, a Grantsville photographer and writer. The negatives are now in the possession of Maxine Beachy Broadwater, Grantsville, librarian at Ruth Enlow Library and Mr. Beachy's niece.

Mrs. Broadwater said she



U. S. Mail—On the Ocean to Ocean Highway. Westbound over Negro Mountain near Grantsville, Maryland.

"didn't know the negatives were around" until acquaintances of her uncle began turning them over to the family. She added that some negatives had been destroyed before she discovered the existence of the collection.

Leo Beachy was born in Grantsville on May 21, 1874, and he died May 5, 1927 at the age of 53. He was a leading photographer in the Grantsville area from 1901 to 1926, and some of his pictures were made into postcards.

Beachy became crippled in his later years and eventually was unable to walk, however he travelled extensively from his Mt. Nebo studio, when friends and relatives could transport him.

Beachy was a prolific writer, and his booklet "Letters and Pictures for Isabelle" was printed in 1921 by the Mennonite Publishing House, Scottdale, Pa. His articles are published in the Meyersdale Republican paper, and in March 1925, an article en-

titled, "A Region of Vanished Pines" was printed in the Motor Travel magazine, reprinted in The Glades Star in three editions.

The popularity of Mrs. Broadwater's collection of glass negatives seems to be increasing. Gaye Savant, while working at Allegany Community College, has made prints from close to 400 of the negatives for the school's Learning Resources Division, to be used as research aids. She also developed the prints displayed at the library in Oakland.

Ms. Savant, along with other interested persons, will begin putting together an exhibition, slide-tape presentation and catalogue, using about 30 of Beachy's negatives and 30 photographs from the late Robert Shriver collection, a photographer from Cumberland during the early 1900's. The exhibition is made possible with funds from the Maryland Committee for Humanities, Inc., through a grant from the National Endowment for the



This picture was developed from the late Lee J. Beachy's glass negatives now in possession of Mrs. Maxine Beachy Broadwater, Mr. Beachy's niece.



"Little Crossings"-Grantsville, MD.

Humanities, Office of State Programs. The grant was recently approved for the project, in the amount of about \$10,000.

Ms. Savant will develop the slides and prints to be used in the presentation, which will be exhibited state-wide.

She will be working with Rita Knox, director of History House, Cumberland; and advisors Harry Stegmaier, Joe Weaver and Dr. John Wiseman, Frostburg State College history instructors; and Thomas Beck, Baltimore, curator of photography collections, University of Maryland.

Ms. Savant said that the printing of the catalogue which will accompany the presentation should be completed within a year. The program will open at the ACC Gallery and Theatre,

GARRETT COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY Founded in 1941

OFFICERS 1980-81

Sec'y. Ruth F. Calderwood Curator. Mary V. Jones

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Randall R. Kahl, Clara Bell Briner, Thomas Butscher, Rev. John A. Grant, Jean Swauger, Dr. Bruce G. Jenkins, William B. Grant, Nellie Dever, Maxine Broadwater.

EDITORIAL STAFF

Editor....... Joanne C. Ashby Mgn. Editor.....Paul T. Calderwood Assoc. Editor......Mary Strauss

THE SOCIETY'S OBJECT

The purpose of this Society shall be to discover, secure and preserve whatever relates to the history of the area, and to disseminate knowledge of our local history among our people.

THE GLADES STAR

PUBLISHED quarterly by the Society at Oakland, Md. Entered as second-class matter March 12, 1942, at the Post Office at Oakland, Maryland, under the Act of August 24, 1912.

PRINTED by the Sincell Publishing Co., Inc., Oakland, Maryland. FOR SALE by the secretary and at the Ruth Enlow Library. Single copy, 75 cents.

MEMBERSHIP: All persons interested in the Garrett County area are eligible.

The membership fee is \$3 for individual and \$5 for joint (husband and wife), renewable annually and four issues of this quarterly bulletin, THE GLADES STAR, is included with each membership. Life membership is \$100.00.

and will be presented at Frostburg State College, libraries and Senior Citizen Centers in Garrett County, and in Baltimore, Frederick and Hagerstown.

Dr. Connie Shultz of the University of Maryland has also made about 60 slides from the negatives, 26 of which will appear in a slide collection depicting the history of Maryland.

Mrs. Broadwater revealed that most of the glass negatives are of Garrett County, particularly the Grantsville area, and parts of nearby Pennsylvania. Many of the negatives are marked, depicting the history of Garrett County.

Mrs. Broadwater has not been paid for the use of "Uncle Lee's" priceless negatives. She explained that the collection holds for her a value and contribution beyond monetary gain. "To me they are worth an awful lot because they're my Uncle Lee's." In reference to the exhibition Mrs. Broadwater said, "I'm more proud of this than if it would have been something I'd done myself."

Although her uncle died when she was very young, Mrs. Broadwater seems to know a good bit about Mr. Beachy. In a recent interview she talked of "Uncle Lee's love of nature," which appears evident in his photographs, and she often said, "I wish I could have known him."

Mrs. Broadwater said she hopes to someday have prints from all the negatives, "even if I have to do it myself." She said she hopes to have duplicates of the prints placed in the Garrett County museum, as she is concerned for their preservation.

Grace Evangelical Lutheran Church LCA Friendsville, Maryland

by Dorothy Spear

Near the end of the eighteen hundreds an influx of laborers came to the lumber manufacturing towns of Friendsville and Krug (Kendall), Maryland, located several miles apart along the Youghiogheny River. Among the newcomers of the villages were a number of people of German descent whose religion was centered in the Lutheran faith.

On November 13, 1898 the Lutherans of Friendsville formed a congregation known as the Lutheran Congregation. As Mr. J. G. Kolb was one of the group, he kindly offered the second floor of his town hall for a place of worship for the newly formed church group. Mr. Kolb made the first

Grace Lutheran Church, as it looked in 1906, five years after it was dedicated. Photo courtesy Pauline Faucett.

pulpit used by the congregation. During the year of organization (1898), Reverend H. H. Flick, pastor of the Accident Lutheran Charge, accepted a call to become the minister of the Lutheran group in Friendsville.

It was a small group, eighteen charter members, but as time passed it grew in number. On February 11, 1899 a general council meeting was held in Accident and the Friendsville Lutheran congregation was accepted into the Accident Charge.

Although appreciative of Mr. Kolb's kindness, the congregation felt the town hall was not the proper place for religious services. Plans were formulated for a new church building. A lot was purchased at the southeast corner of Maple Street and Second Avenue. A partial basement was dug and a stone wall was erected by donated labor. June 22, 1900 the cornerstone of the new church was laid in the presence of the Reverends Manges and H. H. Flick, assisted by other ministers.

Recorded in the minutes of the Eighty-second Annual Convention of the Maryland Synod held at Boonsboro, Maryland, 1901, are these interesting facts:

"Reverend H. H. Flick, former pastor, informed me of the dedication of a new church at Friendsville, Maryland on Sunday, January 27, 1901. The dedi-

catory sermon was preached by Reverend J. W. Tressler. Reverend H. H. Flick, assisted by the Reverends Tressler, Ulrich and Donakye, dedicated the church. On the day of dedication more funds were raised than were necessary for the entire liquidation of the debt. The church is Gothic in style; is thirty-five feet, with a recess pulpit. The windows are of opalescent glass with emblems and are memorial. The large window was donated by the Luther League of Accident, Maryland. The interior of the church is Oak finish, with furniture to correspond. Total cost. \$2,200.00. These good people are to be congratulated upon their cosy church home."

The pews were designed and manufactured in the F. G. Fox mill in Friendsville. Mrs. Fox also designed, built, and presented the altar to the church, which is still in use at the present time. Mr. J. G. Kolb designed the pulpit, the chancel chairs, and the lectern; built them, and presented them to the church. They too, are still in use.

In 1902 the Bittinger Charge was organized. Through a decision of the Maryland Synod the Friendsville Lutheran Church became a member of the newly formed charge. During 1904, Friendsville Lutherans made arrangements to withdraw and once again became a part of the Accident Charge.

The Accident Charge had been vacant for over a year, when Reverend H. C. Salem received a call January 21, 1905 and took charge April 5th. During the

ministry of Reverend Salem a new parsonage was built in Friendsville on the other corner of Second Avenue and Maple Street across from the church. This parsonage served the ministers of the Accident Charge until a new one was completed in Accident while S. S. Adams was pastor (1920-21).

The Evangelical Lutheran Synod of West Virginia was organized April 17, 1912. The Accident Parish joined the newly formed synod and remained a member until the year 1963, when the parish became a member of District 12, Western Pennsylvania-West Virginia Synod, Lutheran Church in America.

Since the establishment of the church and through the ensuing years it has had a fluctuating experience. However, it has served the community well. At one time, the church bell was used as a nine o'clock curfew for the town and also as a fire alarm warning. The members have taken pride in maintaining the physical condition of the building and lawn. In the year 1921 lightning set fire to the steeple. It was remodeled and has remained as it is at the present time.

During the pastorate of Reverend George Amick (1926-1930), Grace Lutheran Church redecorated the interior of the building and replaced the old roof at a cost of \$800.

Reverend William E. Carlson began his ministry at Grace Lutheran Church in March, 1949, after accepting the call to the Accident Lutheran Parish.

On January 28, 1951 the congregation of Grace celebrated the



Grace Lutheran Church, after the original steeple, damaged by fire, had been replaced, exterior walls painted, and landscaping had been done.

50th Anniversary of the dedication of the church building (January 27, 1901).

During the ministry of Pastor Carlson, Grace Church has continued to improve the worship services by purchasing necessary materials or accepting memorial gifts from its members.

A Wurlitzer organ was purchased in 1955 by the congregation with the help of a large sum of money from the Sunshine Society, a Childrens' group in the church.

Memorials presented to the church are the Gorham Altar Set (1956), offering plates (1959), hymnal boards (1962), floral vases (1963), confircapes (1972), wall clock (1973), and new hymnals (1979).

Further improvements to the church building were made from time to time: installation of fuel oil furnace and new outside doors (1959), new shrubbery and outside bulletin board (1960), interior walls paneled, ceiling painted, new carpeting, Dosal material for altar (1962), stained glass windows repaired (1971), carpeting in vestibule (1975), completed paneling in basement and installed cupboards (1978), and white siding placed on exterior of church (1980).

Grace celebrated the 75th Anniversary with a rededication of the church building on Reformation Sunday, October 31, 1976 at 2:00 p.m. The rededication was planned by the Lutheran Church women.

The congregation has members



Grace Lutheran Church, as it looks in 1981 after new siding was applied to the exterior walls. Photo Courtesy Spencer Schlosnagle.

on the Inter-Lutheran Committee. This committee has helped to develop small group Bible studies in the homes. Grace is represented on the Task Force for Christian Concern which has led Lutheran churches in the sponsoring of a refugee family in the Accident community.

The Lutheran Church Women's group plays a very active part in making Grace a better place to worship. Many different programs are given throughout the year. The project for the year 1981 is Evangelism for non-active members in the community.

Grace has responded well in its benevolence apportionment, giving to World Hunger, the House of Hope, Passavant Health Center, Kane Home for the Aged, Zelienople and Bethesda Children's Homes, the Lutheran Seminary at Gettysburg, Pa., and sharing in the support of the refugee family.

Although the physical and historical facts are important, the many prayers, sacrifices,

talents, and labors of love that have willingly been given by the members of the Grace congregation throughout the years of its existence have been the strength of its Christian faith.

Pastors who served the Grace congregation are: Henry Flick, J. M. Tressler 1898-1900; H. B. Schroeder (Schrader) 1902-03; W. H. Reiner (student) 1904 (summer); H. C. Salem 1905-07; S. S. Stouffer 1908-10: Oscar Dean (student) 1910 (summer): Oscar Dean 1911-12; Leslie K. Young 1913-20; S. S. Adams 1920-21; H. C. Reynolds 1922-24: George Amick 1926-30; Alfred Harper 1931-34; George Kunkle 1935-39; L. A. Wagner 1939-42; H. J. Wilson 1942-44: Robert Johns 1945-48: William E. Carlson 1949-.

Grace Church is located in the heart of Friendsville along with five other churches whose doors are open to all who wish to enter and worship God.

Source of information: History of Grace Lutheran Church compiled by Dorothy Spear.

RESERVATIONS

For reservations, please remove and mail to Mrs. Carl M. Cathell, Treasurer, Route 5, Box 30, Oakland, MD 21550, for delivery by June 15th, accompanied by your remittance for the dinner.

		ons:	
		ervotic	
		res) - m
5		makii	
, , ,		970	
ID SUC		200	
reservations at \$0.00, 10tal efforced \$-		ssesssesssessses	5
		100	5
		1	SP ED ED
			= 8 0
Please make		1	list be
edse		es	ledse
1	Name(s)	Addresses	.
	ž	Ĭ	

DUES . . . PAYABLE

Dues for the ensuing year, beginning July 1, 1981, are payable as of that date.

Due to ever-increasing costs, particularly postage, (this last raise was the one that broke the camel's back) we shall not send dues notices by separate mail.

To determine whether you owe for dues, please check the address panel on the back of your *Glades Star*. The figure which appears near the seal is the year to which your dues are paid. If that figure is not beyond '81, please hand or send \$3.00 for one person, \$5.00 for husband and wife, to Mrs. Paul T. Calderwood, P. O. Box 3026, Deer Park, MD 21550, or to any Ruth Enlow Library, Oakland, Grantsville, Accident or Friendsville. Dues will also be received at the annual dinner on June 20th.

Should you wish a membership card, please include 18c with your dues payment. We shall not attempt to insert membership cards in *The Star* as we did last year. Your cancelled check will serve as your receipt. When paying at any one of the libraries, you will be furnished a receipt for the payment.

Please bear with us in these economy measures. However, economizing is the only means of survival in these inflationary times.

Mrs. Paul T. Calderwood Corresponding Secretary the constant read

costs of the costs

To determine whether you owe for cives, places it the cost panel on the best of your Glodes. The cost panel on the best of your Glodes in the cost panel of the seal is the third figure is not all the panels of the seal should be parelled in the seal should be sealing it of the bond and wife, to Mire, Paul T. Celcles. I for hisband and wife, to Mire, Paul T. Celcles. I for hisband and wife, to Mire, Paul T. Celcles. I for hisband and wife, to Mire, Paul T. Celcles. I for hisband and wife, to Mire, Paul T. Celcles. I for his annual library. Ochleset, Grantsville, Accides? 3:

nou a you wish a membership cord, prosessing with your ldure payment. Way shold and an end considering sands in the Star as and our conselled check, will senve to your a paying one of the libraries you don't should be rewinted to the libraries.

beer with us in these accircing start only meant of

Mrs. Paul T. Coldanwood

Tax Book Found

By Walter W. Price

An interesting artifact would have gone to the trash dump if John Williams had cared nothing for history. For twenty-four years, Mr. Williams and his family had owned and lived in the Jasper Guard house on First Avenue in Friendsville. The State Highway Administration then forced Mr. Williams to vacate his home in mid-winter of 1972 and the house was torn down because of the building of U.S. 48 through the town. The artifact was a little tax record book. It was found on a rafter in the Guard house attic. It had been there many years.

On the flyleaf of this book, with its watermarked stiff cardboard back, there was written "Dist. No. 6, Basis 159,883; County tax—\$1,758.16; State tax—\$303.68. Total—\$2,061.84." The writer had, as the saying is, "a fine hand."

It appears that Jasper Guard may have made some of the records in the tax account book. Most of the entries of names and amounts, however, are not written in his hand, particularly for District No. 6. The book records taxpayers for two other districts. Number 2 and Number 7. At the suggestion of former circuit clerk, Richard Davis, I went to the new office of the circuit clerk and Mr. Clifford DeWitt directed me to the "Attest" books. In the first of the county's "Test Oath" books, begun by the first circuit clerk, W. H. Tower, January 27th, 1873. I found Jasper Guard was recorded as a "Collector" for District No. 3 only. The record

shows: "Jasper Guard, Third Collection District, June 3, 1878" (p.13), and "Jasper Guard 3rd Collection Dist., June 2, 1879" (p. 50). There are no tax listings for District 3 in the book Mr. Williams saved from the Guard house.

There are 87 taxpavers listed for District 2, 123 for District 6, and 148 for District 7, in the account book. Duplicate recordings of tax accounts occur for the vear 1879. The first accounts were listed for 1878 and there are paid notation for the year 1880. The word "off" has been written across a number of the tax accounts. The present county treasurer, Arzella Parsons, explained to me that this could mean the property had been transferred. Before properties can be transferred, she stated, the taxes would have to have been paid on them.

I had the book examined to assist me in evaluating it by Joseph H. Welch, Richard Davis, Arzella Parsons, Jerry Mover. Joseph DiSimone and department personnel in the assessment section of the county government. All these persons are at present, or have been, experienced officials of the county departments. Mr. Davis suggested that I visit the present circuit clerk, Clifford DeWitt, and ask to examine the Attest (Test Oath) books to better understand the significance of Jasper Guard and of the account book, Mr. DeWitt assisted me and in the first attest book for Garrett County. Mr. Guard could be found as a "Collector." This entry was on page 13, dated June

3, 1878.

The tax levy for 1878 was found to be \$1.100 per \$100 value of property for the county and \$.19 for the state. In 1879, the county levy was lowered to \$.91, but the state levy remained unchanged.

The following entry from the old account book is offered as an example of property assessment:

"Bailey, Margaret A. To Mil. lots Nos. 945, 946, 100 A \$8 . . . \$8.00. Improvements 200, 2 horses 100. 4 cows 100. 1 Bee Stand 2, House F 70: Farming utensils 80." The "Mil." abbreviates the land designation of military lot and the "F" for the house is for furniture. History buffs will remember that Francis Deakens, a contemporary of George Washington, surveyed more than 4000 50-acre military lots in present Garrett County as service bonuses for Revolutionary veterans.

On pages 59 and 60 and others of the Jasper Guard tax book, the following petition appears and was apparently handwritten by Mr. Guard for his neighbors and citizens of District No. 2. The writing is dated "Oakland, Aug. 22" and this seems somewhat unusual as Mr. Guard's house was in Friendsville.

"To the Honorable the General Assembly of Maryland Session of 1884. The Petition of the Citizens of Dist. No. 2 Garrett County of the aforesaid State herein set forth, That is has become customary for hundreds of people who are non-residents of this State, during the summer season to encamp upon the banks of our streams for the purpose of hunting and fishing, that our Section

is one of the most noted of the state for its abundance of game and fine piscatorial sport and that the aforesaid parties without regard to the laws of our state destroy both but more especially our game to such an extent that in a few years without protection it will certainly almost become extinct. Your petitioners further state that the aforesaid parties not only disregard our game laws but further violate the laws of our state by fishing and hunting on the sabbath. Therefore your petitioners humbly pray your honorable Body to pass a law prohibiting non-residents of this state from hunting or fishing in the limits of Garrett County of the aforesaid state and we will ever prav

Oakland, Aug. 22. (sig.) Jasper Guard''

The very fragile "Jasper Guard" tax book has been entrusted to the county treasurer for safekeeping in the vault of that office.

In the Guard tax book, found by John Williams at Friendsville, there are three pages listing road supervisors. The county commissioners authorized certain individuals to repair or maintain sections of county roads. The cost of such work was sent by these individuals as bills to be paid by the commissioners.

The names listed and the amounts for District No. 2 are: "Jonas Wass (sp) \$100; Wm. Boyer 100; H. Lancaster 80 'paid'; Solt Frazée 35; G. Lowdermilk 70; W. A. Coddington 40; Jeff Frazee 35; W. R. Barnthouse 35; Servis Vansickle 55; S.

(Continued on Page 340)

Tract Of Garrett Forest Dedicated

by Michael R. Gregory Forest Naturalist Maryland Forest Service

A dedication ceremony was held last Wednesday on the Hutton Tract of Garrett State Forest. The purpose of this event was to formally dedicate this section of state forest as a multiple use area. For years, this section of state forest has been utilized as a source of timber, recreation, and wildlife habitat. Now, through the efforts of concerned citizens and the Maryland Forest Service this tract of land will also serve as an outdoor education area. Planned development of the area for this purpose includes the construction of a visitor parking area, establishment of a primitive camping area, and provision of nature trails through the area. These various projects are being completed through the combined and cooperative efforts of local citizens, area school children and personnel from the Maryland Forest and Park Services.

Wednesday's dedication ceremony took place at the newly established visitor parking area on the Fingerboard Road. Speakers at the ceremony included Mrs. Ellen Zimmerman; Rev. Ray Beahm; Dr. Frank Custer, president of the Garrett County Forestry Board; Don MacLaughlan, Director of the Maryland Forest and Park Services; B. O. Aiken; and Howard Janoske, president of the Maryland Chapter of the National Wildlife Federation.

In celebration of Arbor Day, two sugar maple trees were also planted by children from Crellin (Continued on Page 340)



Pictured left to right are Dr. Jerome Ryscavage, Garrett County Superintendent of Schools; Tunis Lyon, state forester for the Maryland Forest Service; B. O. Aiken, who spoke on the Value of Trees; Donald MacLaughlan, Director of the Maryland Forest and Park Services; Howard Janoske, president of the Maryland Wildlife Federation; and Michael Gregory, Forest Naturalist for the Maryland Forest Service.

"Down On Savage"

by Tamarack

The Savage River in Garrett County has some of the purest water and the steepest country found in Maryland. Looking westward from Merrill's Bridge, southward from the top of the Elbow, or in any direction from the crest of Savage River Dam makes this easy to understand. Some of the land in the river's upper drainage basin has slopes at the grade of 2500 feet to the mile.

The entire river, which is about 25 miles long, has water that is nearly 98% pure. The main tributaries are Little Savage, Mudlick Run, Blue Lick Run, Black Lick, Poplar Lick, Elk Lick, Bear Pen Run, Silver Bell Run, Big Run, Pine Swamp Run, Monroe Run, Dry Run, Middle Fork, Crabtree Creek, and Aaron's Run. All of these empty into the river before it flows to the Savage River Dam, except Aaron's Run.

"Down on Savage," as it is termed in local language, offers an area which endows the Maryland heritage with a haven of trees, pure air, sunshine, a flood control dam, and rattlesnakes and cougars notwithstanding, a quiet place for real solitude or very active recreation.

The rugged people who became "steep acres farmers" here, from the late eighteenth to the middle nineteenth century, brought their own adaptations and type of living. Part of this adaptation was learning how to farm land with less than 1 inch of topsoil and how to raise animals such as cattle and sheep along

with grasses and hay crops.

Compare the statements of Amos Broadwater, speaking of 1826, "This county was mostly all in woods when I first came here. There were no roads except a path to the National Road, and no houses." His descendants recall that he knew of one house at Grantsville, one at Friendsville, and one at Lonaconing. In 1967, his grandson, Jonas, (1871-1972) related that there were, in his time, real ranges, where animals ran for two or three miles until owners "salted them home."

Salt is always a precious commodity to settlers. Amos Broadwater travelled to Baltimore each year, where he traded his tar and rosin, from pine trees, for salt. He used one week to go and one week to return.

Each family supplied itself with milk and butter, making bread from flour that was ground at the nearest grist mill. Levi Knotts is the earliest mentioned man to have had a tub mill for grinding grain. He had a farm on Savage River where he kept hogs. This farm was sold to William Spence and later was owned by George O. Broadwater.

Flax was grown by the earlier families to be made into linen. Buckwheat and rye, because they are hardy crops, and as buckwheat is a weed killer, were common grains. In 1899 Garrett County led the state of Maryland in production of buckwheat. Corn and wheat at first were not considered suitable for farming.

Wild game, such as deer, bears, turkeys, rabbits and squirrels, were hunted by everyone. Small gardens provided potatoes, cabbage, and other vegetables.

The brothers Moses and Solomon Munro (sic) had been in the Continental Army. Solomon's farm was near the junction of Big Run and Savage River. Michael Wilt bought this farm, which later passed to his widow, Eliza. She sold it to the N.W. Bond Lumber Company and part of it was in Bond Town. It also was sold in part at the time that this area was sold and inundated by the Savage River Dam.

The Bankards and Moores are listed as early settlers, and at New Germany we find the graves of Samuel A. Groves (1845-81), his wife, Mary E. (1844-1930); Peter McIntyre (1837-1913) and his wife, Mary E. (1849-1927); and Solomon Durst (1827-99). Adam Spiker married Annie Reckner and they lived at Wolf Swamp, to the north of New Germany's present lake and in the forest north of the highway.

The Broadwater family figures prominently in the settlement on the Savage River. Originally coming from Loudoun County. Virginia, their ancestor was Cornelius Broadwater, of England. In 1807, four brothers, Charles, William, Guy and Samuel moved to Allegany County (then) and settled near Savage River. William moved near the mouth of Poplar Lick at the river about 1821 and died there at the age of 83. His property later became John Gregg's place and Harrison Kyle's property (1967). He is buried there

The exodus from Virginia into Maryland apparently stemmed

from economic conditions. Slave labor made cheaper labor, so white people moved to strive for a better living. The ridges of the mountains, extending northward, were formed in a northeast-southwest direction, so people walked between, as they could not afford many animals or wheeled transportation. These people purchased cheap land and worked to make it valuable.

In his writings, Amos Broadwater, grandson of Cornelius Broadwater, an Englishman, lists these people who came from Loudoun County, Virginia, with his father: John Michael, his wife, John's brother William. George Smarr, Jim Parris, and George Layman. Members of the Howell and Rhodes family also came north. Amos named other local people as John Potter, John Ogg, Peter Fiske, Jacob Schrock, Jasper Heller, Jacob Brenneman, Daniel Durst (1803-78) John Hartman, and a man named Swatzingroover. This last person may be Swartzingruber, the name recorded on an 1856 deed in which land was sold to Jacob and Catharine Brenneman.

The elder Broadwater and Sam Beehman (sic) erected a log shanty on Little Savage, cut puncheons for the floor, and used a blanket for a doorway. His son, Amos, married Sarah Sigler, whose father was John Sigler. They settled in a deep, deep valley southwest of the Twin Churches at New Germany, in what local people call "the backwoods," and erected a house there in 1827.

Amos became the father of six sons and six daughters:

Catherine, who was married to Henry Green and Joseph Skidmore: William, who married Hester Broadwater: John, who married Mary Custer: Lydia, who married Jefferson Green; Jefferson, who married Betsey Custer: Eliza, who married Simeon Green: Sarah, who married Peter Bittinger; Amos, who married Sarah Bittinger; Harriet, who married Jacob Blocher: Isabel, who married Peter Stephens: David, who married Eliza Colmer; and Eli, who married Susan Harman.

Amos is buried in Mt. Lucas Cemetery, at the Methodist Church at New Germany.

Amos tapped sugar water from the maple trees, cleared all of the land by burning, and later raised hogs, rye, and buckwheat. By his own method he obtained pitch from the bull (longleaf) pine and white pine by "burning the tar" in a kiln in the meadow. He did not instruct his family, so no one knows exactly how he did this, although there were marks left in the meadow from the burning kiln.

In his written observations, compiled at "Brant's Fancy" in 1891, Amos observes that he had once seen a pit saw, which was an extremely laborious device employing two men, one who stood above and one in the pit, grasping either side of a long straight-bladed saw, which had a handle on each end. They sawed one board at a time, lengthwise.

Later, in the twentieth century, Jonas Broadwater lamented that in his day, people want to come out and buy every inch of land. He stated, "You could sell it all right away, but you don't have to have that noise. It was good times, good humor, no war and no law. The little towns was peaceable."

John Stackpole was the first man to be buried on Savage, Michael Wilt had followed Stackpole as they hunted for turkeys, and accidentally shot him. But their was no ill will, as Mr. Stackpole acknowledged that it was his own fault.

Michael Wilt's mother, who had married Henry Wilt and then Jacob Beavers, was buried on Savage later, as were Katie Wilt, Michael Wilt, David McIntyre, George Wilt and his wife, Hugh McIntyre, and Guy Broadwater's first wife. Amos Broadwater lists these people, but does not locate the burial site.

High Rock Fire Tower, termed Firm Rock by the old families, gives a view of scattered farms, a quarry, the town of Luke, and over 2,000 acres of the Big Savage Wildland, which was the first primitive wildland so designated by the Maryland General Assembly, in 1973. The Maryland Forest Service has extended wildland use beyond the original area.

Wildlands will represent a part of history because they will remain in their natural condition, being preserved only from fire, insect infestation, and overuse. They are accessible to hikers and hunters, but camping activities and the construction of access roads are forbidden. Each area has at least 500 contiguous acres and is left to quietly follow the patterns of natural succession, including flora and fauna, to offer

our citizens some unique natural remnants where the peace and balance of undisturbed regions can be observed in the future.

A potential wildland zone may be accepted and designated by the Maryland General Assembly or it may be retained by the Forest Service as wildland even if rejected by the General Assembly. One thousand acres or more is the preferred size.

The lands you see at the bottom of High Rock Tower and to the south and west were once in the Michael family; they are termed "the Michael lands" by the forestry administration.

Philip Jacob Michael, the ancestor of one branch of the local Michael family, came to America in the Snow Neptune from Lisbon, Portugal. He took his oath of allegiance on July 27, 1770 and settled in Pennsylvania, where he owned land and animals. He served in the Pennsylvania Line during the Revolution. Soon after, it is believed, he came to Maryland with his wife, Anna Margaretta.

About 1797 he purchased Military Lots 3879 and 3880 near Aaron's Run and is listed as one of the original settlers of Allegany County, along with Daniel Reckner. (Scharf, Vol. I, p. 1343). The original written entry in the Maryland Land Records lists his name as "Micle" and his military lots as "certificate in name of Jacob Seigler."

In 1800 he patented 178 acres known as "Womock's Defeat," which joined his lands on the southern side.

Philip Jacob had two sons, John and William, John married Catherine Thankbonden in 1787 and William married Rachel Brian in 1797.

Older residents of the area opine that the Broadwaters lived on the northern end of the Savage River valley and the Michaels on the southern end, with the Potter family in between. Sarah Potter married William Michael, son of John; Catherine Potter (1803-43) married Philip (1803-90), William's brother. The family founder's grandson, George Washington Michael (1826-83) married Sarah E. Coleman (1838-54) and was buried in the old Firm Rock family cemetery, off the Westernport Road.

The John and William Michael who came from Virginia, according to the Broadwater writings, may or may not have been relatives of the Philip Michael lineage.

One John Michael(s) married a daughter of Jacob Sigler, and they had a grandson, Charles.

Jacob Sigler's son, Jacob, married Mary Michaels.

Jackson Michael(s) owned the farm which had first been the property of John Sigler, Amos Broadwater's father-in-law.

Peter Michael went to Ritchie County, W. Va.

Military Lots Number 3875, 3874 and 3915 were listed as sold to George Michaels. William Michaels purchased Lots 3873, 3872, 3871. These lots are near Spring Run and west of Mill Run. The 1871 map shows that these men had adjoining lands.

One John Michael must have been reflecting the attitude of these people who bought military lots and started to work for their



own benefits. In 1819, he patented 44 acres with the name, "Don't Turn with the World."

The group of people which settled such a heavily forested and wild area doubtless turned to their own resources of courage and hard work. Their adopted homelands are now the basis for an historic and interesting part of Maryland, Savage River State Forest.

Credit Due . . .

In the March, 1981 issue of The Glades Star two authors were inadvertently left out. Fred G. Mullich wrote the History of Garrett County Courthouses, page 310, and George Comp wrote The Garrett County Civil Defense article on page 308.

Tax Book Found

(Continued from Page 332

Tortner 35; A. Savage 25; J. W. Frantz 90: A. Welch 75. (Total for District 2 was \$775.00). District No. 6-E. Friend 58; J. W. Johnson 35; W. Savage 62; Philip Servis 40; Wm. Casteel 45; Thad Glotfelty 40; Nim Glotfelty 42; S. Specht 71; Jacob Pysell 37; Geo. Bishop 30; Servis Beitzel 40. (Dist. No. 6 total \$500.00). District No. 7-A. Sell 70; Nelson Ervin 50; Joseph Martin 60; Johnson White 25; Nathan Casteel 40; Wm. M. Coddington 90; E. D. Kepner 25; G. W. Delawder 40; J. B. Davis 15; Thos. Browning 30; J. T. Bowers 85; C. Sweeney 70."

The total for District 7 is \$600.00 and the total for the three districts for road repair and maintenance amounted to \$1,875.00. The only written evidence of payment occurs after the name of "H. Lancaster" in District No. 2. It may be assumed, however, that the county commissioners honored the accounts of the road supervisors.

Forest Dedicated

(Continued from Page 335)

School. The highlight of the ceremony was the unveiling of a monument, placed on the site to outline the significance of the donation by John and Robert Garrett of 2,000 acres of forest land in 1906 which resulted in the establishment of the state forest system in Maryland.

If you think you've got it rough, take a glimpse at a few of the rules imposed upon teachers in 1872...

—Teachers each day will fill lamps, clean chimneys.

-Each teacher will bring a bucket of water and a scuttle of coal for the day's session.

—Any teacher who smokes, uses liquor in any form, frequents pool or public halls, or gets shaved in a barber shop will give good reason to suspect his worth, intention, integrity and honesty. (Reprinted from Closer to Teachers)

— Published By —
THE GARRETT COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY

VOL. 5, NO. 10

OAKLAND, MARYLAND

SEPTEMBER, 1981

Calderwood Elected President Of G.C.H.S.

At the annual dinner meeting of the Garrett County Historical Society Mrs. Ruth F. Calderwood was elected president of the Society.

Mrs. Calderwood was born in Fairfax County, Virginia and graduated from high school in Montgomery County, Ohio. She attended Strayer's Business College in Washington, D. C. and received a LL.B. degree from National University Law School there.

Mrs. Calderwood and her husband, Paul T. Calderwood, became members of the Historical Society around 1964. In 1965 the Society asked if either Ruth or Paul would be interested in the presidency. Mr. Calderwood took the office and the following year Mrs. Calderwood became the Society's corresponding secretary, a position which she has faithfully filled ever since.

Serving in office is nothing new to Mrs. Calderwood, who has been very active in several associations. Prior to 1963 when the Calderwoods came to Garrett County, she served as Regent of E Pluribus Unum Chapter,



Daughters of the American Revolution of Washington, D. C. In 1967 she was organizing regent of the Youghiogheny Glades Chapter, D.A.R., Oakland, MD. Prior to that Garrett was the only county in Maryland which had no D.A.R. chapter.

She is a member of the Garrett County Extension Homemakers and is the president of the County Council and president of her local club in Deer Park. She was the chairman of two different State committees. She is a life member of the Associated Country Women of the World. In 1977 she was a delegate from Maryland at its triannual meeting in Nairobi, Kenya. About 70 countries were represented at this meeting.

Mrs. Calderwood was the past president of the Senior Women's Civic Club, Oakland, MD of which she is still a member. She is a member of the Garrett County League of Women Voters. She was president of the Western District, Maryland Federation of Women's Clubs. She is also a member of the Deep Creek Baptist Church where she sang in the choir at one time.

Mr. and Mrs. Calderwood reside in Deer Park where Ruth enjoys gardening in her flower beds. Both she and her husband enjoy history and travelling.

Garrett County Historical Society Held Its 40th Annual Dinner Meeting

The 40th annual dinner meeting of The Garrett County Historical Society was held at the Deer Park Fire Hall on Saturday, June 20, 1981, at 6:00 p.m. Dr. Harold C. Ashby, president acted as Master of Ceremonies. Judge Lewis R. Jones gave the invocation, followed by the Pledge of Allegiance. The Ladies' Auxiliary served a delicious, family-style baked steak dinner to approximately 100 officers, members and guests.

After dinner, the business meeting was called to order by president Ashby. Minutes of the June 26, 1980 meeting were read and approved. The treasurer's report was given by Mrs. Carl Cathell. Mrs. Lewis Jones, Curator, announced that the Museum had almost 2,000 visitors during the 1980 summer season. She stated that new exhibits include artifacts from the Friendsville dig received from the state archeologist.

The Nominating Committee, consisting of Maxine Broadwater, Ruth Calderwood and Bruce Jenkins, presented a slate of nominees for election. There were no nominations from the floor and officers elected were Mrs. Ruth Calderwood, president; Charles Strauss, vice president;

dent; Mrs. Mary V. Jones, curator; Rev. John A. Grant, Jean Swauger, and Bruce Jenkins, Board of Directors.

President Ashby explained the necessity of amending the charter in order to obtain a tax-exempt status with the IRS. The members voted unanimously to adopt the proposed amendment.

President Ashby introduced Delegate and Mrs. DeCorsey Bolden. Mrs. Walter Swauger, a member of the Board of Directors, introduced her father, Norman Eliot, from Northhamptonshire, England, who came as her guest.

President Ashby then introduced Mrs. Maxine Broadwater, who was in charge of the program for the evening. After brief remarks, approximately 150 slides depicting area scenes. events and people were shown and narrated by Mrs. Broadwater and Morris Beachy, niece and nephew of early photographer, Leo Beachy. The slides were made from glass negatives taken by Mr. Beachy from 1901-1925. Mr. Beachy was a school teacher early in life, and because of a progressive illness, gave up teaching and became a self-taught photographer.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE GARRETT COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY

June 26, 1980 to June 20, 1981

Balance in Checking Account, June 2	6, 1980		\$1,253.56
RECEIPTS			
Membership Dues		\$1,185.60	
Glades Stars		346.15	
Civil Marriage Fees		962.00	
Marriage License Fees		294.30	
Sale of Indexes and Other Booklets		41.00	
Dinners, Paid by Members		654.00	
Sale of Items		43.20	
Donations at Museum		237.51	
Book Sales		1,139.64	
Annual Tour	_	14.00	4,917.40
TOTAL			\$6,170.96
DISBURSEMENTS			
Stationery, Supplies & Postage		\$ 112.48	
Ladies' Auxiliary, Deer Park			
Fire Co., Dinners		616.00	
Utilities:			
Gas	\$1,141.45		
Water	64.68		
Telephone	64.15		
Electric	235.45	1,505.73	
Labor at Museum		54.50	
Printing, Engraving, Etc.,			
Glades Stars		975.00	
Insurance		382.00	
Hostess, To keep Museum open		1,157.45	
Bus Ticket, Sister Virginia Geiger		26.40	
Miscellaneous Museum Expenses:	53 / /0		
Display Cases and Supplies	516.69		
Cleaning Supplies	32.78		
Pedestal for Garrett Bust	67.26		
Light Bulbs	63.61 50.00	730.34	5,559.90
Plastic Pages	30.00	730.34	3,337.70
Balance in Checking			e 411.04
Account, June 20, 1981		_	\$ 611.06
OTHER FUNDS ON DEPOSIT			
Savings Account:			
Garrett National Bank		\$12,832.60	
Savings Account:		074	
The First National Bank		374.51	
Savings Account, Museum Fund:		422.05	
The First National Bank		433.25	
Certificate of Deposit: The First National Bank		1,000.00	\$14,640.36
	_	1,000.00	
TOTAL FUNDS ON DEPOSIT		_	\$15,251.42

Respectfully submitted, Dorothy B. Cathell, Treasurer

GARRETT COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY Founded in 1941

OFFICERS 1981-82

President	Ruth F. Calderwood
Vice-Pres	. Charles F. Strauss
Sec'y-Treas	Dorothy B. Cathell
Asst. Sec'y	Edith Brock
Corresponding	1

Sec'y. Ruth F. Calderwood Curator. Mary V. Jones

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Randall R. Kahl, Clara Bell Briner, Thomas Butscher, Rev. John A. Grant, Jean Swauger, Dr. Bruce G. Jenkins, William B. Grant, Nellie Dever, Maxine Broadwater.

EDITORIAL STAFF

Editor......Joanne C. Ashby Mgn. Editor....Paul T. Calderwood Assoc. Editor.....Mary Strauss

THE SOCIETY'S OBJECT

The purpose of this Society shall be to discover, secure and preserve whatever relates to the history of the area, and to disseminate knowledge of our local history among our people.

THE GLADES STAR

PUBLISHED quarterly by the Society at Oakland, Md. Entered as second-class matter March 12, 1942, at the Post Office at Oakland, Maryland, under the Act of August 24, 1912.

PRINTED by the Sincell Publishing Co., Inc., Oakland, Maryland. FOR SALE by the secretary and at the Ruth Enlow Library. Single copy, 75 cents.

MEMBERSHIP: All persons interested in the Garrett County area are eligible.

The membership fee is \$3 for individual and \$5 for joint (husband and wife), renewable annually and four issues of this quarterly bulletin, THE GLADES STAR, is included with each membership. Life membership is \$100.00.

Your Society Needs You In This Hour Of Crisis

by Ruth F. Calderwood

The honor of my election to the presidency of this Society was dampened by the fact that there were no names of candidates presented for election to the positions of editor and associate editor for The Glades Star.

Production of The Star is the Society's most important activity and, without editors, there can be no magazine. Permitting our magazine, published continuously since 1941, to fail would be catastrophic to maintaining our membership. It would constitute a breach of faith with the Society's founders and those who have carries on the tradition for the past forty years.

It seems a little incredible that in a Society of more than 500 members there is not someone willing to undertake the editorship.

The executive board and I shall make every effort to fill these positions. However, your assistance in this vital area is sorely needed.

Officially, as well as personally, I wish to thank Mrs. Joanne Ashby and Mrs. Mary Strauss, the former editors, for being willing to step in and produce this September issue.

Constructive suggestions are clearly in order concerning the above situation and any other matter which affects the welfare of the Society.

ROSTER OF OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS

(After 1981 Dinner Meeting)

Designation following names show status:

A-with figure of year appointed

E—with figure of year elected

T-with figure of term in years

EX—with figure of year term expires

President—Mrs. Ruth F. Calderwood E81 T2 EX83 Vice-President—Charles F. Strauss E81 T2 EX83

Secretary-Treasurer—Mrs. Dorothy B. Cathell E81 T2 EX83

Assistant Secretary—Miss Edith Brock E80 T2 EX82

Corresponding Secretary—Mrs. Ruth F. Calderwood . . E80 T2 EX82

DIRECTORS

Randall R. Kahl
Mrs. Clara Bell Briner E79T3EX82
Thomas Butscher
Rev. John A. Grant E81T3EX84
Mrs. Jean Swauger E81T3EX84
Dr. Bruce G. Jenkins
William B. Grant
Mrs. Nellie Dever E80T3EX83
Mrs. Anna Maxine Broadwater

1. Terms of Editor, Mrs. Joanne C. Ashby, and Associate Editor, Mrs. Mary M. Strauss, expired this year. For personal reasons, each declined to be nominated for the ensuing term.

The nominating committee failed to find replacements for them at the time of election. Thus, the positions must be filled by presidential appointment. No one has been located at this time (please see article, Hour of Crisis).

Joanne and Mary have kindly stepped in and produced this September issue. Their action is greatly appreciated.

2. Managing editor, Paul T. Calderwood, notified President Ashby and the nominating committee that he did not wish to be nominated for the position. The nominating committee failed to find a replacement.

Paul has agreed to continue on a limited basis, attending to routine matters in the production of The Star. However, he does not plan to participate in executive meetings.

St. Mark's Lutheran Church, LCA Oakland, Maryland

by Adeline S. Ruckert

The Reverend Jesse Winecoff of the Aurora Parish organized St. Mark's congregation in Oakland in 1850, one year after the town of Oakland was founded. Reverend Winecoff's pastorate was located in Preston County, Virginia, now West Virginia, an area adjoining what is now Garrett County.

The first church for St. Mark's congregation was erected in 1854 near the corner of Fifth and Green Streets. Most of the materials for the wooden structure were furnished by Benjamin Tasker, a sawmill operator at Deep Creek. The parsonage stood on the corner of Fifth and Green Streets. Some years later it became the home of Franklin

Rathbun, Superintendent of Garrett County Schools. The original house has been enlarged and is still standing today.

The pastors associated with St. Mark's first church were its founder, Jesse Winecoff; J. H. Cupp, who served the congregation during the Civil War; Dosh McDaniels, who served as supply pastor until O. C. Miller arrived February 1, 1875; William Stoudenmier; E. W. Sechrist; G. W. W. Amick; Dunlap; and William Leisher, the tenth minister to serve St. Mark's first church.

New developments began with the ministry of Pastor Leisher, who came in 1891, when a decision was made to erect a new church building. The church



St. Mark's first building, built in 1854 near the corner of Fifth and Green Streets. It is still standing today.

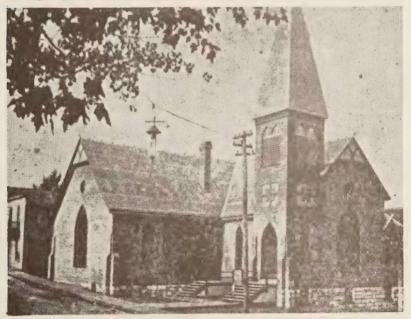
officials obtained a site on the southwest corner of Third and Alder Streets, where the sanctuary of this church had sliding doors which opened into the Sunday School rooms, enabling the sanctuary to provide seating for large gatherings.

The new St. Mark's Church was dedicated in 1893. The minutes of the Maryland Synodical Convention of this same year lists some interesting facts about the dedication and the church building.

"St. Mark's Evangelical Lutheran Church, Oakland, was dedicated August 27th. Reverend O. C. Miller, Roanoke, Va., preached the sermon. programme prepared for this occasion was a very elaborate one, extending over one entire week. The building is a one-story L-shaped gothic structure, roofed with slate, veneered in bricks. and lighted with electricity. There is a tower ninety feet high. with a bell weighing 780 pounds. The total cost is \$5,628.00." (About \$3,000 was still to be paid at the time of dedication).

The Reverend Leisher resigned in 1894. Reverend Ernest McCauley served as supply pastor until Reverend W. Butler became the minister in December of the same year. He served until 1902 when George I. Uhler took charge and ministered during the course of that year (1902).

The congregation then elected Reverend Edmund Manges to the pastorate in April, 1903. When Reverend Manges took over his duties at St. Mark's, there was still an unpaid balance of nearly \$1,000.00 on the church building. As the year 1904 ended, St.



St. Mark's second building on southwest corner of Third and Alder (where Rolyans stands today). Dedicated 1893, destroyed by fire 1905.



St. Mark's third church building on Second Street was dedicated on December 2, 1906. It is no longer standing.

Mark's held a ceremony marking the liquidating of its debt and burned the mortgage. This happy moment, however, turned into a sad holocaust five days later when fire destroyed the entire church. Recorded on the front page of the January 5, 1905 Republican newspaper is a story describing the fire.

"Fire, which broke out this afternoon about three o'clock in the photographic studio of Mr. G. H. Pritchard on Third Street, destroyed that building, and also St. Mark's Ev. Lutheran Church, adjoining it on the north . . ."

Special mention was made of the heroic work done by D. E. Bolden (grandfather of DeCorsey Bolden and Nancy B. Helbig); Jake Morrison, Joseph H. Smithman, Robert C. Townshend, Eugene Baumgartner, father of the late Dr. Irving Baumgartner; Henry Lauer, Charley Bosley, Samuel Lawton, a great uncle of Charles Davis. These firemen and others were praised "All glory to Oakland Firemen. There are none better." Today we hear the same praise for the same company but three and four generations removed from some of those firemen mentioned.

Aunt Sally Sincell told the writer that during the fire the church bell tolled due to the draft created by the heat. The church furnishings had all been carried out of the burning building before they were damaged. The pews and pulpit would later be placed in a new building, the third St. Mark's, and the altar would be placed in that building's Sunday School room.

After the fire, the congregation was very discouraged. Through the encouragement and un-

ceasing efforts of Pastor Manges, the people went to work on plans for a new location for a church building.

The new site chosen was the Corrigan property, where the present courthouse complex is located, at a price of \$3,400. In April of 1905 St. Mark's congregation sold the site to the county commissioners for \$4,000, earning the church a profit of \$600.

A number of other possible sites were considered before the McComas property on Second Street was purchased on May 18, 1905 for \$1.000.

W. A. Liller of Keyser, W. Va. built the third St. Mark's structure at a price of \$8,500. The cornerstone of this church was laid at 4:00 p.m. on June 28, 1906, by Rev. Edmund Manges, assisted by Reverend J. B. Workman, pastor of St. Paul's Methodist Church, Oakland.

The copper box placed inside the cornerstone contained a Bible, a copy of The Republican with its account of the burning of the second St. Mark's church, the names of the church and Sunday School officers, silver coins, and church publications.

An account in **The Republican**, November 8, 1906, gave the following information.

"The completion of the new church for St. Mark's is accomplished and on Sunday, November 11, the Sunday School will march in a body from Garrett Memorial Church (... now St. Matthew's Episcopal Church) to the new edifice at 9:30 o'clock. At 10:30 Reverend Manges will preach the sermon and administer communion to



St. Mark's third church chancel had a new altar, but the pulpit was taken from the second church building.

members of St. Mark's as well as members of other denominations who may be present. A number will be received and the rite of baptism conferred."

St. Mark's third church was dedicated December 2, 1906. The morning sermon was preached by Dr. Singmaster, president of Gettysburg Seminary. The sanctuary was crowded and many were satisfied to stand. Special music was offered by the choir, and solos rendered by Reverend Lewis Manges, son of St. Mark's pastor, and W. A. Evans of Pittsburgh.

Two thousand dollars were needed to clear the debt. Contributions were solicited at the service but not quite enough money was realized to cover the debt. The dedication was deferred until the evening service. At this service the solicitations produced more than enough funds to clear all indebtedness. Dr. Singmaster preached the dedicatory sermon and the Reverend Manges conducted the dedication of the new St. Mark's Evangelical Lutheran Church.

Continued in next issue.

The Savage River Valley

Water, Trees And History
By Tamarack

Joseph Monahan, of Short Gap, West Virginia, describes with enthusiasm the waters below the Savage River Dam as "a real challenge, all the way down." White water racing and Olympic trials have been conducted on Garrett County's young river for about 10 years, as the river "has the most consistent drop of almost any river anybody has ever seen"-86 feet per mile for 5 miles, from the dam to the mouth of the Savage at Bloomington. (The reader may compare this with 11 feet per mile as average drop of the Colorado and 40 feet per mile of one section of the Indus River in Pakhistan).

The Savage River Dam was completed in November, 1951 when 360 acres of land came under water. And what water! The 105 square miles of this

drainage basin, the southeastern corner of Garrett County, has remarkably little run-off, and present pollution is about 2%, but it is sensible to retain water supply for times when it is needed and sensible to control flood waters which come in spring from higher regions. Stream flow is regulated for industrial purposes. In ordinary operation, 60 million gallons is the daily flow.

Since the terrain of this drainage basin ranges in elevation from 3,075 feet on Negro Mountain to 1488 at the dam, it is efficient to drain this water and retain it for wise use. Eventually, 6 communities of Western Maryland and the lower Potomac, including Washington, D. C., have been affected by Savage waters.

The crest of the dam is 320 feet



The Savage River annually draws competitors worldwide for Olympic and World Cup trials and more than 2,000 spectators.



Looking west across the lake from the crest of Savage River Dam.

long, at an elevation of 1498.3 feet. There are two twin sets of slide gates. The U. S. Geological Survey installed 3 indicating and recording Telemarkgauge stations which give, by telephone, code signals for the height of water. A twin set of manual gates regulates municipal water supply to Westernport, Md. and Piedmont, W. Va.

The construction of the Savage River Dam was a boom to local workers, as unemployment was high in the years before World War II. In addition, it supplied an essential water, for yarn production at the Celanese plant at Cumberland and power for the Westvaco pulp and paper mill at "Luke.

In 1934, Pres. Roosevelt and Dr. Morris Cook, of the T. V. A. Authority, recommended the dam as a project, but many pitfalls, including cessation of work after Pearl Harbor and difficulty with funds, were encountered. House Bill 535, passed by the Maryland Legislature and

signed by Gov. H. W. Nice, in April, 1935, created the Upper Potomac River Commission. George Warnick, of Garrett County, and George W. Legge and Owen E. Hitchins, of Allegany County, were appointed to this body. In January, 1940, John J. McMullen, of Cumberland, replaced Mr. Legge, who resigned. Repeated attempts were made to obtain federal funds, as the beginning cost was listed as \$2,500,000, but it became apparent that other funds would have to supplement. The Army Corps of Engineers was placed in charge and remained so; but today the dam is maintained by the State of Maryland.

In July, 1939, Pres. Roosevelt approved the \$3,000,000 Savage River Dam project. It was Maryland's biggest W. P. A. project, which became a defense project in 1941. Then the attack on Pearl Harbor halted construction, as a high priority rating was not obtained. S. J. Groves and Son was awarded a private contract to

finish the dam, which by now was a partially finished embankment, halfway across the Savage valley. This contract was to be completed for \$672,000.

But the project was reclassified and abandoned, "a war casualty," as termed by Rep. J. Glenn Beall. Officials from Cumberland, Westernport, Garrett County, and Mineral County, W. Va. cooperated in efforts to continue work, but for three years after the war's end there was little action.

Test borings showed that 1942 concrete work was of high quality and that deterioration was not as much as expected. The 1947 State Legislative Council requested both President Truman and the Congress for funds and appropriations to permit completion of the dam. The House Appropriations Committee approved \$950,000 for the completion of concrete outlets work and hydraulic gates. Later. \$1,700,000 was approved. The funds still on hand from the original Savage River Dam project (\$200,000) were transferred to the federal government by action of the Allegany County Commissioners.

Lewis and Bowman of North Carolina completed the final phase of work on the Savage River Dam, and a final \$650,000 was approved by the House for the work. By January of 1952 the dam had gone into operation. The U. S. Geological Survey reported that the dam had held back 2% of the stream flow in May.

Personnel chosen to operate the dam was Francis D. Glass, tender; Albert F. Howard, assistant tender; and Julian G. Patrick, supervisory engineer.

The finished construction at the Savage River Dam assumed a figure of \$6,000,000. The numerous advantages enjoyed by the people will continue to justify the cost of this project.

One matter to be cleared was the legal claim to land in this valley. However, people were well paid, as related by Myrl J. Wilt, former manager of the Potomac State Forest, and there was little dissatisfaction.

Mr. Wilt's father, Howard Wilt, was the caretaker of the Westernport Dam, now buried by the Savage Waters. Curtis Wilson lived where you now see the breast of the dam. Owen Mattingly farmed here, and William Wilt and Edgar Rounds worked for the B&O Railroad. Other neighbors were Grover Hinkle, Harman Wilt, Clyde Murphy, and Dave Lantz.

Other members of local families who sold land for this enterprise were Ira B. and Lulu F. Duckworth, Gladys Wilson Wilt and Hamil Wilt, W. D. and Zela Rhodes, Martha A. and William D. Hamilton, Susan B. and Carroll Pattison, Floretta and Zihlman Callis, and Michael W. Laffey.

Much of this land had been military lots or lands patented in post-Revolutionary times. Transfers mention "Latent Worth" of the Lantz family; "Cline's Prospect," a Wilt property; and part of "Swanton," purchased from William Wilt. "St. Clair's Glory" had occupied both sides of the Savage River. "Brant's Farm" had been a Broadwater holding. A part of "Montevue"



Hemlocks lining the state road that leads to New Germany State Park.

was sold by H. Howard Wilt. Part of a holding was bought from Antonio and Genoefa Meracola, Summit County, Ohio. Ninian U. Bond and wife, Martha, sold part of the Eliza Wilt farm, which had figured in Bond Town history.

The Savage River valley has not receded into past history, for both its dam and forested regions are handled by people who envisage a future of wise use of natural resources.

When the land was purchased by provisions of the Resettlement Act under Pres. Roosevelt, it was placed under state management. About 1953 the legal ownership was changed, but the federal government retained a portion of the mineral rights. The State of Maryland later purchased additional land; all of this became Savage River State Forest (except the other state forests in the county) with the latest acreage between 53,000 and 54,000 acres. Two state parks, New Germany (462 acres) and Big Run (300 acres) are contained in it.

However, forest beauty and

usefulness attract more visitors and concommitant business to our highlands. Since Maryland forests are "one of its cherished environmental assets," what is better than to have them owned and used by citizens while in the care of responsible managers?

Forests offer the possibility of using a resource but having it regenerate itself. Long-term management plans, involving 25,000 acres, have been developed. The goal for two rotations of care and growth holds the possibility that by the year 2180 the Savage River State Forest may have the ideal age and class distribution of trees.

A system for achieving a careful harvesting process has clearcutting as only one alternative. A stand of trees may also remain in a selection system indefinitely, with thinning of plantations conducted many times before a final harvest cut. This is similar to the procedure of thinning vegetable plants in a spring garden.

Many parts of the forest are extremely good as sites for new growth: some areas of Keyser's Ridge, the lower slopes of Four Mile Ridge and Rabbit Hollow in the Bear Creek region, including Chocolate Drop Hill. These good sites call for close attention and intensive management, whereas the scrub oak and black jack oak of the ridge tops of Savage Mountain do not offer such favorable growth conditions.

Harmful run-off of water has been checked by using proper logging procedures and proper road location. Seeding roadbeds after timbering is common practice, with attention also given to degree of land slope where logging takes place.

Strip mining has been conducted in Savage River State Forest, but it was practically eliminated by legislation in 1972. However, the old surface mining areas are being reclaimed. Several gas wells operate near Accident on state land.

Garrett County's invigorating winters offer chances for crosscountry skiers to travel on trails such as those at Wolf Swamp at New Germany or on Turkey Lodge Ridge. An expanded trail system is in the planning stage, but easements from private landowners must be worked out. If this is successful, the snowmobile trail would run from Meadow Mountain to Deep Creek Lake State Park. During heavy snow periods, people may also snowshoe near the stream bottoms at Puzzley Run, Poplar Lick, Blue Lick, and Monroe Run. In all, there are more than 25 miles of recreational trails in the forest.

In other seasons, hiking is a popular activity. Monroe Run and Poplar Lick Trails have been available for several years. Savage Mountain Hiking Trail, an eighteen-mile long trail from the northern end of Backbone Mountain north to St. John's Rock at Route 40, was completed in 1978.

Hunting and fishing always have been highlights of the use of this forest. Game fish include trout, bluegill, sunfish, bass and crappie. The game animals here are gray squirrel, cottontail rabbit, ruffed grouse, wild turkey and whitetail deer. There are many fur-bearing animals.

Several unique salamanders, insects and fish can be found on Savage River and near the dam. Rare animals and plants, such as Eastern black bear, raven, sundew, Eastern larch, and sphagnum moss, have been found.

Lonaconing Forestry Camp, at the southern end of the forest, now operates for rehabilitation of delinquent boys. The Youth Conservation Corps, based at Meadow Mountain, provides work experiences in constructing nature trails, scenic overlooks, and recreational facilities while high school students learn by activity. Educational tours, camp tours and Boy Scout activities are conducted in the forest.

Demand for the forest products of Savage River State Forest probably will increase. During 1971-75, these items, including timber, pulpwood, firewood, fence posts, Christmas trees and forest greens, had reached an estimated value of \$746,090. About 15% of this total was returned to Garrett County. In 1980, the forest generated \$144,944 in timber sales, with much raw material going to sawmills in Pennsylvania and West Virginia as well as Marvland. Westvaco's pulp and paper mill represents a secondary source of employment.

There are beautiful spots and history-oriented discoveries located (as foresters say) "on" Savage River State Forest.

Pine Swamp Run vincinity was the scene of a tragedy in 1960, when a B-52 bomber crashed there. Forestry personnel donated many hours of searching through snowy forests for men who had parachuted from the plane but could not survive because they had not been trained for wilderness. A monument to this crew stands near Little Crossings on Route 40, east of Grantsville.

Parts of the Braddock Trail cross portions of the state forest. One crossing is west of Amish Road on the north side of Route 40.

There are traces of the small rairoad spurs which were once built to maintain logging operations in the late nineteenth and early twentieth century. Some of the small operators were Jennings Brothers, Kendall and Meadow Mountain Lumber Company, J.R. Droney and A.W. Cook.

A Revolutionary soldier, Daniel Reckner (1759-1829), who was one of the areas oldest settlers, is buried in the confines of the forest. One small cemetery has the stones of Reziah Beeman (1845-80), wife of Moses Beeman; Jonas Weitzell (1850-1927) and Rebecca E. Weitzell (1853-1909); Ada B. Broadwater (1875-1916); Lucinda F. Broadwater (1880-1907); John Wross (1848-1901); and William Ross (1816-1886) and Rachel S. Ross (1812-1871), his wife.

There are ruins of walls, stone fences, and fruit orchards. Support of the Bond lumber mill and house foundation ruins are at Big Run on the site of Bond Town. The Gov. Francis Thomas farmhouse ruins are to be found near Savage River Dam.

The Elbert Michaels Plantation includes species of red pine, white pine and Scotch pine, planted in 1956. There are 160 acres of pole timber size, a kind of



Savage River Dam calcareous shales make a dark strata over the lighter Loyalhanna limestone.



Monroe Run Vista looking east in Savage River State Forest.

Courtesy: Craig Phillips

memorial to an early family which once formed a nucleus of settlement.

The Maryland Forest Service holds a historic-archeologic of natural feature area under separate classification until it is ready for public visitation. Specialized areas, featuring unique natural features, such as an unusual plant form, a champion tree, a cave, a geologic outcrop or a "power spot" (a small area offering an uplifting experience), are also held as research areas for specific reasons. If public visitation is feasible, a recreation area may be publicized. At that time trails are constructed, with signs, and brochures are made available.

Natural vistas of the beautiful mountain country have been provided. One of the latest to be opened is Monroe Run, which was erected by the Y.A.C.C., enabling the visitor to look east from the Upper New Gernmany Road. The newest vista is the Old Governor

Thomas vista, above the former borrow pit area opposite Savage River Dam, where there is a wooden tower.

The Maryland Geological Survey is currently conducting diggings at two sites, one near Pine Swamp Run, which is a campsite of pre-historic Indians, and the other adjacent to the forest at Meadow Mountain 4-H Center, the ruins of an ancient quarry for dark blue chert, a kind of flint.

Is there a lost silver mine on Bear Pen Run or Silver Bell Run? Local legend tells of the formation of the Silver Bell Mining Co. and its excavations but entreperneurs must beware. The samples were reputedly too low in actual ore content, so digging was abandoned.

Water, trees, vistas, old or ancient remnants. What is their place in history? The answer may by a shared use-preservation scheme, designed "for all people, for all time."

Albert Einstein At Deep Creek Lake

During Dr. Albert Einstein's two-week vacation visit to Deep Creek Lake in September 1946, Western Marylanders got only brief glimpses of him.

A number of Garrett Countians saw him in Oakland, but not expecting a man of his renown in their town, few recognized him. To most of them he looked like just another gracious, softspoken, pipe-smoking grandfather who would enjoy whittling wood to while away the hours.

It was a false perception. The mountain retreat was nothing more than a welcome change of scenery for this great humanitarian whose erudite theories had revolutionized man's understanding of physics. His fertile brain remained active at Deep Creek Lake in the continuing interest of mankind.

It is known that Dr. Einstein spent the later years of his life seeking a theory to unify the science of physics. It's quite likely he was probing this mystery while at Deep Creek Lake because his unified field theory was published in 1950 and 1953, the latter publication coming out two years before his death.

No one, other than members of his own vacation party, was able to observe Dr. Einstein's routine at Deep Creek Lake better than Blair Thompson. A resident of Cumberland, Thompson was employed as an attendant by Dr. Frank M. Wilson at whose Garrett County summer haven the Einstein party stayed. This cot-

tage is now owned by Paul and Betty Roderick, Westernport.

Dr. Wilson had given Blair specific orders on the treatment to be accorded Professor Einstein during his two-week visit. "You are to make sure Dr. Einstein has everything he needs," stated the Cumberland surgeon. "He's our guest and he's something special."

It wasn't until later that Thompson, then 26, realized just how special Dr. Einstein was. "But I felt at ease all the time I was around him," said Blair, who worked ten years for Dr. Wilson and is currently employed as a tile-setter. "Mr. Einstein was a real nice man."

Avid Reader. The Professor enjoyed the serenity of the lake but, according to Thompson, spent most of his time reading. "He brought a suitcase full of books with him but he also read the New York Times and Christian Science Monitor every day. He'd read the Cumberland daily papers and the Oakland weekly paper, too."

Dr. Einstein, recalled Thompson, generally arose about 7:30 or 8 a.m. "He'd drink a glass of orange juice and, if the weather was reasonably warm, he'd sit on the porch overlooking the lake until breakfast was ready. It appeared that he was looking beyond anything I could see. I figured he had to be thinking."

Judging by Thompson's observations, the eminent physicist had a bigger appetite for knowledge than food. "He wasn't a big



One of few photos taken of Einstein, smiling, here with host Dr. Frank M. Wilson.

eater," said Blair. "For breakfast, he generally had a poached egg, hot cereal and fruit. And for brunch, between noon and 1 p.m., he'd have something light. Then for dinner he'd have either a small portion of meat or fish, along with some vegetables. His favorite was Garrett County corn on the cob."

Blair also saw to it that there would be plenty of lemonade for him in the refrigerator and every night he'd place a glass of milk on a table by the Professor's bed. "He'd drink a lot of water during the day, too," Blair remembered.

A reflection Thompson said he'll always remember is Einstein sitting alone with his thoughts in front of the fireplace at the Wilson cottage. "He was fond of that fireplace on chilly evenings and Dr. Wilson instructed me to keep plenty of logs on the fire," Blair averred.

"The Professor wore a sweater

during the day," Blair explained, "but when the temperature dropped at night, he'd also put on a coat."

While some of the photographs taken of Dr. Einstein in a sweater are classics, he wasn't without other apparel in the wardrobe he took to Deep Creek Lake. He had a black suit but Thompson said he saw him wear it only twice—when he arrived and the day he left.

Privacy Respected. It wasn't necessary to post a "No Trespassing" sign on the lake front property because the word had been put out by Dr. Wilson that under no circumstances was Professor Einstein's privacy to be invaded. There were, however, several "VIPs" who visited him on invitation.

Thompson, who, in essence, was Dr. Wilson's "Man Friday," said there was a handful of visitors each week. "As I recall, the first week Gov. (H.G.) Kump of West Virginia, Dr. (Arthur) Hawkins, Mr. Bill Gunter and an official from the Allegheny Power Company were there."

The second week, he said, found Wallace McKaig, Judge D. Lindley Sloan and Dr. William Gracie at the cottage. The only other time Dr. Einstein had visitors, according to Thompson, was when a car bearing New York tags pulled up to the cottage. "A man, his wife and two children visited him briefly, then drove away."

But, added Thompson, "Mister Einstein enjoyed people. I'd see him stop and chat with strangers while he was walking his dog along the lakefront. I'd see him,



Mar-Jo-Lodge, summer home of Dr. Wilson where Einstein vacationed. The lodge is located in the Turkey Neck section of Deep Creek Lake.

too, observing the birds, squirrels and other things of nature. He'd watch the birds through binoculars."

On several occasions Thompson detected Dr. Einstein sitting on the dock with a fishing pole, "but I don't remember of him catching anything."

One of Thompson's duties was to mail letters and other material dictated by Dr. Einstein to his secretary, Helen Dukas. He'd take back to the cottage from Oakland anything the Einstein entourage might need. "I remember one time I had to buy a bottle of ink and some stationery for Mister Einstein," Blair declared.

Lost Autograph. When Dr. Einstein left the Deep Creek cottage, he handed Thompson an envelope with a \$50 bill inside. "I saved that envelope for years," he confided, "because Mr. Einstein had

written his name in the upper lefthand corner and I wanted to keep it as a souvenir," Blair noted. "But now I'm unable to find it."

Dr. Wilson's "Man Friday," while able to recall with remarkable clarity many of the details of that momentous visit, says he never expected to be interviewed about it 33 years later. "It's like a dream," he emphasized.

Even today when Blair Thompson sits through an electrical storm, he thinks of Professor Einstein. "He had a saying about a rain storm. I can't remember it exactly but it had something to do with the storm cleaning the air."

In that respect, Dr. Albert Einstein was like an electrical storm. He cleaned the air for humanity.

Article and pictures reprinted from Luke Mill Report, summer 1979.



Letter From The Editor:

I have enjoyed serving The Glades Star as its editor for the past year. But because of the growing needs and demands of my family, I can not assume a new term as editor.

It was exciting seeing each completed issue of the Star and I am very glad I was given the opportunity to participate with the rest of the editorial staff. The efficiency and experience of Mrs. Strauss and Mr. Calderwood made by job very easy and I deeply thank them.

I would like to thank Mrs. Calderwood and Dr. Price for their constant help and support and also all those people who have contributed articles, pictures, or information for use in The Glades Star. I encourage anyone willing and able to devote some time or other asset to this quarterly to please do so. You may be surprised how personally rewarding it is.

Sincerely, Joanne Ashby

In Memoriam

Cassel Blaine Tasker, 72, Salt Lake City, Utah, formerly of Elk Garden, W. Va., died Tuesday in the Holy Cross Hospital, Salt Lake City.

Born in Blaine, W. Va., he was a son of the late Richard Tasker and Victoria Peters Tasker.

He was a retired machinist for EIMCO, Salt Lake City, and a member of Mineral Lodge 102, IOOF.

Surviving are his wife, Bertha (Stewart) Tasker, Salt Lake City; three daughters, Major Betty Beacon, with the U. S. Army in Seoul, South Korea; Mrs. Richard K. Borg, San Diego, Calif.; Mrs. Janie McMillan, Salt Lake City; a brother, Osborne Tasker, Mt. Lake Park, and six grandchildren.

Friends were received at the Durst Funeral Home, where services were conducted Tuesday at noon. Interment followed in Nethken Hill Cemetery, Elk Garden.

Mr. Tasker had been a regular member since 1975.

Notice: The obituary information on deceased members of the Society will be published only when the Society is notified. Send the appropriate statistics to the Corresponding Secretary. Your Society has no other method of officially obtaining this information.

Letters Of Interest

Dear Mrs. Calderwood:

Enclosed you will find a check for the renewal of The Glades Star.

I enjoy reading it very much, so many interesting things to read about.

> Respectfully, Mrs. Mary Zinkan Box 63 Accident, Md. 21520

Glades



(USPS 219-080) Quarterly

ISSN: 0431-915X

Published By — THE GARRETT COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY

VOL. 5, NO. 19

OAKLAND, MARYLAND ibilian Brilan Brilan Aribat Brilan Brilan Brilan Brilan Brilan

DECEMBER, 1981

Christmas

by Donna Lee Shaffer

Step quietly into Christmas morning, and let its calmness remind you of the beauty and the stillness, the sheer humbleness. of that first Christmas day. May you know peace, and joy, and love.

Merry Christmas!

Used by author's permission from her book Donna's Poetry Corner, Copyright 1977.

ar tanging tanging tanging tanging tanging

GCHS Tours Bloomington Dam And Westvaco Mill

by Kathy Railey

Approximately 40 people gathered at Garrett Community College on two Saturday mornings, August 29 and September 12, to participate in the Garrett County Historical Society's annual tour. Overwhelming response this year called for two separate tour groups, which traveled to the Bloomington Dam and Westvaco's Luke Mill, departing GCC at 8:30 a.m.

Amid the friendly chatter of the tour participants. Paul and Ruth Calderwood provided historical information about the areas traveled through on the drive to the Bloomington Dam. The interesting talk included history of the Western Maryland Railway and the Altamont Tower, history of area settlements including Shaw, W. Va. and its elimination for construction of the Bloomington Dam, and background on the coal mining and timber industries in Garrett County.

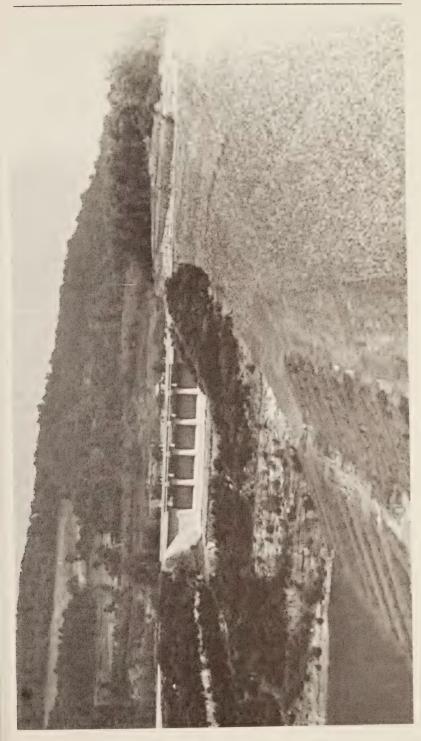
The tour of the Bloomington Dam and Lake Project was conducted by Robert W. Craig, Area Engineer with the U. S. Army Corps of Engineers, who has worked with the project since its start more than 10 years ago. Pamphlets describing the project and the unique "Waffle Rock," the only formation of its type, found at the dam site, were distributed to all tour participants.

At a newly-completed overlook

area Craig explained the history of the Bloomington Dam, an earth and rock structure, and he pointed out and described various other structures built in conjunction with the dam. The related projects seen by the groups included the Elk Lick Run railroad bridge, the relocation of 12 miles of the Western Maryland Railroad, a tunnel connected to a massive concrete intake control tower, an emergency spillway and a 90-foot-high dike. The lake had begun to rise when the groups visited the area which was not yet open to the public.

The tour groups walked across the top of the 296-foot-high embankment while Craig offered additional information and answered questions about the project. Nearly the entire scope of the project could be seen from the roadway on top of the dam,

At Right: The awesome Bloomington Dam, which was dedicated Sunday, September 20, was one of the points of interest viewed by participants of this year's annual **Garrett County Historical Society** tours. Pictured at the rear of the photo is the emergency spillway, constructed with an estimated use of about once in every 250 years. The gradually filling lake appears at the far left, with the massive 296-foot-high dam embankment spanning the front and right of the photo. impoundment is the third largest this side of the Mississippi, having a mass of approximately 9,875,000 cubic yards of earth and rock.



GARRETT COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY Founded in 1941

OFFICERS 1981-82

President	Ruth F. Calderwood
Vice-Pres	. Charles F. Strauss
Sec'y-Treas	Dorothy B. Cathell
Asst. Sec'y	Edith Brock
Corresponding	

Sec'y. Ruth F. Calderwood Curator. Mary V. Jones

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Randall R. Kahl, Clara Bell Briner, Thomas Butscher, Rev. John A. Grant, Jean Swauger, Dr. Bruce G. Jenkins, William B. Grant, Nellie Dever, Maxine Broadwater.

EDITORIAL STAFF

Editor....... Joanne C. Ashby Mgn. Editor.....Paul T. Calderwood Assoc. Editor......Mary Strauss

THE SOCIETY'S OBJECT

The purpose of this Society shall be to discover, secure and preserve whatever relates to the history of the area, and to disseminate knowledge of our local history among our people.

THE GLADES STAR

PUBLISHED quarterly by the Society at Oakland, Md. Entered as second-class matter March 12, 1942, at the Post Office at Oakland, Maryland, under the Act of August 24, 1912.

PRINTED by the Sincell Publishing Co., Inc., Oakland, Maryland. FOR SALE by the secretary and at the Ruth Enlow Library. Single copy, 75 cents.

MEMBERSHIP: All persons interested in the Garrett County area are eligible.

The membership fee is \$3 for individual and \$5 for joint (husband and wife), renewable annually and four issues of this quarterly bulletin, THE GLADES STAR, is included with each membership. Life membership is \$100.00.

which is now off limits to the public.

Before leaving the dam site the groups observed a 35-ton, 10-foothigh waffle rock displayed at the overlook. Craig explained that the dedication plaque would soon be mounted on the other side of the rock. He then offered a warning of the rugged terrain down the mountain to Bloomington, and the participants soon realized his implications.

The ride to Bloomington was, at the least, bumpy, and that dirt and rock West Virginia state road dominated the topic of conversation. The good-humored groups let out a moan every time a truck attempted to pass the tour bus on the steep, narrow and dusty road. The groups arrived safely at their next destination, the Bloomington Elementary School, for a welcome break and a picnic lunch. The facility was provided for that use by the Garrett County Board of Education.

From there the tour moved on to Westvaco's Luke Mill where participants were greeted by Harris W. LeFew, Public Relations Director. The groups first viewed an award-winning film about the paper-making process, produced by Westvaco, which was followed by discussion with LeFew, including such points as steps taken by the company in the area of pollution control.

Participants were then split into smaller groups, outfitted with hard hats, and taken for a tour throughout the factory to observe the paper making process through stretching, drying, cutting, packing and shipping. In the cutting area tour participants were given paper samples, and packets including information on the history and workings of Westvaco were also distributed. The second tour group observed the workings of the factory's lumber vard.

The Luke factory, which specializes in fine paper, was the start of the now expanded Westvaco Corporation. Information presented also dealt with the corporation's impact on Luke and surrounding communities.

On the trip back to GCC the Calderwoods narrated history about the formation of Garrett County. Mrs. Calderwood is the society's president, and members of the arrangements committee with the society were Charles Strauss, Mr. and Mrs. Randall Kahl and Mr. and Mrs. Paul Calderwood. George Wassell served as bus driver for both of the tours.

Bloomington Dam Dedicated

by Kathy Railey

A crowd of nearly 1,000 citizens, local and state officials, federal representatives, congressional dignitaries and members of the news media attended the historic Bloomington Lake Project dedication ceremonies held Sunday, September 20, at the Bloomington Dam site near Elk Garden, W. Va.

Master of ceremonies was J. Glenn Beall, Jr., former U.S. Senator from Maryland. Other dignitaries and guests included Senator Charles McC. Mathias

(R-Maryland), guest speaker Senator Jennings Randolph from West Virginia; Lt. Gen. J. K. Bratton, U.S. Army Corps Chief of Engineers: Baltimore District Engineer Col. James W. Peck; Maryland Senator Paul S. Sarbanes; Maj. Gen. E. R. Heiberg, III, Corps of Engineers Director of Civil Works; Brig. Gen. Thomas A. Sands, Army Corps North Atlantic Division Engineer: Harland Ridder. chairman of the dedication committee; Maryland Congresswoman Beverly Byron; Robert W. Craig, Baltimore District Area Engineer; Maryland Lt. Gov. Samuel W. Bogley; former West Virginia Congressman Harley O. Staggers; retired Gen. Robert McGarry, general manager of the Washington Suburban Sanitary Commission and former Baltimore District Engineer for the Army Corps of Engineers: Senior Minister Lin Zhonan of the Chinese Embassy and Gilbert Gude, Congressional Research Service Director of the Library of Congress and former state senator.

A VIP luncheon preceded the ceremonies at the Potomac Motel Dining Room, Keyser, W. Va. At the dam site, the Southern High School Band, under the direction of Richard D. Clever, performed a musical prelude, postlude and the National Anthem. Father Martin Feild, pastor of the Immaculate Conception Church in Kitzmiller, gave the invocation and benediction. The ceremonies concluded with the unveiling of the dedication plaque, mounted on a 35-ton, 10-foot-high "Waffle Rock" (having an original

geometric pattern found in the area of construction) erected at the overlook shelter.

The event marked the official culmination of at least 10 years of construction on the sole survivor of several dams proposed to harness water for the metropolitan area of Washington, D. C. The project goes back at least 20 vears to a 1961 report by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers which examined water resources of the North Branch Potomac River. Initially authorized by the Flood Control Act of 1962, the \$173,400,000 project was completed in July of this year. Located in Garrett County and Mineral County, W. Va., the dam was built to provide water quality control, flood control, water supply and recreation.

The Bloomington Lake, nicknamed "The Blue Dragon" because of its serpentine shape, will prevent approximately 46 percent of annual flood damages along the North Branch of the Potomac River, in addition to solving Washington's water supply problems. Its anticipated average surface area is 952 acres, with a shoreline of approximately 13.6 miles, the largest reservoir in the Potomac River basin. It will rise to a depth of about 250 feet probably sometime in 1982. Camping, picnicking, boating, hiking, nature trails and hunting will be permitted in the area.

The project will alleviate acid mine drainage problems as severe "slugs" of acid will be diluted by water in the reservoir. The lake will still be acidic, however, and is not expected to support fish life. Fluctuations in the flow of the river will also be controlled, alleviating chronic flood problems which have resulted in damages averaging \$1 million per year.

The 2,130-foot-long dam has a rolled and compacted clay center and a lower portion composed of clay and rock. Other aspects of the project included the relocation of 12 miles of the Western Maryland Railway, raising the tracks about 300 feet; the Elk Lick Run railway bridge; the relocation of W. Va. Route 46; a 330-foot-high concrete control tower with five port levels for water quality control (will release the best quality water in the reservoir at various levels): a 90-foot-high, 900-foot-long dike of rolled earth and rockfill: a 500-foot-long bridge extending to the control tower: a 210-foot-long chute-type emergency spillway with five gates, each 32 feet high and 42 feet long (to be used only when the dam is in peril, with estimated use about once in every 250 years); and a 1.619-foot tunnel, approximately 16 feet in diameter, used to divert the flow of the North Branch. The tunnel is connected to the control tower and contains a hydraulic slide gate. The Corps also made use of a 90-acre quarry and a one-half mile long conveyor at the site to speed the process of the dam construction.

Project advisors, in addition to Craig who worked with the project since construction began in 1971, are M. R. Stevens, Corps of Engineers, Baltimore District, and Russ Newman, Reservoir Manager, Bloomington Lake Project. Representatives from Garrett County who served on the dedication committee are Tom Jones and Col. J. H. Jackson, retired, both of Oakland.

The Maryland-Potomac Water Authority, an agency of the State of Maryland, is contributing funds to cover initial water-supply costs for the project. The dam will be operated in conjunction with the Savage River Dam for water control.

In a message about Garrett County included in the dedication program it is stated that, "As Bloomington Lake begins to fill, we realize that . . . water may become the most precious of the natural resources that our mountain counties can provide to our metropolitan neighbors. Besides further expanding our recreation facilities, this sparkling new Lake greatly increases the opportunity to conserve this liquid resource derived from our abundant precipitation and to improve its quality for the millions of individuals and the businesses whose life and livelihood depend upon sustaining the flow of 'The Nation's River.' "

Of a total 4,500 acres purchased for the project, 2,700 are located in Maryland. The project required the relocation of two cemeteries and residents of the community of Shaw, W. Va., now immersed by the filling reservoir, dispersing a total of 39 families. The dam site was moved to Shaw six miles upriver from Bloomington, the original site. The Bloomington name of the project, however, was retained.

From Your President

The date October 19, 1781 is one which each of us should remember and pause to reflect upon what happened on that day 200 years ago.

That date is the 200th anniversary of the surrender of Cornwallis' forces to General Washington and his French allies at Yorktown, Va., marking the last major military action in our struggle for independence.

We have been reminded of this event by the media but it has passed and I trust that it is not quickly forgotten. This is an appeal for each of us to pause and consider the importance of this event in our lives.

We who work with historical preservation are spurred on by the firm belief that recording our history is important to our daily lives, in that it gives guideposts along the way from which we can profit.

We must not forget the people of the Revolution who lost their possessions, homes, fortunes had their lives disrupted, returned wounded. Many paid the supreme sacrifice because they believed there was a better way to live in which they would have freedom to live and choose their own destiny, free from dictatorship from anyone. Our success in becoming the greatest nation on earth is positive proof of the validity of the basic principles for which our forefathers fought. So let us read anew the guideposts along the path of our history and make sure that we are not permitting to slip away from us the principles for which our forefathers fought and died and which made our country great and like no other on earth.

Now, if I may be forgiven for this unashamed flag waving, I shall review what was going on in this area during the Revolution. We were part of Frederick County at the beginning of the Revolution, becoming Washington County in 1776 and Allegany in 1789. This area was not thoroughly explored and, therefore, sparsely settled at that time. One of the earliest explorers was Maj. William Mayo, who surveyed the Potomac River to its source at the Fairfax Stone in 1736. Christopher Gist explored the northern part of the County in 1751. Col. George Washington marched his Virginia militia through the area via Nemacolin's Path against the French in the Ohio Valley in 1754. General Braddock's army built the Braddock Road and marched to defeat by the French and Indians near Fort Duquesne in 1755.

In 1765 John Friend settled Friendsville. There were two military units in the County, the Sandy Creek Rangers, organized in 1775, and the Skipton Company, organized in 1776. These units rendered valuable service in protecting settlers from attack by the British and Indians.

In 1781 the Maryland General Assembly reserved all unoccupied land west of Fort Cumberland for award to veterans of the Revolutionary War. Following this, in 1787, Col. Francis Deakins was commissioned to survey this area into 50-acre lots, thereafter known as military lots. The good intentions

of the Government were not well received by the veterans. Some accounts state that only two lots were claimed; others say none.

A number of veterans eventually settled in this area; there are records showing that 33 were buried in this County. Your Society cooperated with Mr. and Mrs. Randall Kahl in a project to mark those graves. Twelve of these have been marked with Government-issue veterans' markers.

In reading accounts of the participation of the French Government, one quickly realizes that, without it, we would not have "made the grade." History has not pointed out the full extent of the help we received, generally mentioning only troops and naval assistance. In reality, they made extensive financial commitments: They extended the fledgling American government about \$3.6 million in financial credits. The French risked even more by acting as guarantor on additional loans of \$1.3 million from Holland and \$174,000 from Spain. Finally, the King himself authorized outright grants to America totaling \$2.1 million. These were hardly sound investments, since there was no guarantee that the United States could survive the war or thereafter build an economy capable of repaying the loans.

It is said that the French war chest—a mass of coins which armies formerly carried along to pay expenses—was brought ashore by Admiral de Grasse's sailors, stashed in a Williamsburg house and was so heavy that it collapsed the floor and ended

up in the basement, the surprised guard sliding down a fractured beam beside it.

One wonders about the physical size of Admiral de Grasse, since he referred to 6-foot-three Washington as "le petit General." de Grasse must have been a veritable giant.

Now I shall close with one more wave of the Grand Old Flag. I have pointed out the sacrifices of

our forefathers, also the splendid help we received from the French. However, let us never forget that we would not have gained our independence without the help of the Almighty. Therefore, while we are reviewing history's signposts for our guidance, let us remember that we were founded as a nation under God; that our continued success will depend upon having Him on our side.

Harvey Genealogical Supplement

In 1975 Marshall G. Brown wrote and had published a 502-page genealogy entitled GENEALOGY OF THE HARVEY FAMILY OF GAR-RETT COUNTY, MARYLAND. The 350 copies printed (250 in the April, 1975 printing, and 100 in the August, 1975 printing) sold out in about a year. Since that time Mr. Brown has had numerous requests from all over the United States for copies of this book. Also, he has collected new and additional information on the Harveys since this 1975 printing. As a result of these two factors he decided to have another printing. However, since 1975, the cost of printing has increased to a point where his printer advised him that the cost of another printing would require that the Genealogy be sold for more than \$30.00 per copy. As a result of this excessive price the plan for another printing was abandoned.

Fortunately, in order to make this new and additional information on the Harvey family available, Mr. Brown has written and typed a 117-page Supplement to the Harvey Genealogy and given it to the Ruth Enlow Library in Oakland, Md.

Many items of interest to members of the Harvey family, and others, are included in this Supplement, such as two book reviews of the Harvey Genealogy: the names of the 13 libraries which purchased or were given copies of the book; a description of a typical "plantation" home in Montgomery County, Md., (formerly Frederick County), which was probably similar to the home lived in by the early Harveys; and, an article which appeared in The Republican telling about the first Harvey-Wilson Reunion, which was held Sept., 18, 1920.

Included are more than 140 obituaries of Harvey descendants which appeared in The Republican from 1975 to 1981. A 22-page index of the names of the more than 2,200 people is provided.

Harvey descendants, and perhaps others, would find this book interesting and informative.

Garrett County Museum Annual Report

Mary Virginia Jones, Curator

Twelve years have passed since the opening of the Museum. Each year the number of visitors has increased, and in 1981 there were 2033 who signed the register, showing growth over 1980. Unfortunately, during the "Autumn Glory" celebration, many visitors failed to sign, so the number would have been higher.

Visitors' comments to Mrs. Eula Mayle, the Museum hostess, were "the museum exhibits are nicely displayed," "the museum and exhibits are clean," "there is something for everyone," "it has quality," "small but tastefully displayed."

The above comments gave the Curator and Museum Committee much satisfaction, as the goal was to display effectively, with the limited funds available, Garrett County artifacts and the history of persons related to Garrett County.

Two new exhibits were displayed this past season, a panel board showing the early hotels, and the artifacts from the Friendsville Indian dig carried out preceding the building of Route 48. Tyler Bastion, State Archaeologist, prepared the exhibit which was placed in June. The spirits of these early inhabitants are home again.

Children usually select a favorite exhibit. This year they selected the surrey, Gen. Benjamin Kelley's saddle, dolls and the Gatling gun.

Adult visitors selected the Edi-

son exhibit, wedding dresses, surrey, Gatling gun and the bust of John W. Garrett, usually with the comment "So that's Mr. Garrett, for whom the County was named."

A Girl Scout troop earned merit badge credit with a study of Oakland. The museum exhibit of the first Courthouse, the plat of Water Street (McCarty Addition), the second Courthouse, the map of the town, the picture of Isaac McCarty (Oakland's founder), the jury selection box and history of the churches and schools provided the needed information.

1981 found more of the local residents visiting the Museum, usually to entertain their summer visitors. The surprised expressions and appreciation of what the museum offers has made all the hard work and frustration worthwhile.

In Memoriam

Mrs. Ruth M. Naylor, 89, 24 East Pennington Street, Oakland, died Thursday morning, August 20, 1981, in Garrett County Memorial Hospital.

Born May 28, 1892 in Greenland Gap, W. Va., she was a daughter of the late Howard and Carrie (Lewis) Michael.

She was a member of St. Paul's United Methodist Church; Oakland Chapter 67, Order of Eastern Star; Republican Women, Oakland Civic Club, and Garrett County Memorial Hospital Loar Auxiliary.

She was preceded in death by her husband, Arthur E. Naylor, Sr., in 1960.

Mrs. Naylor is survived by three sons, Howard D. Naylor, Boise, Idaho; Arthur E. Naylor, Jr., and Allen Naylor, both of Oakland; 14 grandchildren and 12 great-grandchildren.

Friends were received Friday at the Durst Funeral Home. The Oakland Chapter 67, OES, conducted a memorial service at the funeral home Friday evening.

Services were conducted Saturday at 2 p.m. in St. Paul's United Methodist Church by the Rev. Allen Ridenour, pastor, and the Rev. Richard Seaks. Interment was in the Oakland Cemetery.

Pallbearers were Alonzo Naylor, Paul Naylor, Roger Naylor, Milton Naylor, Homer Bennett and Dr. Linn Grant.

The family requests memorials be in the form of contributions to St. Paul's United Methodist Church or the Southern Garrett County Rescue Squad.

Notice: The obituary information on deceased members of the Society will be published only when the Society is notified. Send the appropriate statistics to the Corresponding Secretary. Your Society has no other method of officially obtaining this information.

Correction Noted

The September 1981 issue of the Glades Star was incorrectly printed as Vol. 5, No. 10. It was actually Vol. 5, No. 18.

The Families And Buildings On Water Street

by Rachel Ballengee

Note: I was interested to read Mrs. Ballengee's article on a small section of Oakland. She gives details researchers usually find difficult to locate. Persons and places are pinpointed here. I added a few minor data. W. W. Price.

We begin at the west end of Water Street, where it abuts the eastern bank of the Little Youghiogheny river. There was the site of a pioneer mill. It was a combined grist and saw mill. Murray Thayer built it for Isaac McCarty about 1830. He also operated it for a time. The river had been dammed with large stones and logs to create a supply of water for the large overshot wooden waterwheel. The mill was operated by water power into

the early 1900's, when a steam boiler with accessories was installed.

Several different persons had owned this mill on Water Street at the Yough. The last owner was Michael Kildow. Soon after he discontinued the business, the structure was torn down and the lot was leveled. The wall of the dam gradually washed away.

Before Mr. Kildow ran the mill, it was owned and operated by Henry A. Rasche. Mr. Rasche had immigrated from Germany. He had gone west to search for gold at first and was rather successful. Then he came east and bought the mill. He built a large house about 1880 on the south side of the street near the mill. It still stands and is owned by Bernard Nally and has been

made into apartments. father of the Rasche family met his death in his mill. His youngest daughter, Veronica Rasche Robertson, told me recently that her father was then 65 years old. On that fateful day, about 1895, Mr. Rasche had hurried down to the mill to check its operation from his nearby home. He had then intended to go at once to the B&O station, which was within sight of the structure. But the millman somehow lost his footing as he leaned from a platform. He fell down among the moving machinery. He was fatally injured. He never reached the station to meet the passenger train bringing his beloved wife. Katherine, and some of their children, home from a visit to Pittsburgh. (W.W.P.)

A new house had been built on the south side of the street about the year 1894 and the Lewis Leary family was the first to occupy it. I do not know the carpenter who built it. This house has been remodelled several times, but remains in good condition. This house site adjoined the millyard. A trailer court next fronts on the street and then we come to the Rasche house which has been mentioned.

(The last member of the Rasche family to occupy their home, was the youngest son, Dennis Theodore. He lived there until a few days before his death, in 1969, at Garrett County Memorial Hospital. Mr. Rasche was a railroad telegrapher, a musician, and a very knowledgeable historian. He was a charter member of the historical society, had served as editor of its maga-

zine, and was a board director.

Adjoining the Rasche property, is the residence built by Mr. Spedden around 1890 and now owned by Mrs. Hester Foley. The house on that side of the street next to Mrs. Foley was built three decades earlier, circa 1860. More than a century later, it was purchased by Mr. Devers, who tore the old home down. In 1970, he replaced the house, originally built by Mr. Mallotte, by a modern residence.

Beyond the Devers house, there is a vacant lot at the end of First Street. On the east side of this lot, stands the Kildow house. Four generations of the family have lived in it. The house was built about 1856 and is now owned by Mrs. Michael Kildow. Although the original structure has been remodelled several times, it remains in good condition.

The Conners property is to the east of the Kildow home. It involves two structures, the large house and the cottage on the east of the large Conners home. The large Conners house was built in 1893 by D. E. Bolden and his brother. Bert. These are ancestors of our present Maryland Delegate, Hon. DeCorsey Bolden. They built it for Peter and Julia Conners. The Conners had been living in the adjacent cottage. The cottage had been built in 1840 by George Rinehart, who sold it to Daniel Brant, Brant had sold the cottage to John and Mary Jankey and they had sold it again to Peter and Julia Conners. In 1893, they moved into the new house and remained until their death. Their grandchildren,

Peter and Julia Rowan, inherited the new Conners house. Mrs. Nelle Locke then purchased the house and maintained it well. As to the cottage, it is now owned by Leo Rowan.

We shall now continue our history of houses and move eastward toward Second Street. There is a large trailer, owned by Thomas Dunbar, beyond the cottage. Next we are at the site of an old house once owned by Jim White. He tore it down when he built a new house across the street.

Now we have reached the site. also, of a blacksmith shop. It was a very necessary service facility once owned and operated by Jack Yelloday. He made horseshoes and shod horses. He also made garden tools. The blacksmith shop fell down in the early 1900s. The space is now used as a log vard and we then find a garage standing that belongs to the S. L. Beeghly house. The house has been remodelled several times. At one time, back in the 1800s, there was a grain and feed store there.

The next house on the south side was built in 1958 by Henry Arnold and is now owned by Gertrude Teets. On the next lot, in the 1800s, two small houses stood there and the last people to occupy them were the Jim Gowers and Hessons, A large trailer, owned by Roger Welch, was built on land purchased from Prentice DeBerry in 1970. A large barn stood on the bank above the river and had been built by the Smithmans who owned the Smithman Hotel then. The land then became vacant. It is now leased for use as a car lot by Oakview Motors. The land belongs to the hotel building.

Let us now go back to the river and look at the north side of Water Street. Once there were several log houses standing there near the Yough. One was the George Loar home. The first Methodist Sunday school was organized in the Loar home, by Isaac McCarty, in 1829. This land on Water Street was owned by McCarty in the name of his son. Edward. ("When the survey for the building of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad was completed thru the glades the McCartvs realized their land on the railroad would be a good site for the new town. J. A. Armstrong was employed to survey a town site, and on October 10, 1849, Armstrong certified that, at the request of Edward McCarty, son of Isaac, he had laid off a town to be called 'Oakland.' The new town was located on parts of military lots 864 and 865; it contained sixty-four lots, beginning at a stone which still stands at a corner of Water Street in front of Ernest Townshend's house." Hoyes, Glades Star, Dec. 1947, p. 266).

Across First Street on the corner, is the old Townshend house. The land was purchased from Daniel Hoye in 1851. There Singleton Townshend built a large house. Four generations of Townshends have lived in it. It has been remodelled several times and is now owned by the Carlson family. (Mrs. Ballengee is describing Lot No. 1 Town of Oakland).

The house formerly sheltering

Sara and John Banks is adjacent to the Townshend house and is now the property of Harry and Mabel Friend. They have done some remodelling and made it into a fine home. This property adjoins the old Truely house now owned by James Adams, who has restored it to good condition.

Mrs. Felty had the next house built about 1880. It has been sold several times and now is owned by Barbara McCrobie and the front rooms accommodate the Charmette Beauty Shop (114 E. Water Street). The adjoining residence was built in early 1900s by Jim Leathers and the Wade Hinebaugh family was the first to live in it. Several other families later occupied the house. The adjacent property, on the corner of Water and Second Streets, is now an apartment facility and was built for James White around the turn of the century. It is owned by the Hollidays. On the opposite corner, is another apartment house owned by David Full. Dan Connaway built a house on the next lot in 1898, sold it to Mr. and Mrs. Clyde Liller, and it is now the property of Hazel Liller Dowling.

On the lot beside the Liller house, about 1850-60, a house was built for a Dr. Newman. A small house adjacent was also owned by Dr. Newman and his son, Charlie, with a family lived in it until 1910. Then it was torn down. The two properties are now owned by A. V. Schaeffer.

We have come now to the land occupying the space between the railroad cut and Water Street at Second where the bridge crosses. About 1865, a Mr. Smithman built a small hotel on this corner. This is the lot of the corner of Third and Water Streets and the Smithman Hotel remained to around 1900. It was then sold to George Giessman. Giessman razed the



Above is the building on Water Street where Isaac McCarty organized the first Methodist Sunday School in 1829.

Smithman building and replaced with a three-story structure for a hotel. Mr. Giessman died and his hotel building was sold. It became an apartment complex and is now owned by Mrs. Nina Kitzmiller.

Across South Third Street, there were two small houses that were perhaps built before the Civil War, about 1850, and not torn down until 1905. This land is now owned by Oakview Motors and a large storage building stands on its southeast corner above the river.

I have tried to give this brief history of Water Street to the best of my knowledge. I hope it will be of help and interest to those who seek family connections to their past.

St. Mark's Lutheran Church, LCA Oakland, Maryland

by Adeline S. Ruckert

(Continued from September Issue)

At the close of the ministry of Pastor Manges at St. Mark's, the Reverend Otto S. Bremer took charge in 1914. During his pastorate, the organ was given in memory of Miss Anna Groshon in 1916.

Pastors continued to come and go during the several decades which followed Pastor Bremer's departure. Reverend Samuel E. Wicker served from May 6, 1917 until October, 1920.

Rev. David M. Funk became the next minister and at that time the church council bought three lots on Pennington Street on which the parsonage was built. In 1924 the interior of St. Marks was redecorated, new carpeting was purchased for a total of \$1,159.00, and \$5,000 was paid on the \$8,000 parsonage, In 1926 Rev. Funk left St. Mark's and Rev. Charles A. Shilke filled the vacancy. Pastor Shilke also served the Deer Park congregation of St. Luke's a number of evenings during the summer months until the dissolution of the dwindling congregation in 1932.

During Reverend Shilke's ministry, St. Mark's celebrated its 25th anniversary (1931) of the third church building (yellow brick), and the 81st anniversary of the organization of the Lutheran congregation (1850). Reverend Shilke resigned in 1937 and the vacancy was filled by Dr. A. B. Leamer who ministered to St. Mark's until his death in 1943.

The Reverend G. D. Birk was called December 5, 1943 and installed in 1944. Reverend Hare followed as the Pastor in 1948 and remained until his resignation in 1953. Then the Reverend Charles Carlson was called from the Gettysburg Seminary and installed in 1954. During his ministry the Browning house was purchased on which the new church, the fourth St. Mark's, stands today. In April, 1958 Pastor Carlson resigned and went to Pittsburgh.

The organ, which had been installed in 1916 by M. P. Moeller, was rebuilt by him by the time

Pastor Carlson entered St. Mark's services in 1954. The cost of rebuilding the organ was \$7,500, and it is interesting to note that the yellow brick church was originally built for only one thousand dollars more in 1906.

Reverend William E. Fox became the new pastor of St. Mark's April 12, 1959, transferring from Holy Comforter Church, Baltimore, Maryland. During the 1960s, the advanced plan for a new church was begun. The Space and Needs committee met on the third Tuesday of each month to plan the details of furnishings, room areas, and cupboard space in the kitchen.

Pastor Fox resigned in 1971. He was succeeded by Reverend William Gunther who resigned in 1973 and moved to Baltimore.

After the departure of Pastor Gunther, Reverend Richard A. Seaks became the 24th pastor to serve St. Mark's Evangelical Lutheran Church since its organization in 1850. He has the distinction of serving as the first pastor in the fourth church building which opened its doors in 1976. The nation's bicentennial year made 1976 a memorable one for many events including St. Mark's new building.

The history of St. Mark's is from many sources: From Tom Forman, Pastor Luther Hare, some unwritten history from Mrs. Rachel Ballangee, Mrs. Karl Kahl, Miss Falkenstein who made up the history committee headed by Mrs. Foster Bittle.

Pastor Seaks offers his commentary on the current history of St. Mark's:

(1973-present)

by Pastor Richard A. Seaks

I came to the pastorate here in September of 1973. Having had a Building Committee at work for about a dozen years, the people of St. Mark's were ready to build a new church building. The site would be the adjacent corner lot; it had been cleared with the



St. Mark's fourth church building, above, accommodates the Moller pipe organ and large stained glass window taken from the old St. Mark's building.

razing of the parish house the previous winter. The Building Fund had approximately \$75,000 and was slowly growing.

Under the guidance of Building Committee chairman J. Haig Jackson, plans proceeded. The architects were Fulton & Heath from Uniontown, Pa. The contractor for the project was William Shirer of Oakland. The first of two three-year capital funds campaigns led by Lutheran Lavmen's Movement was conducted in December, 1974, with the congregation receiving pledges for more than \$100,000. Groundbreaking followed in March of the following year; the cornerstone laying ceremony took place in July. The first use of the building was on Palm Sunday of 1976; that year the community Good Friday service was also held in the brand new structure.

The new building with furnishings cost approximately \$360,000. Financing was by means of a cooperative mortgage of \$200,000 by the Garrett National Bank and the First National Bank of Oakland; reportedly this was the largest loan ever extended to a church by county banks.

The building itself was relatively simple and modest—no towering ceilings or ornate pillars here! It was designed to address "modern concerns," featuring abundant insulation, a sophisticated heating system with various "zones" for energy conservation, upholstered pews with kneelers, a worship space one could enter without the use of stairs, a sound system, acoustical foldingdoors in the church hall, and movable furnishings in the

chancel for flexibility.

From the old church building the congregation's Moller pipe organ was brought and reinstalled. Also, the congregation's beloved stained glass window of Jesus praying at Gethsemane was kept for use in the new worship space.

It is unfortunate, and perhaps inaccurate, that Building Program news should dominate an accounting of these years. During this time, exciting and memorable developments and events were also taking place in congregational life. St. Mark's played a vital role in a dramatic increase in inter-church activities during these years. Among these were cooperative vacation Church Schools (four congregations), Family Lenten Schools (seven congregations), and Palm Sunday street celebrations (seven congregations) which have become annual high moments of ministry in the Oakland area.

The congregation's 125th year was in 1975 and there were appropriate observances during the year. During these years, the congregation paid tribute to some of the persons whose contributions were valued so highly, especially Elsie Sincell, Grace Falkenstein, and Pastor Emeritus and Mrs. Wm. Ernest Fox. Also, a new service book and hymnal (The Lutheran Book of Workship) was introduced into the congregation's life in 1979.

During each of these years, there were 25-30 new members received into the congregation; this represented a new era following decades of stagnant member-

ship. On large part, these "new faces" were tangible evidence of a new chapter in the county's life, as more persons began to head to the area because of the economic growth that was happening. The significant tale, as far as this congregation's history is concerned, is that "outsiders" were sincerely and lovingly welcomed, received, and integrated into the parish life and leadership. The 1981 congregation is in many ways quite distinct from the 1973 version, in large part due to the openness of the congregation to a

new era and new opportunities.

Today the congregation enjoys a place of prominence in the community. The search for a greater ministry goes on. The past has been fine, but the congregation cannot and does not desire to live in it. The present seems very good, but it is not good enough. The future—what will it bring? Without knowing, we can be confident that the Gospel treasure will be shared and honored among the people of St. Mark's Lutheran Church—hopefully with joy and power.

Lumbering and Small Towns on Savage by Tamarack

As you look across the pine plantings from the top at Big Run, you would never guess that down below, along the Savage River Road, there was once a thriving community of 35 to 40 houses, with a lumber mill across the road in the swampy area northeast of the meeting of Big Run with Savage River, But Bond was a busy place, with a post office begun in 1852 and the railroad along Monroe Run and Big Run begun in 1901. This was a spur line for hauling hardwood logs.

Working men and their families lived in these company houses, built by the N. W. Bond Lumber Company. The lumber company had bought the land from an old farm which had belonged to Eliza Wilt, the widow of Michael Wilt. It was originally the farm of Solomon Monro, one of the first settlers on the Savage River. Mr. N. W. Bond, who was known for his kindness, allowed

people to choose their own building sites, keeping 50 acres for himself. N. W. Bond again figured in the story, as he returned from Kentucky much later to help the people at Bond Town, making sure that each family was well paid by the state for its property and that no older people were "turned out."

There was a company store for supplies, especially for people who did not have their own gardens. A vault was placed here, in lieu of a bank, for money deposits.

By 1922 there were houses, one school, and one church. There seemed to be little trouble except a typhoid epidemic in 1906.

The mill was at its height in the early 1900's; it had a large band saw and produced 80,000 feet of lumber daily. The father of John Howell (who died in Cuppett-Weeks Nursing home, 1977 or 1978) graded logs in the mill around 1903, but it burned about

1908. Dimling and Bloom rebuilt it when they took over lumber operations at Bond Town.

Land at Bond Town was sold in 1910. The North Maryland Company bought out Dubois and Bond. The land in the town was sold in records of 1910, 1911, and 1929 deed to the Bond Fish and Game Preserve.

Anthony Cook, who owned 8,000 acres on Meadow Mountain, bought the uncut timber, houses and mill. He later sold them to Dimling and Bloom, and the original 10,000 acres were sold, in 1929, to the state for a forest preserve.

Three log slides went down to the present lumber yard at the mouth of Savage river (Luke paper mill yard) where there was a mill dam. The Lochiel mills were west of the site of this mill yard.

The Lochiel Lumber Company had cut out the white pine on Blue Lick Run, but took only the perfect white pine and left all of the remaining timber.

John Andrew Merrill (1873-1967) remembered the Little Hill Lumber Company, which had a slide down the hollow near his farm east of Merrill's Bridge. (This farm came from the large original patent, "Turkey Lodge.") The logs were piled in big ricks. In winter, teams would bring 75 to 100 logs down on each trip and pile them in the Savage River. Then in spring the water took them down, "with a big roar," but there were so many logs that it often took a week to get all of them moved down and let the stream open. Savage River had much more water flowing in it in those days.

Jonas Broadwater (1871-1972)
remembered that there were 3
dams or gates at the head of the
river. Each gate was raised in
turn, making quite a splash.
"Logs came down by the
hundreds."

In 1906 Marshall Durst (1886-1975) and Harvey Garlitz were cutting hemlock with a cross-cut saw, just below Merrill's Bridge. Mr. Durst recalled that the trees were so tall that they fell all the way across the Savage River. All trees measuring under 10 inches were left; only saw timber was cut.

For his work in lumbering with a cross-cut saw he was paid \$1.50 for ten hours. When he drove horses or bumped knots, he received \$1.35 per day.

Howell told of 15 to 20 logging teams working at one time, employing 500 men at Bond Town. Nine carloads of logs went out each day, 6 times per week. This was 1 million board feet of lumber per month.



Above, a wall is one of the few remains at the site of the once thriving community of Bond, which included 35-40 houses, lumber mill, railroad and post office.

The logs were rolled straight down over the hill and a log loader machine placed them on the railroad car. Mr. Howell liked to work "down on Savage" because the crests had just a little smoothness on top and it was easy to get down to the siding with horses and logs.

Many little towns were located along the Savage, with only 3 or 4 houses in each. The people were mostly Irish who had come in to work on grading and building roads. These Irish people enjoyed their drinking and often got into fights. In fact, The Maryland Advocate of Cumberland for November 25, 1835, carried a small news item that "the Irish workmen on changes in the National Road and elsewhere have been orderly for two seasons."

Floyd was the post office to which people went after Bond Town's post office was closed. Later "they took it away to Beckman's and the people didn't like it."

Frankville, named for Gov. Francis Thomas, was a station on the B and O Railroad, situated on the hill before the ascent of the Seventeen Mile Grade, south of Savage River Dam. The Frankville post office closed in 1871.

Mrs. James Moon spoke of boarding the train there to sell farm products in Bloomington. She remembers some buildings, but they have disappeared just as have those at the other Savage valley towns.

Jim Beard had a store at Frankville. He asked the Garrett County commissioners for a road by the Savage River, since at that time (1920's and 1930's) there was quite a bit of business from people who lived in the little bottoms. At this time, the river was crossed at five places, but there was no actual road.

The 1902 Maryland Geological Survey speaks of a marsh "for a mile above the mill-pond at New Germany." This settlement had its share of activity in milling and lumbering.

There was a slide at Wolf Swamp, remembered by Althea Otto Beachy. It was at the top of the hill at the old McAndrews farm, and part of it was intact in the middle 1890's.

Philip McAndrews had a grist mill near the present lake at New Germany, later known as Swauger's Dam. There he had a water wheel. You could take "a couple bushels of grain" to his mill by horse or wagon. Andrew Weitzell, while still a boy, would ride over the hill on a horse with a bag of grain, to have it ground for the family. He was once in great turmoil when the horse threw him and he had to walk the rest of the way home.

Will Broadwater had a store at New Germany, which was later run by McAndrews.

John Swauger (1817-1878) used the waters of Poplar Lick Run for his sawmill and gristmill. His gristmill ground both wheat and buckwheat.

There was a dancing platform, complete with wooden railing, in the center of the hemlock grove near Poplar Lick (Nemacolin Trail).

John and his wife, Elizabeth Swauger (1814-1888) are buried on their former land, inside the confines of New Germany State Park. Many years later their descendant, Leland Swauger, was a foreman of the C.C.C. camp here, when the recreation hall was built.

Joe Brenneman is named as having a lime quarry. He had a son, Jake, and lived near Bittinger.

Jacob Brenneman lived near to New Germany. He had six sons: Sam, Joe, Chris, Jake, Dan, and Will.

William Weitzell, father of the late George Weitzell of Accident, was a pioneer settler. He found land with a good spring and purchased 200 acres near Avilton, later known as the Willie Robeson or Harold Fike farm.

Mr. Weitzell is named as a trustee of the school of the "German settlement," listed as such, in an article on early schools.

In the Avilton area, the Durst family possessed land. In 1824 John "Lightfoot" Durst and his wife, Eva Margaret, bought land here. Many of the Avilton farms were purchased from "Walnut Hills" held by John Swan (or Swann), a Scotch land speculator who had several patents in Garrett County from bounty lands.

Walnut Hill, 1½ miles south of Piney Grove on Route 40, marks the beginning of Pea Ridge, which is a part of Meadow Mountain. Part of this district was known as "the McKenzie Settlement." It was settled in the early nineteenth century.

The once heavily forested areas of the Savage River valley could readily be used for conservation practices under the Civilian Conservation Corps, which provided young men with



Elk Lick Run, one of the many little tributaries, supplies water for the constant flow of Savage River.

employment under the New Deal.

There were seven CCC camps in Garrett County. Three of these were on Savage River: #52 at New Germany, #68 at Meadow Mountain, and Bond.

In 1932 the CCC camp was established on the site of Bond Town. It was the task of these boys, under supervision, to clear slashed areas of timber, to replant the area in trees, and to build cabins and pavilions. Many of these structures and operations are now utilized as part of Big Run State Park.

The leaders took crews of 8 to 10 boys and showed them how to cut trees. The boys learned to count the rings of chestnut trees to determine age.

These boys were usually 16 to 18 years old, and they constantly amused the men in charge by asking to see "where the bars (bears) were."

At New Germany, the crews constructed cabins and shelters of logs. Buildings for housing men were at the head of the dam, near the old icehouse. The log steps of the trail, other wooden structures, and the stone fire-places were completed by CCC boys. There was a log camp between the former New Germany park superintendent's head-quarters and the former Samuel Otto log house.

Marshall Durst was the first area man hired by the CCC. He, Samuel Otto, and Delbert Durst were foremen. Henry Durst was a leader. Messrs. "Red" Walters, Martin, and Donlin were supervisors. All of them were assigned to New Germany.

Editor's note: Additional information concerning Bond and Frankville may be found in The Glades Star, as follows:

Vol. 2, No. 27, dated Dec. 1957, p. 426 - Frankville.

Vol. 2, No. 28, dated Mar. 1958, p. 429 - Bond.

Vol. 4, No. 23, dated Dec. 1974, p. 542 - Frankville.

Volumes On Friend Geneology Received

Col. Lester D. Friend, Sr., of Warren, Ohio, has just presented to the Society a set of nine beautifully-bound volumes entitled "The Friend Family Vital Statistics." The material contained in these books was compiled by Colonel Friend, who has been a tireless worker concerning Friend genealogy for many years.

These volumes will be available in the Historical Society section at the Ruth Enlow Library, Oakland. The numerous Friend descendants in this area will find this work a valuable

assist in tracing their genealogy.

Colonel Friend's generosity and choice of our Society for receiving this work is greatly appreciated.

This would seem to be an appropriate time and place for informing our readers that the Friend family has a national organization known as "The Friend Family Association of America" (founded by Colonel Friend). The national head-quarters are located at Fort Wayne, Indiana. At that center is maintained a library which contains a genealogical data bank; it acts as a repository for a wide variety of data pertaining to the Friend family and allied lines.

Three times per year the Association also publishes a 12-page news letter known as "The Friendship News." This publication is distributed to all association members. Membership in the association is open to all persons bearing the Friend name, as well as allied families.

If interested, please write to The Friend Family Association of America, 1424 Apricot Court, Fort Wayne, IN. 46825.

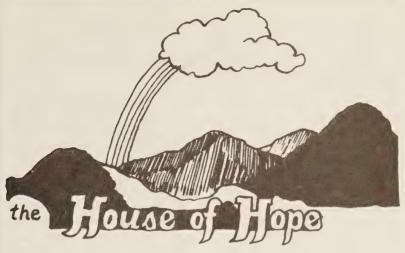
Letters Of Interest

Dear Mrs. Calderwood:

I do enjoy The Glades Star and look forward to receiving each issue.

Best wishes for your continued success with the magazine.

Sincerely, Alan Hachman 816 E Street, N.E., Apt. 301 Washington, D. C. 20002



service in memory of Jesus

by Sisters Catherine Arata and Susan Plews

The House of Hope is as concrete as a place, 202 S. Fourth Street, Oakland, Maryland, and as abstract as a community of caring persons who risk reaching out to spread faith, hope, love and service particularly to those in need. This idea of outreach is based on the Gospel message that Jesus gives to us: ". . . I was hungry and you gave me food, I was thirsty and you gave me drink: I was a stranger and you took me in, Naked and you clothed me . . ." (Matt. 25:35-36)

The idea for the House of Hope was born during a discussion between Sisters Susan Plews and Catherine Arata of St. Peter's Church and representatives from the Department of Social Services, the Health Department and Community Action in June of 1977. During the discussion the group identified unmet needs in Garrett County. The biggest need

was for a facility which would offer temporary shelter for battered wives, abused children, or any person in need of emergency short-term housing.

This informal meeting was the beginning of the House of Hope.

Sisters Susan and Catherine continued this discussion of unmet needs in the county with the parish council of St. Peter's Church. The council asked, "How can we as a Christian community respond to these needs?" It was suggested that the Community Concerns Committee of the church look into the matter.

After many discussions and meetings a proposal was written which called for the establishment of a house of hospitality, using the former parish rectory as the site. Transportation services, food, clothing, used furniture and an emergency fund were also targeted as areas for



service.

With guaranteed funding for two years from St. Peter's and the Archdiocese of Baltimore, the House of Hope opened its doors on October 1, 1978. Since then over 250 people have sought shelter at the House . . . most of them women and children who have been victims of violence and abuse.

In this three year period the House of Hope has provided the following: food to 375 families, transportation to 306 people, used furniture to 199 families, assistance with rent and utility payments to 139 families.

Although two staff members live at the House, a strong volunteer network with members throughout the county forms the basis for this service. Volunteers answer the telephone, provide transportation, organize food drives for the pantry, assist in clerical work and bookkeeping and serve on the Board of Directors. The volunteers are a cross section of many of the churches in Garrett County.

From the very beginning, God has always provided the House of Hope with both material and spiritual blessings. There have been numerous occasions when the Spirit was obviously at work.

Once a family of six children was staying at the House. During their 10-day stay approximately \$160.00 was spent on food

and clothing for them. During that same 10-day period \$160.00 was received in donations.

On another occasion there was a request for food for a family of five. There was not enough food on hand and, as arrangements were being made to go and purchase the food, a lady drove up to the House and donated well over \$100.00 worth of groceries.

One cold winter day a man came to the House of Hope wearing a thin jacket which he had borrowed from his brother . . . he had none of his own. He asked if the House of Hope collected used clothing and if he could have a winter jacket. He was a rather heavy man and there was no coat to give him . . . until the next day when someone donated one which just "happened" to be his size!

In July of 1980 the House of Hope entered a new phase in its history. At that time the pilot grant from the Archdiocese of Baltimore ended. The 1981-82 budget for the House is \$28,550.00. Although St. Peter's donates the building and a substantial part of the budget, the House of Hope remains dependent upon the support of the local community.

The demands upon the House of Hope are increasing but all those involved continue to trust in God's loving providence as it has been revealed to us through the generosity of many giving people.

— Published By — THE GARRETT COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY

VOL. 5, NO. 20

OAKLAND, MARYLAND

MARCH, 1982

"The Mountain Chautauqua" Mountain Lake Park 1881-1941 by Mary I. Love

Baltimore was built on a bay. Pittsburgh and Wheeling were built beside rivers. Chicago grew up on a lake shore. Mountain Lake Park was based on mountain air and idealism, adequate footing for a turn-of-the-century resort, but unsubstantial protection against 20th century technology.

It was in 1874, with the Civil War over and life in the United States relatively peaceful, that Chautaugua, a summer resort and cultural center, was founded in western New York State. Highly successful, it was quickly emulated by Ocean Grove, New Jersey, and, in 1881, by Mt. Lake Park, Maryland, Chautaugue still thrives. Ocean Grove exists, but Mt. Lake Park's original purpose lives mainly in the memories of older residents and in a cluster of late Victorian houses in various stages of decay or restoration.

The purpose of this article is to tell a little about what the founders of the Park dreamed of and accomplished, and some of the recollections of people who knew the old Park themselves or heard stories directly from those who did. I'm also drawing from advertising from the 1890's, but I am not going into the formal history of political and financial details of the Park. For one thing, that is a complicated story, carefully recounted elsewhere. For another thing, I admittedly enjoy these stories, and, after a bit more stage-setting, will move on to them.

We who take summers in a city by moving between air-conditioned buildings in air-conditioned cars forget, or never knew, how unrelentingly hot a city can be. When we hear a symphony (or a politician) or watch a ballet in our living rooms, we don't recall that not too long ago they could only be seen and heard live. When Baltimore is four hours from Mt. Lake Park, we don't think that the trip by horse and carriage took days. That was the situation in 1851 when the B&O laid its tracks to western Maryland and beyond, and its developers became aware of the

Young, Jared, "When The Well Comes In". The Glades Star, Vol. 19, No. 2, September 1955 and following.

summer climate and the natural beauties of Garrett County.

Because of the war and its upheavals, it was sometime before the residents of Oakland. the County seat, could begin to develop resort attractions to appeal to cities, then only a few hours away, and it was not until 1873 that the B&O opened the Deer Park Hotel, one of the largest and most elaborate resort hotels. People on the extensive railroad network rapidly took to the idea of weeks or months in the widely advertised cool summers in the Alleghanies, and Deer Park thrived.

In 1881. Mountain Lake Park was started, about half-way between Oakland and Deer Park by train, but a world away in atmosphere. Four Methodists from Wheeling, and one from Oakland, probably all ministers. bought about 800 acres on which to develop a religious and cultural resort. The land was laid out by H. E. Faul, who had designed Druid Hill Park in Baltimore, and on November 1, 1881, an excursion train came from Baltimore to the Park, carrying people who might be interested in buying one or more lots. The lots were 50x120 feet, and an early map shows attractive drives, walks, and footpaths through glades, with appropriate boardwalks and bridges over marshes.

The purposes of Mountain Lake Park, briefly stated, were to provide religious, cultural, and educational experiences in salubrious mountain air where "all nervous disorders are quickly relieved by the tonic atmosphere."

At right: Mt. Lake Bath House in center, on The Island, with bridge to mainland. Lower right, is road to Crystal Spring. Upper left, is Ice House. To its right is power plant. At one time, lights encircled the Lake.

An Auditorium and Assembly Hall were built in 1882, as well as a Hall of Philosophy and a School of Oratory. A publication of 1894³ lists summer programs in Liberal Arts, Fine Arts, and Natural Sciences. The Dean of the school had the improbable name of Dr. Learned and tuition was from \$5 to \$8 a course.

The course about which I heard most, 50 years later, was one to train people as kindergarten teachers. The program was fondly remembered by people who took it and parents who sent small children to be subject matter. The children, however, looking back, think the course owed its popularity to keeping them out from under foot.

In 1894 this was the summer schedule:

"June 1—Opening Day—Band Concerts, Electrical Illuminations, Addresses

"June 3—Annual Opening Sermon

"June 8-10—Sunday School Workers' Convention

"July 1—Independence Day (with a lecture illustration by 100 Stereopticon Views)

"August 1-31—The Mountain Chautauqua and Summer Schools"

The Mountain Chautauqua, A Literary Journal Devoted to Mountain Lake Park, Chautauqua Work and Popular Education, Volume IV, July 1894.

^{3.} Ibid., pp. 4-14.



GARRETT COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY Founded in 1941

OFFICERS 1981-82

President	Ruth F. Calderwood
Vice-Pres	. Charles F. Strauss
Sec'y-Treas	Dorothy B. Cathell
Asst. Sec'y	Edith Brock
Corresponding	

Sec'y. Ruth F. Calderwood Curator. Mary V. Jones

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Randall R. Kahl, Clara Bell Briner, Thomas Butscher, Rev. John A. Grant, Jean Swauger, Dr. Bruce G. Jenkins, William B. Grant, Nellie Dever, Maxine Broadwater.

EDITORIAL STAFF

Editor....... Joanne C. Ashby Mgn. Editor.....Paul T. Calderwood Assoc. Editor......Mary Strauss

THE SOCIETY'S OBJECT

The purpose of this Society shall be to discover, secure and preserve whatever relates to the history of the area, and to disseminate knowledge of our local history among our people.

THE GLADES STAR

PUBLISHED quarterly by the Society at Oakland, Md. Entered as second-class matter March 12, 1942, at the Post Office at Oakland, Maryland, under the Act of August 24, 1912.

PRINTED by the Sincell Publishing Co., Inc., Oakland, Maryland. FOR SALE by the secretary and at the Ruth Enlow Library. Single copy, 75 cents.

MEMBERSHIP: All persons interested in the Garrett County area are eligible.

The membership fee is \$3 for individual and \$5 for joint (husband and wife), renewable annually and four issues of this quarterly bulletin, THE GLADES STAR, is included with each membership. Life membership is \$100.00.

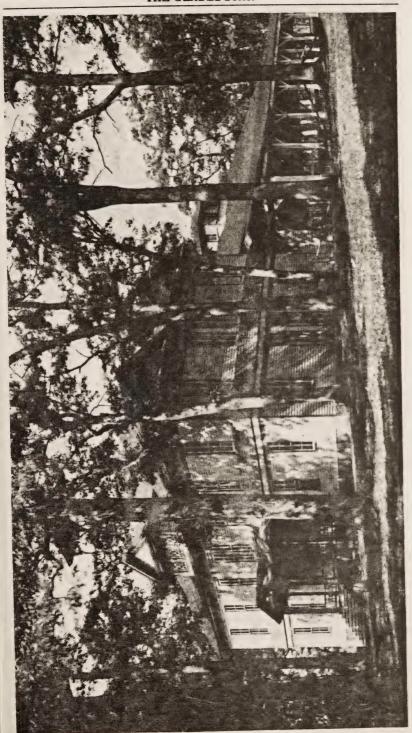
At right: Assembly Hall & Auditorium or "Old Auditorium" or "Tabernacle."

The Mountain Chautaugua goes on to cite fifteen new arc lights in the town; recent doubling of the capacity of the Auditorium or Tabernacle to seat 2.000: room and board at most hotels and cottages for \$2 to \$4 a day, twentyfive new cottages, and a need for twenty-five more; proposed excursions from Zanesville, Ohio and Indianapolis, etc. The singers, lecturers, and entertainers at Chautaugua are all described glowingly. This was a period of florid English, and The Mountain Chautaugua does not suffer from understatement. The only snake whose presence in this Eden is even implied in publications from the 1890's is an advertisement of a dentist who uses gas.

Also unmentioned are the terms in the deeds, which explicitly forbid dancing, the presence or use of alcohol, and the presence or use of playing cards, whether in hotels or private houses. Liquor could not be sold within a mile of the Park. Any violation could lead to forfeiting the property.

'All this gave rise to the statement, which is not printed, "If you want to sin, go to Loch Lynn." (A town and hotel across the tracks).

Deer Park, too, provided excellent opportunities for an active social life, and Miss Blanche Davis told me a bit wistfully how she used to envy her older sisters' going to dances at Deer Park Hotel some sixty years before.





Bashford Amphitheatre from Route 135, showing canvas curtains.

It is easy to smile at some of the quirks of the people and the Park of that era, but it was a significant part of an important movement in adult education from 1889 until the late 1930's. The total Chautaugua movement attracted literally thousands to its residential* sites for a month of symphonies, operas, plays, and speakers. A woman in her nineties remembered vividly first hearing and seeing the Jewel Song from "Faust" at Mountain Lake Park, The Baltimore Symphony played there at times. Speakers included William Howard Taft, William Jennings Bryant, Samuel Gompers, Billy Sunday, and others as noted in their day.

With the importance and drawing power of Chautaugua, a large meeting place was essential and

the slopes across from the

original Auditorium or Taber-

nacle formed a natural amphi-

theatre. The building erected

there was designed by John A.

Silley, of Lebanon, Pennyslvania

and dedicated in 1900. It was

circular, 176 feet in diameter.

supported entirely by 36 chestnut

posts around the perimeter. The

roof, looking like a big umbrella rose about 75 feet at the center.

The seats were pews curved to

the contours of the building and

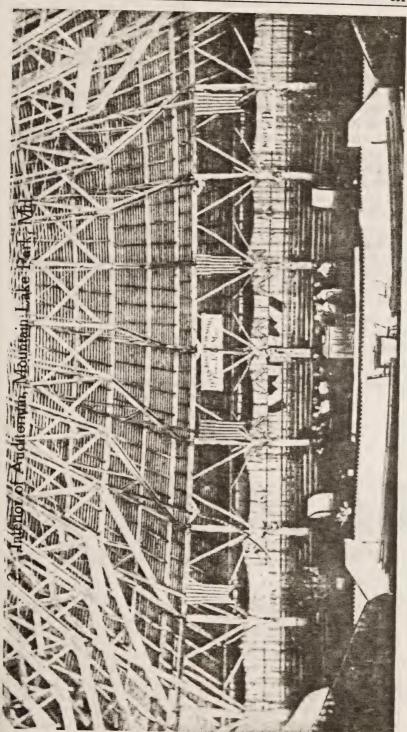
accommodated 5,000. The aisles,

made of sawdust and tanbark.

At right: Interior of the Amphitheatre as it was at its dedication in 1900.

coverged on the stage, which held 200, while under the stage were dressing rooms and toilet facilities. The acoustics in the amphitheatre were excellent, with no need for amplifiers, and built as it was, there were no posts to block one's view. Theoretically all seats were equal. But Miss

[·] Case, Victoria, We Called It Culture, 1970. Smaller, tent Chautauquas visited areas, especially in the mid-west, for a week of diverse entertainment and education. The Chautauquas also sponsored reading courses, and gave diplomas to those who read designated books.



Rebecca Thayer told me that each person who went regularly to the amphitheatre had a favorite seat. Although more than fifty years had elapsed since she had been there, she closed her eyes and took me to her seat.

Miss Thayer also remembered nightly hack service to the Park from Oakland, leaving from the corner of Alder and Second Streets, while the hotels and cottages in the Park advertised either their proximity to the amphitheatre or the beautiful walk to it.

But it was not only summer people who went to the Park. Oakland's Mayor, Hub Swartzentruber, who lived in the Gortner Community, called recently to tell me about President Taft's talk at the amphitheatre, in 1911. His description of the crowd was graphic: "Not a tree in Mountain Lake Park but had a horse tied to it."

A place with "lake" in its name

must have a lake or explain why not. Mountain Lake was the 35 or 40 acre product of dammed springs and streams. The bottom being muddy, bathhouses were built on an island reached by a footbridge, and a good-sized wooden platform was under water off the island. Looking closely at the accompanying card, one sees the bathhouses. Theoretically, it was possible to swim without getting muddy. Candor, however, compels most people who remember swimming in the lake to comment on the leeches and the mud

The boats were a different story, popular and well-maintained for years. But, as the Lake became choked with weeds and as Deep Creek Lake offered scope for more kinds of boats, boats and boat house gradually disappeared one way or another. I claim the distinction of swimming to shore when the last boat on the Lake sank.



The Lake, however, was more than a tourist attraction. The B&O Railroad ran a siding to the southeast shore and built this ice house there in 1894. In winter 2500 tons of ice were cut from the lake, packed in sawdust, and moved by conveyer belt to trains, eventually to be used in dining cars throughout the B&O system.



The Boat House, in foreground of upper picture, with the Bath Houses on the island in middle distance. The Bath Houses were reached by the rustic bridge shown in close up below. There was no beach, for suntans were not fashionable. One descended to an underwater wooden platform to avoid the muddy lake bottom.





The Chautauqua Hotel, above, across from Martin's Store, was one of the nearest to the Amphitheatre. It was built by Dr. J. D. Richards, a Presbyterian minister. Then, as now, Presbyterians were almost as rare as Druids in the Park, and when the Association eventually bought the Hotel the name was changed to Thoburn Inn, honoring a well-known Methodist bishop.

Hamilton Hall's advertising featured the beautiful walk to the Amphitheatre, for it was one of the most remote, on Deer Park Avenue.

Like Thoburn Inn, Hamilton Hall, below, finally belonged to the Association, and both played roles in the last act of the Park's life as an educational center. That was a serio-comedy, the Mt. Lake Park Self-Help University, which deserves a story of its own. (See future issue of the Glades Star).





The Mt. Lake Park Hotel, above, and The Overlook Hotel, below, represent perhaps the best known and the least known of the hotels.

The Mt. Lake Park Hotel was still open in the early 1960's, when, eating in a restaurant in Cincinnati, I heard a woman at the next table lauding its fine food and beautiful setting. With more amenities and with less push for self-improvement of its guests, it moved more successfully into the mid-twentieth century. It was with sadness we saw it torn down in 1969.

If the Mt. Lake Park Hotel was best known or longest known, the Overlook Hotel was its antithesis. This postcard is the only testimony of its existence that I have found, despite extensive questioning and a search of contemporary advertising. If anyone knows anything about it, please write to Mary I. Love, The Republican, Oakland.





The Tennis Club, above, is an enduring feature at Mt. Lake Park, although no longer fronted by a boardwalk. (below) The clay courts and clubhouse, virtually unchanged, are still the site of the Western Maryland Tennis Tournament, held annually, usually during the rainiest week in August.

The 1981 Tournament was the sixtieth, and attracted over 100 participants, with spectators in the bleachers or lounging on the grass, listening to the soft thud of the balls and murmuring "Good Shot" or "Nice Try."

An unusual structure on Pennsylvania Avenue in Mt. Lake is the Bowling Alley end of the clubhouse, cut off and removed bodily to its present location several years ago with the plan of converting it to a house.





Early maps and pictures of Mt. Lake Park indicate that it had several boardwalks, usually about three feet above swampy areas referred to as "glades." Longest surviving of these boardwalks was the one connecting the Tennis Club and the Post Office, above.

Mail came by train several times a day and was usually sorted and available ten or fifteen minutes after train time. The boarding houses served dinner at six, giving the guests time to stroll down the boardwalk and get the mail from the eastbound evening train. The pavilion called Pilgrims' Rest, below, halfway between the tennis courts and the Post Office, was a popular place to digest one's dinner, rest one's feet, engage in edifying conversation, or read the mail.

In later years it was discovered that the boardwalk was wide enough for a carefully driven Model T, and a post was placed in Pilgrims' Rest to discourage vehicular traffic.



Crystal Springs, a main source of the Lake, remains as a large, clear-flowing spring most accessible on foot. The Lake is a marshy field, with some of the feeder streams diverted to Broadford Lake.

Just as the Lake has gone, so has much else that was distinctive. Various reasons have been given for tearing down the amphitheatre in the early 1940's: the lumber was needed, or the roof was weak, or the building was not being used. Granted, the amphitheatre was not in use, but it was basically strong, historically and architecturally unique, and seemed to most people worthy of preservation.

The Assembly Hall still stands, and a small church group meets there. The Old Auditorium, in its third incarnation, houses a camp

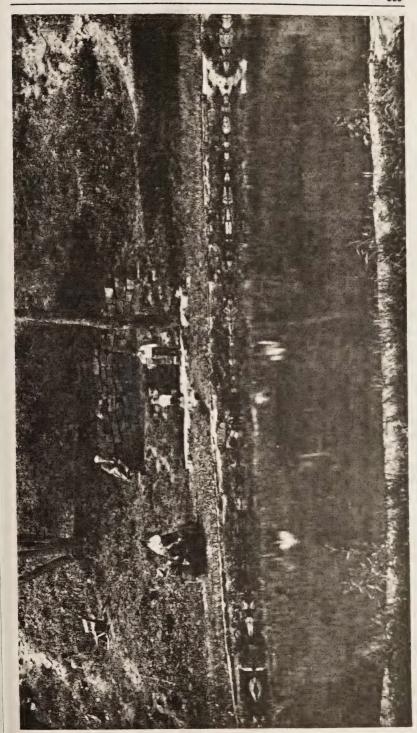
At Right: Crystal Spring (center) and pond. A favorite walk and good water.

meeting for ten days each summer. (The first auditorium burned about 1940; the second collapsed under the weight of snow, perhaps ten years ago; the third is bright blue corrugated metal).

Only one of the big hotels, Braethorn, remains, and it has been condemned as unsafe. The others, the Mountain Lake Park, the Columbia, The Dennett, Hamilton Hall, Thoburn Inn, and more, have been torn down or burned down, as have many of the boarding houses. Partly these changes reflect the way we now spend our time. Long-distance travel is easier, and active sports are more appealing. TV and



Road in center is G Street, which went between Amphitheatre and Auditorium, with Auditorium grounds to left. The building to right center, Braethorn, was a hotel, still standing, but tattered and condemned. Present Route 135 passes in front.



stereo bring varied cultural and sporting events to our homes, while travel to see the real thing is more likely to be possible. Air conditioning makes city living more comfortable. A whole way of life has changed.

With no Lake, no Chautauqua, no hotels, only a week-long tennis tournament which is a shadow of former activities, Mountian Lake Park's remaining distinction is its Victorian houses, a signficant number of which remain and have either always been well-maintained or are being restored.

The 1890's publications stress that the houses were "cottages, not cabins." Cabins they are not, but neither do they fit modern conceptions of "cottage." A three-story house, with a mansard roof, or multi-storied house garnished with turrets and wraparound porches does not conform with everyone's idea of a summer cottage. Building costs were relatively low in the 1880's, however; places in Mountain Lake were large so that extended families could enjoy them, and some of the owners were, by any standards, wealthy.

Some of the owners were also energetic and frugal. There was a flood on the Ohio River when a merchant from Wheeling was building his cottage, it of the three stories and mansard roof. He bought materials that had been flooded out and incorporated them in his summer cottage, with the result that it has two or three types of windows. There was a seminary for young women, "Briar Bend" at the Park, and this same merchant bought used furniture from there

for the third-floor nursery.

Certainly there is no cookiecutter sameness about the houses, but an originality of basic design and trim and variations in size of houses and placement on lots. There are two houses basically alike, but far enough apart that one didn't think of their similarity even before drastic changes were made in one of them. Of the style known as "Missionary Gothic," they had not only porches and turrets, but also windows suggestive of church windows and large and small crosses in fretwork under the eaves and for trimming elsewhere.

Another house is called "The Missionary House," for it was lived in, and eventually given to, two retired missionaries from China who had no other home.

Whatever the intent of the original developers, not all the houses displayed or kept religious connections; one, at least, was reputedly a link in a moonshine distribution chain during Prohibition.

The houses, although generally well-built, were definitely for summer use. It was not until during the Depression that many were used year-round. Weatherproofing and heating are problems for the people interested in the charm of these highly individual Victorian cottages, but more and more young people are attracted to the large houses and large vards. One do-it-vourself type told me he never wanted to hear the words "challenge" or "potential" again, but he admits he is pleased with the house he is up-dating.

Any town is worth looking at through the eyes of the past, as well as the eyes of the present, but Mountain Lake Park, more than most, needs explaining and rewards the person who asks, "Why?"

Note: It is impossible for me to acknowledge or thank all of the people who, over the years, have told me stories about Mountain Lake Park. Some times the stories don't quite agree with each other or the written histories, and the written histories themselves vary, but the points of disagreement are generally insignificant. What I remember of some of the stories is also open to question. I hope. however, that my appreciation of one aspect or another of Mountain Lake Park will be shared by the reader.

The photographs used in this article were courteously offered by the following people: Mrs. D. Bittinger, Mr. Robert Boal, Mrs. Wm. Goldsborough, Mrs. H. H. Leighton, Mr. George Littman, Miss Mary Love, Mr. Robert Sincell, Mrs. J. K. Vickers, Mr. Joe Welch.

Other articles about Mt. Lake Park have appeared in the following issues of The Glades Star:

Mt. Lake Park, June '55, Annual Summer Program 1908, p. 280; Auditorium and picture, p. 311; New Auditorium Dedicated, p. 280; Crystal Spring and picture, p. 279; In 1900 and picture, p. 278. Mt. Lake Park Archives, March '58, p. 444.

When the Well Comes In and picture, Sept. '55, p. 289; March '56, p. 306; Sept. '57, p. 410;

March '58, p. 442; June '58, p. 455; Sept. '58, p. 469; Dec. '58, p. 491; March '59, p. 505; June '59, p. 522; Sept. '59, p. 538; Dec. '59, p. 555.

Mt. Lake Park in Ita "Heyday," Sept. '69, pp. 621-630.

Mt. Lake Park R.R. Station and picture, Sept. '69, p. 627.

Mt. Lake Park Hotel Razed and picture, Sept. '69, p. 623.

Mt. Lake Park Auditorium Collapse and picture, March '70, p. 71.

Mt. Lake Park "MK" Tower (B&O RR) and picture, June '71, p. 164.

Mt. Lake Gas Wells and 2 pictures, March '71, p. 155.

In Memoriam

Mason Jonas Glotfelty, 75, Oakland, died Sunday morning, October 4, 1981, in Garrett County Memorial Hospital, Oakland.

Born in McHenry, he was a son of the late Brison H. and Cora (Thomas) Glotfelty.

Mr. Glotfelty was a co-owner and operator of the Ford automotive and tractor dealership in Oakland from 1935 until 1956, when he sold the business to Willis T. Shaffer, the present owner. He remained as a salesman for 18 years until his retirement.

He became associated with Ford dealerships in 1924 when he began working in Confluence, Pa., as a parts man and salesman. In 1935, he joined with Charles C. Reckard to form the Oakland dealership. The men began with four vehicles, and in

1949, constructed a new, larger building to accommodate the expanding young business. Approximately 3500 guests attended the grand opening in December of that year.

He was a member of St. Paul's United Methodist Church and the

Oakland Rotary Club.

Surviving are his wife, Evelyn Casteel Glotfelty; a brother, Naylor Glotfelty, Addison, Pa.; and a number of nieces and nephews.

Friends were received at the Durst Funeral Home, Oakland. Services were held this afternoon at 2 p.m. in St. Paul's United Methodist Church with Rev. Allen Ridenour officiating.

Interment followed in Oakland Cemetery.

Notice: The obituary information on deceased members of the Society will be published only when the Society is notified. Send the appropriate statistics to the Corresponding Secretary. Your Society has no other method of officially obtaining this information.

Letters Of Interest

Dear Mrs. Calderwood:

I always enjoy your magazine, The Glades Star, very much.

Sincerely, Merilyn B. Morrow 5215 Basa Grande Road Temple, PA 19560

Dear Mrs. Calderwood:

I always enjoy The Glades Star very much.

Hope to visit the Library again soon.

Sincerely, John Ashby Ashby's Westacres Farm 521 West Chicago Road Jonesville, MI 49250

Posthumous Honors For Dr. Baumgartner

A lecture honoring the late Dr. Eugene Irving Baumgartner, of Oakland, was presented on October 24, 1981 at the Grantsville Holiday Inn as part of a mini-conference for physicians. The conference was entitled "Diabetes Mellitus Update in Family Practice," sponsored by the Maryland Academy of Family Physicians and the Cumberland area Health Education Center.

With this first dedication lecture the academy initiated a program of honoring its founders and early leaders. Since Dr. Baumgartner lived and practiced in Oakland it was thought Garrett County would be "the ideal place to present a lecture in his honor," according to one academy spokesman.

Mrs. Helen Baumgartner, Dr. Baumgartner's widow, attended the lecture and received appreciation for providing the academy's historian with information concerning the early years of that organization.

The lecture, entitled "The Diabetic Foot," was presented by Dr. James M. Moss, Clinical Professor of Medicine, Georgetown University, Washington, D.C.

Dr. Moss was introduced by Dr. Marion Friedman, historian for the Maryland Academy of Family Physicians. He remarked that Dr. Baumgartner began family practice in 1932 "and, continuing until his untimely death in August, 1967, . . . he devoted his entire professional and personal life to the health and welfare of

the citizens of Oakland and the surrounding area." He was described in the dedication as "a family practitioner who was a tireless local, state and national leader . . . To emulate him is to maintain the highest standards of practice in medicine and community responsibility as a citizen."

Dr. Baumgartner was the academy's first secretary-treasurer and its fourth president. He was one of the five physicians who signed the required petition in 1948 to the newly-formulated American Academy of General Practice requesting a charter for a Maryland Academy.

The Department of Health, Education and Welface in 1965 produced a film in Oakland entitled "The Critical Decade," featuring Dr. Baumgartner, which highlighted planning for later years. It was introduced the same year at the American Medical Association's Convention in New York by Dr. Luther Terry,

then Surgeon General of the United States Public Health Service.

Dr. Baumgartner was a member of the Board of Governors of the Garrett County Memorial Hospital from 1949 to 1961, having served as both treasurer and president of the board on two separate occasions. He was president of the Medical Staff in 1951 and 1952. The Doctor served as a member and president of the Oakland Town Council for a number of years. He was a member of the Oakland Rotary Club and its president in 1945. He was a Senior Warden of the Vestry of St. Matthews Episcopal Church in Oakland.

Dr. Baumgartner was truly a native son, having been born at Oakland, his parents were Eugene Irving and Elizabeth Little Baumgartner. He was educated in the local schools and received his medical education at the University of Maryland's School of Medicine. His father was a local businessman.



Dr. Eugene I. Baumgartner



From Your President

Since the weather in Florida last winter was so adverse, my husband and I decided to change our locale for "hiding" from the snow to Bermuda. The weatherman has not been too kind here either. However, there's no snow, only rain and wind, but not enough of either to make it too unpleasant. We really enjoy the 58° to 72° temperatures which prevail. The water temperature around the Islands is almost constant at 60° to 70° so it does a good job of tempering the climate.

The people are unfailingly kind and helpful and we feel as much at home as one can outside our dear homeland. It is quite easy to understand the emotions of the poet who wrote:

"Breathes there a man with a soul so dead.

Who never to himself has said, This is my own, my native land."

We spoke to a young lady formerly of Jamaica, asking her appraisal of the two Islands. She said: "I like it here but it isn't like home." That seems to be a rather natural and universal sentiment.

Of course, we are visiting the historic sites, such as the once great British naval base (closed in 1951), also the place where a British admiral beached his sinking flagship (part of a squadron of ships on its way to supply the starving people of the Jamestown Colony in 1610), the beautiful cathedral at Hamilton, etc.

I am an avid shopper and bargain hunter and enjoy going to the supermarkets. One finds many familiar brands but there are no bargains. I shall think everything is a bargain when we get home. Upon seeing a nice looking onion I bought it, thinking it would be mild, but it turned out to be a real fireball. Perhaps the seed for the mild ones has been lost.

One real novelty here is having banana trees growing in the front yard. Courtesy of our landlord, we are enjoying picking and eating tree-ripened bananas.

Now to a very grave situation: The crisis of not having an editor for The Glades Star has not been resolved (unless one has been found during my absence). On page 344 of the September issue the crisis and its consequences were outlined in detail. The only thing that has changed is that the crisis has deepened.

The lovely white lilies are starting to bloom. Happy Easter!

— Published By —
THE GARRETT COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY

VOL. 5, NO. 21

OAKLAND, MARYLAND

JUNE, 1982

Westvaco P. R. Manager and Garrett Highlanders To Be Featured

The 41st annual dinner meeting of the Garrett County Historical Society will be held on Thursday, June 24th, 6:30 p.m., at the Bittinger Community Building (details of this location at end of article). A turkey dinner will be served family style.

A feature of the program will be the Garrett Highlanders (bagpipers), composed of Rev. John A. Grant, Clan Chief; Judge Fred A. Thayer, Pipe Major; Mr. Charles P. Evans, Pipe Sergeant, and Mr. James Callis, Drum Sergeant. Their presentation will follow dinner.

Next will be a short business meeting, which will include election of officers.

To round out the evening, Mr. Harris W. LeFew, Public Relations Manager at Westvaco, will give a talk entitled "People, Places and Things."

Mr. LeFew has been with Westvaco since 1959, having occupied his present position since 1962. He is a native of Hedgesville, WV. His qualification for this position consisted in his having graduated from Western Maryland College with a Bachelor's Degree in Economics, and from Frostburg Col-



HARRIS W. LeFEW

lege with a Master's Degree in Industrial Management. Prior to joining Westvaco he was assistant Manager of the Hagerstown Chamber of Commerce. He also found time to serve four years in the U.S. Air Force.

He is active in community affairs and was honored for his outstanding contribution to the community by Radio Station WCBC in March 1982. We are honored to have Mr. LeFew as our speaker.

Bittinger is on Route 495. The landmark for turning from 495 to

the Community Building is Buckel's Store and Post Office, which is on the west side of Route 495. The Community Building is on the opposite side of Route 495 a very short distance from the store. Buckel's Store is 11.7 miles from Swanton and 8.5 miles from Grantsville.

The public is invited. Dinner will be \$5.50. Reservations, with remittance, must be made by June 17th with Mrs. Carl M. Cathell, Route 5, Box 30, Oakland, MD 21550. A reservation form appears in the center of this magazine.

C & O Canal

by Carol Canan

Approximately 80 persons of all age groups with interest in the history of the C&O Canal were at Garrett Community College Thursday evening, March 25, for a special film and slide presentation.

Making the presentation was David Forney of the National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior. In his position as C&O Canal Allegany District Interpreter responsible for Visitor Operations, Forney has become familiar with the history of the canal through its peak in the 1800s until it ceased coal-hauling operations in 1924.

Of particular interest was the film, copied from a 1917 movie made by Thomas Edison depicting scenes along the canal as well as the locks and boats.

The film was not discovered until the 1950s when it was found by a man who was rummaging through some boxes in a house he had just purchased. The film was

verified through the National Archives and has been shown to many interested groups in past years.

Slides taken from pictures made in the early part of this century gave those attending an insight into the life of the canal families, and showed many scenes along the canal pathway. Canal boats could carry as much as 120 tons of coal, and it took seven days and six nights to get from the loading point in Cumberland to Washington, D.C., a distance of 184.5 miles through 74 locks. Towing the boats were teams of up to four mules.

Mrs. Paul Calderwood, president of the Garrett County Historical Society, introduced the guest speaker and welcomed the group, and at the conclusion of the program presented Forney with a copy of Garrett County's History by Steven Schlosnagle.

Deep Creek Lake Could Have Been Built 130 Years Earlier

by Paul T. Calderwood

Had the mountain section of the C&O Canal been built and had the favored engineering survey been followed, there would have been a lake on Deep Creek.

In the late 1700s and early 1800s, before the development of railroads, canal building was the only way to provide transportation for land masses beyond navigable rivers and other bodies of water.

Early planners and visionaries had visions of uniting the Atlantic seaboard with the Ohio River, which would have established an enormous network of water transportation via the main rivers and their tributaries.

George Washington was one such visionary. Prior to the American Revolution he was an advocate for making the Potomac navigable to Wills Creek (Cumberland). It was not until 1784 when the Potomac Company was organized, with Washington as president, that work was started. At Great Falls. Virginia one may still view some of the work that was done to build a skirting canal around Great Falls on the Potomac, Passing Great Falls was only one of many obstacles to be surmounted. Other skirting canals were required and removing boulders from the river to permit passage of boats, a big and impracticable undertaking. This work produced a waterway which could be used only when the river was at a high level. Since there was not a towpath, mule power could not be used to tow the boats. Therefore, the only way to get a boat back upstream was by poling against the current. This was so difficult that many boats were built for a down-river trip only, the boatman selling the boat for lumber after the trip.

This approach proved to be impractical and, had it been pursued, the dream of reaching the Ohio could never have been realized. In 1821 the States of Maryland and Virginia appointed a commission which, after much study, recommended building a canal from Georgetown to Cumberland and, from Cumberland, across the Alleghenies to

the Ohio or one of its tributaries. Engineering studies of a route over the mountains considered three possible routes. One, from Cumberland via Wills Creek and the Casselman River to Turkeyfoot (Confluence, Pa.), thence to the Youghiogheny River. Another route considered was extending the canal from Cumberland to the head waters of the Potomac (the Fairfax Stone) and from there to the Cheat River via cuts and tunnels, or perhaps using a portage railway. The favored route was through Garrett County. (See map in centerfold for details of this route.)

In the early stages of planning some thought the mountain section should be built first, to prove that it was a practicable project. When one considers the elevation which would have had to be surmounted, it seems doubtful that it would have been practical with the technology available at that time. The engineers would probably have been well aware of this limitation. (Please see INSERT at end.)

An interesting historical fact is that the official beginning of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad occurred on the same day in Baltimore, with Charles Carroll, of Carrollton, officiating. Was this a coincidence, or did the B&O purposely wish to start the race to the Ohio on the same day? A very unequal race it turned out to be, with the B&O reaching Cumberland ten years ahead of the Canal.

Building the Canal the 184 miles from Georgetown to Cumberland proved to be a tre-

GARRETT COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY Founded in 1941

OFFICERS 1981-82

President	. Ruth F. Calderwood
Vice-Pres	Charles F. Strauss
Sec'y-Treas	.Dorothy B. Cathell
Asst. Sec'y	Edith Brock
Corresponding	

Sec'y. Ruth F. Calderwood Curator. Mary V. Jones

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Randall R. Kahl, Clara Bell Briner, Thomas Butscher, Rev. John A. Grant, Jean Swauger, Dr. Bruce G. Jenkins, William B. Grant, Nellie Dever, Maxine Broadwater.

EDITORIAL STAFF

Editor......Joanne C. Ashby Mgn. Editor....Paul T. Calderwood Assoc. Editor.....Mary Strauss

THE SOCIETY'S OBJECT

The purpose of this Society shall be to discover, secure and preserve whatever relates to the history of the area, and to disseminate knowledge of our local history among our people.

THE GLADES STAR

PUBLISHED quarterly by the Society at Oakland, Md. Entered as second-class matter March 12, 1942, at the Post Office at Oakland, Maryland, under the Act of August 24, 1912.

PRINTED by the Sincell Publishing Co., Inc., Oakland, Maryland. FOR SALE by the secretary and at the Ruth Enlow Library. Single copy, 75 cents.

MEMBERSHIP: All persons interested in the Garrett County area are eligible.

The membership fee is \$3 for individual and \$5 for joint (husband and wife), renewable annually and four issues of this quarterly bulletin, THE GLADES STAR, is included with each membership. Life membership is \$100.00.

mendous undertaking. Some have compared the work involved to be equal to that of building the Great Pyramid in Egypt. It required building 74 locks to lift the boats the 605 feet from Tidewater to Cumberland. Also reguired were 11 aqueducts and many culverts to permit tributary streams a way to reach the Potomac. The largest aqueduct, the one over the Monocacy River, is approximately 500 feet long. The locks, aqueducts and culverts are built of cut stone. The fact that most of these structures are still intact is testimony to the skill of the masons who did the construction. Many of the workers were Irish immigrants recently arrived. Perhaps these skilled Irish masons were descendants of men who learned the trade from the Romans when they occupied Ireland. Italians have excelled at stone work for centuries. Another monument to the skills of the masons working on the Canal is the Paw Paw Tunnel. This tunnel. 3.120 feet long, is brick lined and a magnificent example of the mason's art. Routing the Canal through a tunnel bypassed a six-mile bend in the river.

The 22 years from the first spade of earth in 1828 to the opening for traffic in 1850 were not spent in actual construction. Problems concerning finance, labor and contested rights of way halted construction for some periods of time.

From the vantage point of 150 years later should we be critical of the engineers who must have been waiting for improved technology to show them a way to get

over the mountains? Were they impractical visionaries? They were no more visionaries than the engineers for the B&O, who did not have a steam engine to use when the first part of the railroad was opened. A steam engine which could pull a mountain grade did not exist at that time. However, they proceeded with faith that technology would solve the problem when needed, and it did. When the railroad was built up the 17-mile grade there were engines that could make the climb. The canal builders had the same faith in the future but, unfortunately for them, time did not solve the mountain problem. When they reached the mountains, the railroad was up and over. Therefore, they had no choice but to concentrate on operating the section of the Canal which they had built.

And operate it they did for 74 years, in spite of disastrous floods and other problems. It was never a financial success but it made a big contribution to the economy of the Potomac River Valley. It was a way of life for boatman, canal operators and personnel. maintenance Industries thrived along the Canal. Williamsport had six industries which depended upon the Canal for supplies. Georgetown had flour mills that depended upon grain shipped by Canal.

The C&O Canal is one of our important historic sites and we should be glad it is now managed by the National Park Service. Much restoration has been completed and more will be done as money is available. We can all look forward to the time when it

is completely restored. It will then probably be of benefit to more people for recreation than it was in its operating days.

It was decided to do the less difficult part first and this proved to be anything but easy. President John Qunicy Adams and most everyone of importance in Washington attended the official starting of the project on July 4, 1828.

Information sources:

The Glades Star, Vol. 1, No. 21, March 1946 The Glades Star, Vol. 1, No. 22,

June 1946

"I drove Mules on the C&O Canal," by George "Hooper" Wolfe

Comment On Deep Creek Lake That Might Have Been

by David C. Forney

The dam would have been located 750 feet upstream of the present Deep Creek dam. The lake would have been one and a half miles in length; it would have contained 7,741,000 cubic feet of water.

The elevation of this lake would have been 2,430 feet above sea level. The elevation of the Potomac at the mouth of Savage is 958 feet above sea level.

Notice: The obituary information on deceased members of the Society will be published only when the Society is notified. Send the appropriate statistics to the Corresponding Secretary. Your Society has no other method of officially obtaining this information.

County Suffers Loss

by Paul T. Calderwood

The closing of the H-P Stores has saddened everyone.

More than a half century ago the Half Price Store had a very humble beginning in a small room on Green Street in an area approximately where cars are now parked for business with the Garrett National Bank, This writer was not living in Garrett at that time but well remembers his father's having been amused by the name. The name and the merchandising philosophy of the founders, Frank and Benjamin Feld proved to be a magic combination. Over the years the business prospered, expanding to more than 30 stores located in Maryland, West Virginia and Pennsylvania.

Headquarters for this large operation was established in nearby Loch Lynn from which all aspects of the business were directed. The headquarters also included warehouse facilities, where merchandise was received and distributed to the various stores.

All Garrett Countians could feel a glow of pride in the farreaching enterprise which originated and was managed from our County. We deeply regret that the vicissitudes of the business world have dictated this passing of a well known land-mark.

H-P, we shall miss you!

For a previous article concerning the H-P Stores, please see Vol. 4, No. 16, page 398.

Springhouses

by Mary Miller Strauss

To the forests in which they settled the early pioneers brought little more than a few tools, but a great deal of ingenuity. Isolation. distances from country stores and lack of fast transportaion forced the early inhabitants to find ways to preserve their food for survival. During the warmweather months, milk, cheese and butter had to be kept cool, and many housewives preferred to keep their pickled and other foods cool also. They solved the problem by building springhouses.

Springhouses featured simple rectangular designs that were constructed over or near springs with a single channel of cold water running through them to serve the same functions as a present-day refrigerator.

There was an abundance of fresh springs, rocks and lumber in the hilly land of Garrett County from which springhouses could be constructed. Some were made from wood, some were built of rocks and others were erected with both wood and rocks.

Rock springhouses, if well constructed, lasted many years and kept a stable temperature during hot summer months. Trees shrubs planted nearby provided shade to help maintain the coolest temperatures possible.

Each springhouse had at least one small window, a roof or



This springhouse is located at the Cove on the Dillon farm and has been in constant use for more than 100 years. This was a dual-purpose building. The front part, with trough fed with water from a hillside spring, served for cooling. The back section had a large fireplace which was used for butchering—rendering lard, making sausage, etc. This springhouse was repaired a few years ago, with restoration as the aim.

gable-end vent and an access door.

Most springhouses were used all year round. The water never froze in the winter, providing an excellent storage place for apples, cabbages and carrots. During periods of very severe temperature drops, burlap bags, old coats or any kind of discarded cloth were placed over the tops of the containers to help prevent freezing of the fruits and vegetables.

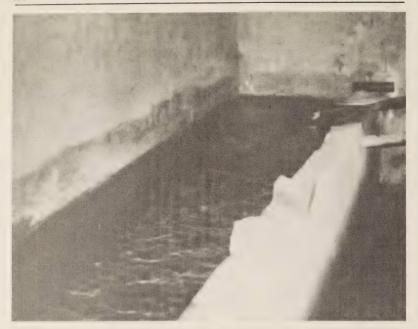
The water troughs varied in size in the springhouses but most were fourteen inches wide and about seven or more feet long. The water depth varied by constructing a trough with levels or steps, providing a shallow level to

depths of fourteen to sixteen inches. There were also some shelves on which canned foods were stored.

Most early springhouses had rock troughs and rock floors. As time progressed concrete was used instead of stones.

During the latter part of the nineteenth and early part of the twentieth centuries, springhouses were found wherever people used springs as sources of water. A saying "grew up" that was used many times by the families. "I wish I had a dollar for every trip I made to that there springhouse. If they was silver dollars, I wouldn't be able to lift 'em."

The springhouse was a wel-



This trough in springhouse now owned by Mr. Harry O'Brien is a good example of springhouse interiors. Dairy products and other food were set to cool in the water, usually in stone crocks. The water source is from a spring used by early settlers, Henry Ruckle's family prior to 1838. This springhouse is located several miles east of Accident on the Accident-Bittinger Road. Prior to Mr. O'Brien's occupancy it was owned by John Fratz.

come retreat on a hot summer's day, where cool lemonade, ginger beer or homemade root beer were kept cold to quench the thirst of the weary worker before returning to haymaking, cultivating or any one of the many chores that were necessary in the daily life of the farmer.

When ice chests and rural electricity reached the tableland, the springhouses were abandoned and left to fall into disrepair. Few can be found in the area, but those remaining are landmarks of the past.

Additional comments by Paul T. Calderwood

All springhouses were not substantial structures. I remember

an arrangement which consisted of a wooden box. From memory of long ago, it must have been a foot deep, three feet wide, 8 feet long. This was placed below a spring in which a large two or three-foot terra cotta pipe had been placed. A pipe from the terra cotta led the water to the wooden box. The box had a hinged cover counterweighted with rope and pulley. The spring terra cotta had a tight cover. The wooden box, or milk trough as it was known, was covered by a sheet-type roof to keep out snow and rain. While of a temporary nature, it served very well for keeping milk and butter and other perishable items. So the term for the trips from the house was "going to the milk trough", instead of "springhouse."

Those of us who remember springhouse milk troughs, etc. are most thankful for the wonderful age in which we live every time we go to the electric refrigerator or freezer and find all the goodies properly preserved.

If I may be permitted a brief moment on the "soapbox", appreciation of the many advantages we enjoy today is heightened if we have lived without them, or merely absorbed from history what it was like in those days. That is what we strive for, to tell and show how it was.

Families And Buildings On

Water Street

The December 1981 issue of The Glades Star, Vol. 5, No. 19, carried an article under the above title, p. 371.

Mrs. Rachel Ballengee, the writer, wishes to make the following change:

On p. 373, right-hand column six lines from the top, it is stated that once there were several log houses standing there near the Yough. One was the George Loar home. The Loar home, where the first Methodist Sunday School was organized, was actually located east of the Monte Vista Road on the farm now owned by Mr. and Mrs. Cecil Bittinger. We regret the error.

Editor's note: The picture of the log house on Water Street, p. 374, with cut line, was from the Davis Hardware Journal published in 1906. Isaac McCarthy probably owned this house, since he owned land in the area. However, this apparently was not the George Loar home.

The Yellow Center Sheet

Please remove this sheet and note that it contains two important bits of information.

One side is a form for making dinner reservations. Details of the dinner appear on the front of this magazine. Please make reservations for the dinner and send them to Mrs. Cathell by June 17th.

The other side of the sheet is a reminder and instructions for paying dues. Dues for the ensuing year are due July 1st.

Your prompt attention to this will be a great help to your Society.

Lumbering And Small Towns On Savage

An article on the above subject, by Tamarack, appeared in the December 1981 issue of The Star, page 378 (Vol. 5, No. 19).

Mrs. Merilyn B. Fike Morrow, 5215 Casa Grande Road, Temple, Pa. 19560, has comments to make concerning the article, as follows:

I find the paragraph (page 381) about the William Weitzell farm incorrect when this farm is called the Willie Robeson farm or Harold Fike farm.

I have been researching the Fike family from Garrett County, Maryland for the past three years. Harold Fike is my cousin and his father, Otho Speelman Fike, was the owner of this farm before Harold. My grandfather, Charles A. Fike, was a twin to Otho Fike.

The paragraph stated that the Weitzells settled on this land first, which is correct. Mildred Fike Bell, daughter of Otho Fike, said there were more than one good spring on the farm. With good water, this made an ideal place to settle.

The last Weitzell to own this land was Henry and his wife, Fannie Agnes Stark Weitzell. Henry died in 1893. Fannie stayed on the farm, with Fred Custer as manager.

On December 29, 1901 Linnie Ellen Weitzell married Otho Speelman Fike, from Asher Glade. Otho and Linnie lived on the Fike home place at Asher Glade until the spring of 1902, because Otho was teaching school in Selbysport, Md. Otho and Linnie moved to the Weitzell farm, near Avilton, and at this time, 1902, Otho bought the farm. Ther Merrill farm was between the Fike farm and the Robeson farm.

Otho Fike passed away on February 12, 1945 at Frostburg. He was buried on the home farm near Avilton (Pea Ridge), known as the Weitzell Cemetery. Following Otho's death the farm passed to Harold Fike, who is still the owner. Thus the property has been the Fike farm since 1902.

Garrett County . . .

A Nourishing Homeplace

by C. A. Hachman

Historically Garrett County has been a setting where many American families found nourishment—some arriving early and remaining today, some staying a while, gathering resources and strength, then striking out for more remote homesteads in nascent states in the west. The family of my fourth-great grandmother, Elizabeth (Growall) Ziebach, provides an illuminating example.

Born 7 May 1800 in Salisbury, Pa., Elizabeth was the daughter of Portuguese settler Anthony Growall¹, sometimes spelled Crowell or Trowalt², and his wife, Anna Marie Engle,³ who was the first of 19 children born to Clement Engle, progenitor of the huge Engle family, well known in Garrett County and Somerset County, Pa.

Elizabeth's first husband was Johannes Ziebach, also known as John Zebaugh or Seabaugh, born 17 August 17824, and died in 1842, burial place unknown. Elizabeth and John had six children. At about age 51 she married second Peter P. Miller, a widower, born 15 April 1783, Meyersdale, Pa., died 30 May 1852, the son of John Miller and Mary (Stutzman) Miller.⁵



ZIEBACH HOME NEW GERMANY 1975 BEFORE REMODELING

Sometime before 18306 Elizabeth moved to Allegany County, Md. In 1850 she owned \$3,000 worth of real estate, 100 acres composed of Garrett County military lots 2122 and 2123, just north of Twin Churches, New Germany. Also living with the family at that time was a 26-year-old Black man, Alexander Carter who, according to the census was born ca. 1824 in Maryland, could neither read nor write and was listed as a laborer. The large family home is pictured here as it looked before remodeling in 1975 by present owners, Mr. and Mrs. Brian Forney.

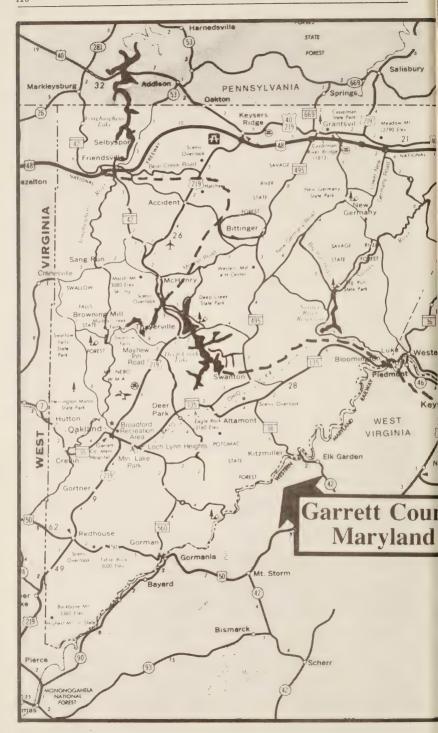
Elizabeth died at her home 11 September 1887, according to her obituary, "the oldest person in this district, perhaps the county, . . . a lifelong member of the Amish Church, . . . much respected by all who knew her, not only on account of her great age, but for her many womanly traits of character. That most excellent

man and true Christian, Joel Beachy, officiated at her funeral."

The first of the six children of Elizabeth and John was Maria Zebaugh (pronounced Mariah), born 12 January 1822,9 and died 19 July 1898. Prior to 1881 the Amish held their meetings in the dwelling houses of the members, where funeral services were also held. In 1881 the members built four meeting houses, and cemeteries were soon started at these churches. Two were in Somerset County, Pa. at Niverton and near Summit Mills; and two were in Garrett County, near Bittinger and near Grantsville, where Maria was buried.

Maria is the only child we are sure of whose descendants stayed in Garrett County. Listed in the census as a spinner, she had five children: John Newman, born ca. 1846; Alexander Glodfelty, born ca. 1849; Mary E. Zebaugh, born

Continued Page 418



RESERVATIONS

For reservations, please remove and mail to Mrs. Carl M. Cathell, Treasurer, Route 5, Box 30, Oakland, MD 21550, for delivery by June 17, accompanied by your remittance for the dinner.

İ			
		Please list below names of all for whom you are making reservations:	
A		serv	
Sed		g	
encic		akin	
otal o		ë H	
, t		on al	
\$5.5		m y	
s at		who	
+ion		l for	
reservations at \$5.50, total enclosed \$_		of al	
ē		nes	
		v nar	
		elov	
		list b	
Please make		dse	
Se T		Ple	
Plea	ses:		
	Name(s) Addresses _		
	žě		

DUES . . . PAYABLE

Dues for the ensuing year, beginning July 1, 1982, are payable as of that date.

Due to ever-increasing costs, particularly postage, we shall not send dues notices by separate mail.

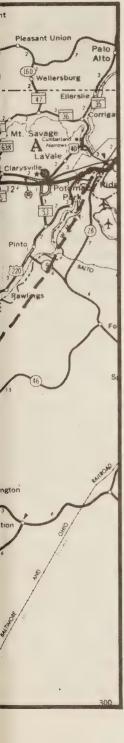
To determine whether you owe for dues, please check the address panel on the back of your Glades Star. The figure which appears near the seal is the year to which your dues are paid. If that figure is not beyond '82, please hand or send \$3.00 for one person, \$5.00 for husband and wife, to Mrs. Paul T. Calderwood, P.O. Box 3026, Deer Park, MD 21550, or to any Ruth Enlow Library, Oakland, Grantsville, Accident or Friendsville. Dues will also be received at the annual dinner on June 24th.

Should you wish a membership card, please include 20¢ with your dues payment. We shall not attempt to insert membership cards in *The Star* as we did last year. Your cancelled check will serve as your receipt. When paying at any one of the libraries, you will be furnished a receipt for the payment.

Please bear with us in these economy measures. However, economizing is the only means of survival in these inflationary times.

Mrs. Paul T. Calderwood Corresponding Secretary

Please remove this sheet.

with your dues payment it shot libureds to cold a please nond, or and 63 cold for cold a please nond, or and 63 cold for cold a please nond, or and 63 cold for cold and please one with the cold for the cold for cold for the


Proposed Route Of C & O Canal Through Garrett

The broken line on this map shows the approximate route the C&O Canal would have taken through the County.

The favored route from an engineering report of 1824 was from Cumberland up the Potomac to the mouth of the Savage River; thence by Savage and Crabtree Run; thence by two cuts and a tunnel one and a quarter mile long to Deep Creek; thence by Deep Creek and Buffalo Marsh Run; thence through cuts and a two-mile tunnel to the waters of Bear Creek; thence down Bear Creek to the Youghiogheny.

A comparison with the part of the Canal which was built from Georgetown to Cumberland and the proposed building over the mountain reveals some startling figures. In the 184 miles of the Canal that was built the rise in elevation was 609 feet. This required 74 locks, each raising the level approximately eight feet to reach the Cumberland level.

From the mouth of Savage it is approximately 14 miles to Deep Creek. The rise in elevation is 1,462 feet. Based on 8-foot locks, it would have required 182, one each 406 feet.

This is the basis for my statement that the engineers must have been counting on some advance in technological development to get over the mountain.

Garrett County . . .

(Continued from Page 415)

2 April 1850 who may have died young; Samuel Zebaugh, born ca. 1854; and my great, great grandfather, George Washington Sibert. George was born 7 May 1851, and was a well-known horse-trader, veterinarian, fiddler for dances in the Grantsville area, and the grandson of Revolutionary War soldier, David Sibert, or Seybert, of Allegany County.

Elizabeth's second daughter was Anna Zebaugh, born 8 December 1823, who had one son, Abraham/Abram A. Beachy, born 12 April 1847. He married Elizabeth Shook, born 15 December 1850, daughter of John Shuck/Shook and Susanna (Engle) Shook; and they raised three children in Minnesota. Anna and her son Abram were no doubt part of the 1855 migration detailed below.

The third child of Elizabeth was Christina E. Zebaugh, born 9 April 1826. Her history is not known at present.

Much more is known about Elizabeth's fourth child. Peter Zebaugh, born 19 January 1831. He married Mary (Maria) Ogg and raised 6 children in Preston. Minn. In the program published for the Root River Church of the Brethren Centennial Anniversary, celebrated in 1956, the following history appeared: "In 1855 a group of people left Marvland to look for new homes in the west. After a six-week journey by covered wagon, they reached a place southwest of Preston, Minn., now called the Prairie Queen community . . . These folks

were members of the German Baptist Church, usually known as Dunkards. In 1856 a church was organized: those composing the charter members were the following: John Ogg, Sr. and wife; Joseph Ogg and wife; Mahale Ogg Fishbaugher: Robert Broadwater and wife: Peter Zebaugh and wife: Samuel Shook and wife; James Maust and wife . . . "10 Peter and Mary's children were: Will Zebaugh, born 27 July 1860; Dan Zebaugh, Emma (Zebaugh) Pressler, born 5 August 1866, Elizabeth Zebaugh who married John Livengood; Serilda Jane Zebaugh, born 5 October 1856, who married Henry Orlo Shaw; Samuel Zebaugh, born 10 June 1872; and Anna Malinda Zebaugh, born 8 September 1869, both of whom died voung.

Catherine Zebaugh, the fifth child, was born 15 January 1839 and married on 27 February 1858 to Perry Wimer in Allegany County, Maryland." Nothing further is known about her at present.

Elizabeth's last child was Mary Magdalena ("Lena") Zebaugh, born 17 December 1841. She was married 13 August 1882 by J. G. Brewminger, in Garrett County to Daniel Sausman, born 28 August 1859,12 in Grantsville, son of Ludwig (Louis) and Elizabeth Sausman, both from Prussia.13 After her mother's death in 1887. Lena and her husband sold the family home at New Germany and moved to Minnesota with their only child, Ervin Sausman, Ervin was born in October 1884, married Lula Herren and raised four children.

Many of our distant cousins look back fondly on Garrett County from their new homes across the nation. The approximately 100 descendants of Elizabeth's daughter Maria Ziebach

who live in the Garrett County area today are typical of most Garrett County residents—proud of our mountain homeland and its interesting history.

¹ History of Bedford, Somerset and Fulton Counties, Pa., Waterman, Watkins & Co., Chicago, Ill. 1884, p. 543.

² Will Record #1-1810, Courthouse, Somerset, Pa.

3 Charts on the Progeny of Clement Engle 1747-1812, by Max D. Engle, 22642 Dunken-

field Circle, El Toro, Calif. 92630.

Ziebach Family Bible, in possession of Ruby (Sausman) Larson, Meadowlands, Minn.

Descendants of Barbara Horchstedler and Christian Stutzman, by Harvey Hostetler, Gospel Book Store, Berlin, O. 44610.

Census records, Allegany Co., Md. 1830, 1840, 1850 and 1860.
 Obituary of Elizabeth Growall Ziebach Miller, 1887.

WPA Cemetery Records, City Library, Somerset, Pa.
 Maria Ziebach's Bible, in possession of Margaret (Warrick) Hilliard, Confluence, Pa.
 Root River Church of the Brethren Centennial Program, 1956, Preston, Minn.

¹¹ Allegany Co., Md. Marriage Records, D.A.R. Library, Washington, D.C.

12 Dates furnished by Esther Bender, Akron, Pa.

13 Census records, Somerset Co., Pa. 1860.

From Your President



Upon the occasion of the First State Volunteers' Recognition Day at Cole Field House University of Maryland, College Park April 25, 1982

Governor Harry Hughes and Mrs. Hughes commend State Volunteers who through their understanding of and response to the needs of others exemplify the true spirit of voluntarism.

From Your President

The above is a record of an historical event, the first public recognition of volunteers of the State of Maryland. I was privileged to attend and sincerely hope that this "first" will be followed each year by a similar ceremony.

Recognizing volunteers for their enormous contribution is long overdue. Volunteers, of course, are motivated and perform their many tasks because of the personal inward satisfaction of aiding others. However, an occasional, heartfelt THANK YOU from the rest of us will give them an additional glow of satisfaction.

The vast range of activities for which volunteers were recognized was almost endless. The minimum monetary value of their contributions runs into millions of dollars each year. Governor Harry Hughes and the heads of various state departments paid tribute to the extreme value of volunteers.

One of the speakers made an interesting observation—volunteerism, as we know it, is almost unknown in other countries. This points out that we are a nation that cares for others and is another facet of our great country of which we can be justly proud.

I shall now indulge in a wee bit of nit picking. Volunteers who keep county historical societies functioning were not mentioned. I shall not attempt to equate the value of historical society activities to be equal in importance to those that help to alleviate human suffering. However, if

recording our history is recognized as having importance, then the volunteers upon whom we have to depend for the work should be recognized.

Perhaps the present crisis in this Society would not be so acute if its volunteers were given recognition for their efforts.

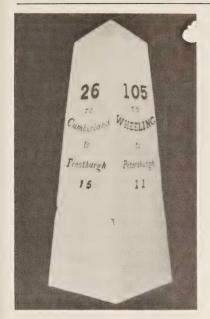
Museum To Open For Season

The Society's museum will open for the season on June 14th. The hours will be 10:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m. Monday through Friday; 10:00 a.m. to noon on Saturday. The hostess will be Mrs. Eula Mayle.

A new display of a period room is being created by the Museum Committee.

Among new acquisitions is a display of mining tools, contributed by Mrs. Robert Burrell, of Baltimore. There is also a mile marker from the National (Cumberland) Road. This marker was acquired for our Museum by Mr. William Goldsborough, of the State Highway Administration. Mr. Goldsborough and his staff cleaned and painted the marker, putting it in first-class condition for display.

An additional item for sale is a coloring book "Color Me Maryland," created by the Maryland Historical Society's Museum and Library of Maryland History. This book covers the State's 23 counties and Baltimore City. The page concerning Garrett County shows the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Station, Oakland, built in 1884.



MILE MARKER FROM NATIONAL (CUMBERLAND) ROAD

This mile marker is from "the Old Pike," as the National Road was referred to by Searight. (Searight's book "The Old Pike" is a recognized work regarding the road.)

These markers were placed at one-mile intervals. Several are still in place; some can be seen in the LaVale area. There is one in front of the Casselman Inn, in Grantsville, which shows the distance to Wheeling, WV. to be 106 miles. Our marker shows the distance as 105 miles to Wheeling. Therefore, it would have been the next marker west of the Casselman.

These very substantial markers are a cast-iron casting. Cast iron of the type used 150 years ago was almost impervious to the elements, as is testified by the almost perfect condition of the

posts. The markers are 56" high. Approximatly 12" to 24" was buried when they were installed, leaving 32" to 44" visible. The top dimension is 13 inches, tapering to 23 inches 7 inches from the bottom. In cross section they are one-half of a square. The wall thickness is a half inch. Two braces are cast integrally. The foundry work is outstanding - all surfaces are smooth and free of blemishes. The figures and letters are recessed below the surface.

This was a clever design. When installed, they presented a 45° angled surface to the traveler on the Road, clearly indicating the direction and distance to the various towns. Knowing distances was important to travelers of that day.

There are several unanswered questions regarding these markers, such as where manufactured, whether they were placed evey mile from Cumberland to Wheeling, etc. It is hoped that further research may provide answers to these questions. We shall be happy to hear from anyone who has information on the subject. We shall keep our readers informed in a later issue.

Letters of Interest

Dear Mrs. Calderwood:

All of you do such a splendid job in explaining and maintaining our Garrett County heritage and traditions.

Sincerely, Mr. and Mrs. Nelson Thomasson 323 Barrington Street Barrington, IL 60010



MT. LAKE PARK BRANCH OF THE GARRETT NATIONAL BANK

On March 22nd the Garrett National Bank opened its seventh branch office, located on Route 135 a quarter mile east of Mt. Lake Park.

The property was acquired by Garrett National in 1981. It was formerly the Shady Acres Drive-In and Gift Shop. The Drive-In was built in 1973 by Dale C. Harvey for Graham Weeks on ground purchased from Edward Fitzwater. This business opened in 1973 and was closed in 1976.

The bank had extensive exterior and interior renovations made by the Wilson Contruction Company, of Cumberland, MD, to adapt the property for a branch bank. The renovations were completed in about five months.

The renovated building contains all necessary appurtenances for the operation of a bank, which includes six lobby teller windows and three drive-up lanes, two private offices, and a spacious lobby and a large vault.

Practically all bank services offered by the main office in Oak-

land are available at this branch. This facility will be a great convenience to people of the neighborhood and those passing on Route 135. There is ample parking close by.

Letters Of Interest

Dear Mrs. Calderwood:

Again I am sending a check for two memberships, one for myself, the other for my grandson, Kenneth D. Savage, R.D. #1, Diamond, OH 44412. Neither of us can get along without The Glades Star.

> Sincerely, Mary B. Savage 4915 Rucker Avenue Everett, WA 98203

Thank you:

The Glades Star is always enjoyed.

Jeanne (DeBerry) Anderson Mrs. Robert J. Anderson 6 Suncrest Avenue Wheeling, W. Va. 26003

Oak Park Church Of The Brethren 25th Anniversary History

As early as 1899, voices for a Church of the Brethren at Oakland, Maryland began to be heard. In 1900 a committee had already studied the situation and reported to the District Meeting. Their findings revealed much interest and \$1,000.00 pledged. However, the District Meeting voted not to establish a mission at Oakland that year.

A few decades later the probing mind of a mountaintop Brethren pioneer began to entertain notions of a Church of the Brethren at Oakland. The pioneer was Rev. Jonas Sines, and, as the vears went by, his probing notions evolved into convictions. In the later years of the 1940s he began to quiz members of the General Brotherhood Board in an attempt to ascertain interest. Several years went by with this probing for interest and sharing of conviction. Finally it all resulted in the meeting of a few interested families. That historic meeting was in the home of Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Spoerlein, south of Oakland. It was that June 7. 1953 meeting that served the thread of history and inserted the new chapter which tells the warm and glowing story of a new congregation.

Meetings of these interested people continued twice monthly in the different homes with 25-30 persons in attendance. At each meeting there was a business meeting and a worship service. These meetings were held in the middle of the week, rather than on Sunday, since we continued to attend and support the Eglon congregational services, until we were officially approved by the District as a congregation. Some nearby ministers, who were generous of their time and money, met often with us. Rev. Jonas Sines, Rev. B. B. Ludwick, Rev. Connell Chaney, Rev. Norman Seese, Rev. Paul Crumley, Rev. Eugene Matthews. Rev. Jesse Whitacre and others. Rev. Baugher, moderator of the Annual Conference, was with us one service.

The next year and one half were fleeting months of "drumming up" enthusiasm and scouting about for a location. Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Spoerlein made a thorough survey of Brethren families in the area with good results, obtaining signatures of 104 persons who desired to become charter members. During that period a women's work group organized and began to give support in enthusiasm and funds. The first money contribution was a check for \$2.00 given by Mrs. W. E. Spoerlein on September 28, 1954. The cancelled check has been retrieved and is being retained in the Oak Park history.

Just a little later a plot of ground was selected, a 12-acre field between Oakland and Mountain Lake Park. After favorable concensus of the interested families, Rev. Jonas Sines proceeded to Cumberland, Maryland to negotiate a possible purchase from the owner. The owner was reluctant to sell. However, in due time her interest was represented by her son.

Since there was little money on hand, the question of the payment of \$7,500 for the plot of ground greatly concerned the group. At this business meeting, 8 of the families gave \$500 each (Rev. Jonas Sines, DeNeal Dean, W. E. Spoerlein, Herbert Ritchie, Frank Biser, Edith Nine, Mary Crowe and Ernest Spoerlein). This money was to be applied to the purchase of the plot. After the ground was surveyed, the purchase of the 12-acre plot from a Mrs. Allen was consummated on January 8, 1955. (Mrs. Jonas Sines had worked for Mrs. Allen when a young girl).

The timber on the plot was sold by DeNeal Dean, chairman of the development committee for the 12-acre plot, to a Mr. Lewis, of Terra Alta, W. Va., for \$850. In the removal and sawing of the timber Mr. Lewis had bad luck, breaking his saws by hitting nails which had been driven into the trees. When he brought the check for payment, the group decided to deduct \$75 to help defray his expenses. Monies from the sale of timber, lots, a donation from the women's group and free-will offerings were used to reduce the debt for the ground.

From the time of the lot purchase, events fell into line with the growing and establishing Fellowship. On May 19, 1955 the day came for the first public meeting of the new Fellowship. The meeting was held in the Mountain Lake Park Town Hall.

with Rev. Jonas Sines presiding. The sermon was given by Rev. Jesse Whitacre, using as his topic "Building Together with God." The group continued to meet in the town hall until the original house on the plot could be cleaned. Some partitions were removed, to make a large room for our worship service, and the walls were repainted. The attic, which consisted of one large room, was divided with curtains to provide two additional classrooms. Outdoor picnic tables, donated by interested people, served as tables for the kindergarten and primary class. An organ, given to Evelyn Biser by her father, was borrowed and used until the women's work group purchased a much-used piano for \$100. This piano is still in use in the Fellowship Hall. The first meeting in the original house, commonly known to the group as "The Green House," was held on October 14, 1956 with 67 present. The room was so crowded, several were seated along the stairway. (There were 99 present for our last service in the Green House).

While worshiping in the Green House, we met at 9:30 each Sunday morning so that neighboring ministers could help in our worship service and be back to their own congregations for 11:00 o'clock services. Rev. B. B. Ludwick, a retired minister from Keyser, W. Va., was of constant help to us during the winter of 1956-57. The Green House, located on the lot where the house formerly owned by W. E. Spoerlein now stands, was sold to Elza Biser for \$50 when no longer

needed by our group.

Plans began to form for the erection of a permanent church home. Prior to the construction of the church building, the group met in homes, June 7, 1953 to May 19, 1955; in the Mountain Lake Park Town Hall, May 19, 1955 to October 14, 1956; and in the Green House, October 4, 1956 to December 1957.

Another significant event in the life of the new church was the beginning of pastoral services. Rev. Ronald Spire, a student at Bethany Theological Seminary, became summer pastor on June 2, 1957. He served through the summer and returned to Bethany in the fall. The first full-time pastor was Rev. Edward G. Wenger. He was called as pastor to begin his duties September 1, 1957. Rev. Wenger served the congregation for four years. He was succeeded by Rev. J. Stanley Earhart. Rev. Earhart was pastor for three years, beginning September 1, 1961. During the years of 1964-65 there was a parttime arrangement with Rev. J. Rogers Fike, who served very well in his part-time capacity. On August 22, 1965 the Council voted to extend the call to Rev. Eldon Shingleton to be effective June 1, 1966. The interim period was filled by Rev. Galen Fike, as interim pastor. Rev. Eldon Shingleton served Oak Park from June 1, 1966 until September 1, 1969, Again Rev. Galen Fike filled in as interim pastor until August 1, 1971. At that time Rev. Paul Crumley became pastor.

Three events of October, 1956 were the turning points between a fellowship of several interested families and a church in its own right. The first was the receiving of 24 members on October 1; the second, moving to the property, with meetings in the Green House, on October 14; the third, recognition as a congregation by District Conference on October 27. The above were important chapters in the evolution from a dream to a reality.

More importantly, however, is to be noticed the "coming to mission" on the part of the new congregation. The motivating factor in establishing the new congregation was service: service to the Brethren families living in the area, service to the growing community as witnessed to the east of Oakland, and service to the church universal through cooperation with the General Brotherhood Board, Our first financial campaign was held in June of 1956, and each consecutive year we have continued to have a campaign. The group has felt a strong desire from its beginning to be a part of the total church and, as an expression of this desire, gave \$1,000 of its \$10,000 budget to the Brotherhood Fund in the year 1957-58. This concern has continued until the present.

Within six months after moving onto the church property attention was turned toward a church building. A ground-breaking ceremony was held April 21, 1957 preparing the way for the construction to begin. The actual construction lasted approximately one year. The Building Development Committee consisted of DeNeal Dean, Chairman; Herbert Ritchie, Ernest



OAK PARK CHURCH

Spoerlein, Frank Biser, Kenneth Biser, Kenneth Jones and W. E. Spoerlein. The architect was Mr. Arthur Dean, Brotherhood building Counselor and architect. It is significant to note that the original building was erected with future building in mind.

The new building, nearing completion, gave the congregation a feeling of accomplishment and of being at home. There was rapid growth in membership coincident with the building project. During the first of full-time pastoral services, which encompassed most of the actual building time, 74 new members were added to the church. This is more than double the next highest yearly gain.

Moving into this new church home was a dream come true for the entire group. Our new church was valued at \$50,000 and the indebtedness in May, 1958 was \$29,000. Many items were needed and the membership responded with one giving an organ, one the piano, several giving pews, one giving stoves in the kitchen, etc., until the building was well equipped.

The group especially appreciated the efforts of Rev. Jonas Sines, for they felt that without his leadership, prayers, financial aid and many hours of hard labor in their interest, the Oak Park Church would not have become a reality. Many of our membership helped with and around the building whenever possible. One of our members, who was retired and lived close by, was able to be on hand daily to help with the construction. He contributed about 1.400 hours of labor which amounted to 175 days. This helper was W. E. Spoerlein.

The first meeting in the new building was on December 29, 1957. The Christmas program was held in the fellowship hall. The first wedding in the new church was held on March 1, 1958. The first public worship service was conducted on March 2, 1958, with the baptism service following. March 22-30 saw the first evangelistic series in the new church. Rev. Bill Longenecker was the evangelist and the series was well received. The average attendance was 106, with 14 being baptized at the conclusion. Also, March 30 witnessed the first Love Feast and Communion, with 77 in attendance.

Thus, from the ground-breaking ceremony on Easter Sunday, April 21, 1957, through the completion of the project, the life of the congregation took on new encouragement and rapid

growth. All eyes were then turned to the big day of dedication. The Dedication Committee planned the service for May 4, 1958. Rev. Charles E. Zunkel, Executive Secretary of the Home Missions Commission, was the featured speaker, using as his topic "Toward a New Testament Church." Rev. Norman Harsh, the District Field Representative was also present. Rev. Clarence Moyers led the Litany of Dedication and Rev. Bryan Flory gave the Prayer of Dedication.

On February 6, 1966, the Congregational Council approved the recommendation of the Church Board that a new educational unit be constructed adjoining the original building, according to the original plan. The Council also approved borrowing up to \$20,000 from the General Brotherhood Board to finance the new unit.

A Building Committee composed of Harold Gnegy, Gary Bookout and W. E. Spoerlein was appointed by the Board and construction began in the spring. The construction was according to the well-detailed plans presented for the committee by Lynn Kreider, a new member of the congregation and instructor of drafting at Southern High School. The new unit was a two-story construction of concrete blocks and bricks. It consisted of nine classrooms, a council room and pastor's study. It was an excellent facility. The total cost, including some work on the original unit, was \$16,000. (A few classrooms were furnished by members of the church. Plaques were placed on the doors to the rooms which acknowledged the donors).

The Service of Dedication for the new unit was conducted on October 30, 1966, Rev. Galen Ogden, Executive Secretary of the Ministry and Home Missions Commission, was the featured speaker, his topic was "To the Glory of God and My Neighbors' Good." Rev. Ogden also conducted the Act of Dedication. assisted by Rev. Owen Stultz. District Executive Secretary.

Thus it was, on the Fifteenth Anniversary of the Oak Park Church, that we gathered for the burning of the mortgage. Most of the money for the church building was borrowed from the Brotherhood Board. The First National Bank of Oakland financed the purchase of a parsonage at Oak Park in May, 1961. The greatest amount owed at any time was \$42,000 in the year of 1957-58.

We were able to liquidate this debt in the summer of 1971. This was accomplished through the dedicated stewardship of many members and by the sale of the parsonage.

On September 28, 1969, John Crowe was licensed to the Brethren ministry by Brother Wayne Hamilton, representing West Marva Ministerial Commission, assisted by Rev. Galen Fike, interim pastor, In 1976 John Crowe received his Master of Divinity degree from Columbia Graduate School of Bible Missions.

In 1973, Larry Gnegy, a member of the Oak Park Church, was ordained into the Christian ministry of the Brethren. Assist-



ing in the ceremony were Rev. J. Rogers Fike, Executive Secretary of West Marva District, and Rev. Galen Fike, of the West Marva Ministry Commission.

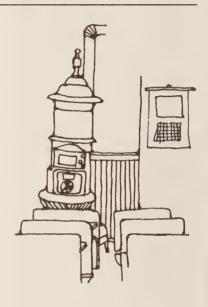
In reaching out in the Oakland community, in October, 1973 a Headstart Program school for pre-school and handicapped children started operating in the Oak Park Church. This program was operated by the Community Action Program of Oakland and terminated in June, 1978.

In December, 1977 J. Rogers Fike resigned as Executive Secretary of the West Marva District. During the nine years much valuable growth in our district was attributed to his leadership.

On March 4, 1979 Pastor Paul Crumley was called to the Roanoke Summerdean Church of the Brethren. June 24, 1979 was his last sermon at Oak Park after serving as pastor for eight years.

During July and August of 1979 the pulpit was filled by local speakers and ministers, and on September 2, 1979 Rev. Verne Leininger began his duties as Pastor of Oak Park Church.

Thus it is that we pause today in loving retrospect, drawing a deep breath in faith, and turning in obedience to be about the Lord's business in this community.



If you think you've got it rough, take a glimpse at a few of the rules imposed upon teachers in 1872...

- Teachers each day will fill lamps, clean chimneys.
- Each teacher will bring a bucket of water and a scuttle of coal for the day's session.
- Any teacher who smokes, uses liquor in any form, frequents pool or public halls, or gets shaved in a barber shop will give good reason to suspect his worth, intention, integrity and honesty.

-Reprinted from Closer to Teachers

— Published By — THE GARRETT COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY

VOL. 5, NO. 22

OAKLAND, MARYLAND

SEPTEMBER, 1982

Garrett Highlanders Featured Society's 41st Annual Dinner Meeting



Photo-Craig Phillips, Republican Staff

Pipers, left to right—Rev. John Grant, Circuit Court Judge Fred A. Thayer, Charles Evans, Kyle Diehl, Paul Browning, Donald Loomis and Jack Beard.

by Carol Canan The Republican staff

Approximately 100 persons attended the annual dinner meeting of the Garrett County Historical Society, held June 24 at the Bittinger community building.

After a dinner prepared and served by the Bittinger firemen's auxiliary, the group was entertained by a performance by the Garrett Highlanders bagpipers.

Before introduction of the guest speaker, Mrs. Ruth Calderwood, president, conducted a brief business meeting, with reports from Mrs. Dorothy Cathell, secretarytreasurer, and Mrs. Mary Jones, museum curator.

Re-elected to their offices were board members Clara Bell Briner, Tom Butscher, and Randall Kahl; secretary-treasurer Mrs. Cathell: assistant secretary, Edith Brock; and corresponding secretary, Ruth Calderwood.

Announcement was made by Mrs. Calderwood that Mrs. Pat Welch will assume editorship of the historical society's publication, The Glades Star.

Guest speaker Harris LeFew, public relations manager for Westvaco, spoke on "People, Places and Things." In talking about the changing world today, LeFew noted that nine great civilizations before the United States rose, flourished, decayed and died through moral decay which led to political, economic and social decay. The antidote he prescribes is moral responsibility, with each individual maintaining an internal set of values.

A positive attitude on the part of each person helps to preserve communities, as well as the entire U.S.A. He also recommended that each person take an interest in what's happening around us, to take a meaningful

stand on issues about which we feel strongly. He said that "Although we can't know what is going to happen in the future, we know that some change is going to take place."

LeFew reiterated that it is our moral duty to try to make that change beneficial by working now to develop a foundation for what might come in the future.

He concluded by saying that it takes an interest in the problem, an alertness to possible solutions, and a receptivity to those possible solutions to combine for real progress toward problem solving.

1882 - 1982

"The Centennial Year"

Interdenominational

MOUNTAIN LAKE PARK CAMP MEETING

Mountain Lake Park, Maryland 21550

JUNE 25-JULY 4, 1982

Opening Service — Friday 7:30 p.m.

The above is a facsimile of the front cover of the centennial year program. One should pause and consider the fact that the Christian-oriented Camp Meeting is the one activity of Mt. Lake Park to survive for a hundred years. Congratulations to the founders

and the many dedicated people who, through hard work and devotion to Christian principles over the years, have made its survival possible.

On the second page of this centennial program a condensed history of the Mountain Lake Park Camp Meeting is given. This history was written by Dr. Melvin E. Dieter, professor of Asbury Theological Seminary, Wilmore, Ky. With Dr. Dieter's kind permission, his history follows:

"In September of 1881 a group of Methodist ministers and laymen from West Virginia and Maryland came to Oakland, Maryland to look for a site for a summer religious and cultural center. Thirty years before then the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad had come to Oakland through the rugged mountains of western Maryland. At nearby Deer Park the railroad had established a resort center of its own: the famous fresh-water springs, for which this highland area was famous, attracted visitors who were fleeing the heat of lowland cities, especially Washington and Baltimore.

"As John M. Davis, a local preacher and Oakland businessman, led the group through the Glade Farm and Hoyes Big Pasture, which lav between Oakland and Deer Park, the men quickly sensed that this was the place they had been looking for. They bought 763 acres, at \$6.00 per acre, and incorporated as the 'Mt. Lake Park Association of Garrett County.' Dr. John F. Goucher, the founder of Goucher College in Baltimore, was a leader in the venture. This 'Religious and Educational Summer Resort' became a center for all types of programs over the next thirty years, which constituted the heyday of its activities.

"After World War I, its popularity as a summer resort began

to decline. The 'Association' which owned the resort hotels. the large open auditorium which seated four thousand people and the Tabernacle, with its attached hotel, turned these facilities over to missions agencies of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Some years later they, in turn, sold the 'Association' to independent educational and religious groups who struggled but failed to revive the fortunes of the community. In the mid-forties the present camp meeting association acquired the remaining property of the 'Association,' including the adjoining dormitory rooms. A holiness camp meeting, then, is the only remaining activity which originally made up the busy summer calendar of 'Mountain Lake Park '

"Many noted leaders in the Holiness movement were involved in the annual camp meetings held there, as well as in the development of the extensive town which surrounded the public facilities. Miss Jennie Smith, the noted B&O railroad evangelist, built her Grace Cottage here. Rev. John Thompson, Quaker holiness exponent of the Christian Standard staff, built one of the first summer homes in the newlylaid-out park. This home is now used as the main camp dormitory. The camp was especially noted for the ministry of the great Quaker holiness evangelists, Dougan Clark, of Earlham College, and David B. Updegraph. Methodist greats, such as Joseph H. Smith, frequently preached at the camp meeting. H. L. Gilmour, the well known song

GARRETT COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY

Founded in 1941

OFFICERS 1982-83

President Ruth F. Calderwood Vice-Pres Charles F. Strauss Sec'y-Treas ... Dorothy B. Cathell Ass't. Sec'y Edith Brock Corresponding

Sec'yRuth F. Calderwood CuratorMary V. Jones

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Randall R. Kahl, Clara Bell Briner, Thomas Butscher, Rev. John A. Grant, Jean Swauger, Dr. Bruce G. Jenkins, William B. Grant, Nellie Dever, Maxine Broadwater

EDITORIAL STAFF

Editor Patricia A. Welch Mgn. Editor ... Paul T. Calderwood

THE SOCIETY'S OBJECT

The purpose of this Society shall be to discover, secure and preserve whatever relates to the history of the area, and to disseminate knowledge of our local history among our people.

THE GLADES STAR

PUBLISHED quarterly by the Society at Oakland, Md. Entered as second-class matter March 12, 1942, at the Post Office at Oakland, Maryland, under the Act of August 24, 1912.

PRINTED by the Sincell Publishing Co., Inc., Oakland, Maryland. FOR SALE by the secretary and at the Ruth Enlow Library. Single copy, 75 cents.

MEMBERSHIP: All persons interested in the Garrett County area are eligible.

The membership fee is \$3 for individual and \$5 for joint (husband and wife), renewable annually and four issues of this quarterly bulletin, THE GLADES STAR, is included with each membership. Life membership is \$100.00.

leader, was a regular part of the summer camp meeting staff.

"With the failing fortunes of the 'Association' and poor management after World War I, the camp meetings at Mountain Lake Park attracted fewer and fewer people. But the venture did not die. Under the present Association a regular summer camp meeting is being maintained; the youth church groups are being involved in new camp programs. Many people of the evangelical churches of the area are finding spiritual strength in the Bible studies and preaching services. The old lake, the massive auditorium, the resort hotels, the passenger trains, the Chautauqua, are preserved only in the written reminiscences and pictorial records still available to us, but the spirit and message of the first Mt. Lake Camp Meeting of 1882 still survives in the camp meeting of 1982. As God wills, may He use this venture and help it to bring people His truth of full and free salvation for another hundred years."

As part of the centennial-year program, Dr. Dieter was the featured speaker on Friday evening, July 2, 1982. The theme of his message was the history of the Mountain Lake Park Camp Meeting as related to the evolution of camp meetings in the nation. The following are excerpts from Dr. Dieter's message:

by Paul T. Calderwood

Throughout our history there have been four or five great religious revivals or awakenings which have not only added to the churches but have changed our

society in one way or another. The first was prior to the Revolutionary War in which George Whitfield, Jonathan Edwards and other great preachers of the day travelled through the Colonies while they were still colonies of Great Britain. Their efforts brought about a great spiritual revival, adding to the strength of the churches and actually preparing the Colonists for the great struggle of the Revolution, firming the spiritual fiber. In fact, this revival tied the colonists together in a way that nothing else did. At that time the Colonies were quite separate entities. A common spiritual revival caused them to feel as one as they went into the Revolutionary War.

The second great awakening was following the Revolution. It began on college campuses in the South. This awakening was the beginning of the camp meeting movement in the United States. In 1801, at Cambridge, Kentucky, the most famous camp meeting was held; about 25,000 people assembled for this meeting. One has difficulty believing the size of this crowd. At that time Lexington, the largest city in Kentucky, twenty miles away, had a population of only 1800.

The camp meeting was born on the frontier, providing a place where all the people who were scattered around the country could assemble for a week to ten days. They would listen to six or seven preachers on platforms, preaching at one time. Many joined churches and dedicated their lives to Christian service.

The camp meeting was also a family reunion, get together with

friends and a general celebration.

In 1867, at Vineland, New Jersey, another notable camp meeting was held. More than 20,000 attended this meeting. However, this attendance was not as remarkable as the one at Cambridge, Kv. in 1801. Vineland is about 45 miles from Philadelphia and 110 miles from New York City, both large cities by that time. There were many veterans of the Civil War in attendance who, perhaps, longed to get back to camping, after their daily camping of the war years. Other than the 1801 meeting at Cambridge, Ky., this was the largest meeting for religious purposes ever held in the United States up to that time. The Vineland meeting was sponsored by a group of Methodist ministers of Philadelphia. This meeting was such a huge success that these men set about establishing a camp meeting association to promote meetings in the following years. From this start camp meetings, both in and out of the association, proliferated across the United States.

Whether the promoters of Mountain Lake Park, who were establishing a resort based on religious principles, envisioned the Camp Meeting as part of it we do not know. However, they did get together at the same time. The Mountain Lake Park Camp Meeting was also a great success. Many famous preachers, song writers and Christian workers came here. Five old and well-loved hymns were written here: "Standing on the Promises," "The Haven of Rest," "What If It

Were Today," "At the Cross" and "There Is a Fountain Filled with Blood."

Attendance at this Camp Meeting never came close to equaling that at Cambridge or Vineland, but in 1894 there were 2,200 present on the first Sunday.

This writer can remember the crowd on a closing Sunday being too large for the old auditorium and the service being moved across to the Amphitheater. He can also remember the family and friends get-together aspect of the Camp Meeting which was traditional. There were picnics in the grove, and it sometimes seemed that there were more people outside than in the auditorium. He can also remember people coming by horse-drawn conveyances. You are asking, when was this? My first attendance at the Camp Meeting would have been 1914 or 1915. My father bought a car in 1914. From that time to 1926, when I left home, I attended many meetings.

The Mountain Chautauqua Mountain Lake Park 1881-1941

by Mary I. Love

This was the lead article in the March 1982 issue of this magazine.

We have received many favorable comments concerning this article, by letter and in personal contacts. The picture coverage evoked fond memories for many

individuals. One picture, that of the Overlook Hotel, on page 395, has brought forth many inquiries—where was it?/what happened to it? Local inquiries have not provided an answer.

Under date of May 21, 1982, we received the following letter from a member of the Society:

"Dear Mrs. Calderwood:

"We enjoyed the issue about Mountain Lake Park and the Chautauqua very much.

"My mother and father, Mr. and Mrs. E.E. Ferrier, used to take us there every summer. We lived in Shaffer, W. Va.

"Mother, who was 98 last December, and I spent many hours reminiscing about those days. Her mind is so sharp she remembers everything."

Sincerely, Mrs. Fred S. Colcord Carson City, NV.

We noted with interest the association with Mt. Lake Park of Mrs. Colcord and her 98-year-old mother, Mrs. Ferrier. We immediately wrote to them and passed along the question concerning the Overlook Hotel. We received the following letter in reply:

"I read your letter to mother and, when I came to your inquiry regarding the Overlook Hotel, I asked her if she remembered the hotel and what happened to it. The following is her reply in her own words:

'Indeed I remember what happened, it blew down. It was built by the Railroad and was across the tracks from the Railroad Station. It was a grand looking hotel and had only been built a few years. We were living in Shaffer and our neighbor, Mrs. Kite, had to go to the dentist in Oakland. His office was on the second floor of a stone building. across the railroad tracks in a diagonal direction. She said that all of a sudden this terrific wind came and she was never so frightened in her life. It was so fierce it blew the stones out of the corner of the building, but the building did not collapse, as the wind only hit the corner. However, the Overlook Hotel was right in the path and was completely demolished. On its way it cut a swath through the forest as though men had cut it for a road. It destroyed everything in its path, but stopped shortly after hitting the hotel. Winds like that were not supposed to happen in that part of the country, and the townspeople didn't want it widely known, as they were afraid the summer people wouldn't come.

'The Friends said another great wind had happened 80 years before in almost the same place, and the Indians had told them the white men should not build in the path of the wind from "Chestnut Lump." I do not know which mountain they referred to, as they called things by different names.'

"I presume this must have been a tornado, as she said it just cut a narrow swath.

"My mother, Myrtle Ferrier, was born at Elder Hill and grew up in Friendsville, as did I. She was 98 on December 23, 1981. She is the great-great-granddaughter of Gabriel Friend. She was always very close to her grandmother, Susan Friend Steele, and she inherited the cherry wood and birds-eye maple desk used by

Gabriel Friend when he was the first postmaster in Friendsville. She is still a very sharp, lovely lady, with a wonderful mind and memory." (Letter dated June 10, 1982).

Execution In Garrett County

by Martha W. Kahl

This headline may surprise you. However, there was one and, as part of our history, it should be reported in this magazine.

On November 16, 1883 John Smith was hanged for the murder of Josiah Harden. The crime was committed on May 15, 1883 at Elkins, W. Va. (now Gormania; see editorial note at end of this article).

Smith, about forty years of age, was working on the building of the West Virginia Central and Pittsburgh Railroad (now the Western Maryland). Harden, about fifty-five years of age, was a shoemaker. The day of the murder Smith was reported to have been drinking and making threats against Harden. He went to the Harden home twice that evening, the second time about 8:00 o'clock. He fired two shots at Harden through the window, perhaps hitting him once, before entering the house.

At the trial Harden's 9-year-old daughter, Alice, testified that Smith came into the house, grabbed her father by the throat and fired his hand gun three times into his neck. She saw her father fall.

When neighbors arrived, Smith was gone and Harden was dead. The neighbors pursued Smith to

his house. They found him in but he didn't heed their demand to come out. While they were talking he escaped by climbing up the chimney.

Smith was arrested on May 19th in Winchester (we assume Virginia) by City Policeman Charles McCarty. On his person were found incriminating items linking him with the murder. He was also identified by Jeremiah Browning, of Elkins. Garrett County Sheriff Edmund Jameson went to Winchester and brought' Smith to the Oakland jail.

He was held for trial by the September session of the Circuit Court.

While awaiting trial, Smith obtained a knife from another prisoner and was cutting a link in his shackle chain, planning to escape, when free of his shackle, by knifing the deputy when he brought his food. This plot was discovered before he could carry it out.

At the trial Smith was represented by attorneys T. J. Peddicord and H. Wheeler Combs. The Prosecuting Attorney was Colonel Veitch. The principal witness for the prosecution was Harden's daughter, who had witnessed the shooting.

The case went to the jury on September 28th. After thirty minutes' deliberation, the jurors returned a verdict of first-degree murder. On September 30th Presiding Judge Alvey pronounced the sentence of execution by hanging. While awaiting execution, the prisoner made another attempt to escape. On October 4th he feigned illness and, while Deputy James W.

Cropp was administering to him, he overpowered the deputy and escaped. A search party was organized, including the Garrett Guards under the command of Captain Wardwell. Their search proved fruitless. The next morning Smith appeared at the door of the jail, requesting that he be admitted and a physician called. In the scuffle to escape Deputy Cropp had wounded him with a knife. The wound had bled profusely, prompting him to return to the jail for medical attention.

Maryland's Governor, William Hamilton, issued the order for execution to take place on Friday, November 16, 1883. A scaffold had been erected back of the jail by Mr. P. S. Chisholm. The scaffold was surrounded by a 16-foot-high board fence to hide the proceedings from all except those authorized to be present. The Garrett Guards were on duty to control a large crowd which had assembled. However, there were no incidents—the crowd was merely curious.

Smith had maintained his claim of innocence until the very morning of the execution. At that time, under the persuasion of Reverend Ison, of the Methodist Church, he made a full confession of the crime. He also evidently made peace with God and went calmly to the scaffold. Sheriff Jameson sprung the trap at 1:13 p.m.

Two doctors were in attendance, E. H. Bartlett and J. Lee McComas. These gentlemen certified that the execution had been completed.

Smith's body was interred on County ground near the jail.

Editor's comment: Henry G. Davis, a big mover in many coal. timber and railroad projects, was building the West Virginia Central and Pittsburgh Railroad up the Potomac River Valley about this time. (This railroad is now known as the Western Marvland). If one looks at the map showing the railroad he will find the stations or towns, with rare exception, named for relatives. business and political associates of Mr. Davis. Stephen B. Elkins was Mr. Davis' son-in-law and a United States Senator from West Virginia, so the little town of this tragedy was named for him. Apparently Senators Davis and

Elkins saw the potential of a little town further along the railroad, called Leadville. Elkins' name was transferred to this town and the former Elkins was renamed Gormania, honoring Senator Pue Gorman.

In 1883 the jail and courthouse were on the site of the present Board of Education building, formerly the high school. The high school incorporated part of the old courthouse and jail.

Sources of information for this article are from: Courthouse records, The Republican, Sept. 29, 1883, Oct. 13, 1883, Nov. 3, 1883 and Nov. 24, 1883.

Plant Life of Garrett County

by J. E. Harned

The resources, advantages and future possibilities of Garrett County are being rapidly developed along many lines to such an extent that we are fast gaining first place on the roll of honor and importance among all the counties of the state.

In no industry are we gaining and developing more rapidly than in the line of agriculture. To this we are peculiarly adapted as is no other county in the state. Another feature worthy of note has perhaps not heretofore been noted, namely, our Flora.

Botanists of wide experience, who have traveled extensively throughout the U.S. and Canada and who have visited Oakland during the summer months, unite in declaring the Flora of Garrett County equal, if not surpassing in variety and beauty, that of any equal area in the United States.

This, it must be admitted, is a strong statement but a careful comparison, after several years of field work and observation along Botanical lines, clearly indicates the truth of the assertion. If this be true, no other county in the state presents a field with so many advantages and opportunities to the flower and plant lover as Garrett. Its varying altitude, rugged hills, open glades, mountain streams and shady dells are all conducive to variety of form and species.

Because of such variations, we not infrequently find wild flowers whose home has been assigned by botanists much farther North, or even South of our borders.

Nowhere in the state is there such variety of Goldenrod, Asters and Violets.

Many wild flowers common in Garrett County are not found in

any other portion of the state.

The rugged, shaded hills and rocky glens along our running streams abound with luxuriant growth of beautiful Ferns, Mosses and Lichens.

While, perhaps largely on account of absence of brilliant colors, the ferns do not offer equal attraction to those of the native wild flower, the ferns, when carefully studied, afford a source of mental profit and pleasure which is quite foreign to the casual observer.

Our mosses are abundant and are extensively used for decoration.

Every boy and girl of our public schools should be made acquainted with our common wild flowers, mosses and ferns. Valuable opportunities are lost if they do not avail themselves of the privilege.

Early spring opens with our mountain sides decorated with the fragrant Arbutus, the original May-flowers, of the Puritan; Hepaticas, those daintily colored rose-purple flowers growing from among a bunch of peculiar livershaped leaves; the yellow and blue violets, so fragrant and inviting: the Trillium or Wake Robin, supposed to awake with the song of the early Robins; the Dog Tooth Violet, with its beautiful spotted leaves and the Spring Beauty, which is perhaps the most delicately tinted of the list.

To this might be added one long continuous list gradually, almost imperceptibly in number and varieties from early spring to late autumn, decorating hill, field roadside, glade, and swamp. Doubtless nearly every boy and girl would recognize the familiar Cranberry found growing in our marshes, but how many have observed a curious little plant usually associated with the cranberry in our mountain swamps, known as the Sundew. It is one of the most interesting plants found growing in Garrett County. When the sun shines upon the reddish leaves of this little bog herb, which is covered with very small upright, projecting hairs upon which appear little drops of a substance resembling water, we readily discern why such a name was given it. But upon closer investigation we find this drop of supposed water to be a glutinous exudation, resembling the white of an egg, which serves to entice insects to visit them. Once it alights its feet are entangled in the sticky substance and the red bristles complete the capture by closing tightly over the victim where it is prepared for digestion. When all the nutriment is exhausted, the leaf slowly unfolds and releases the victim in its skeleton form, when its remains are scattered by the winds. These curious plants actually feed upon the very life of the insect, absorbing its energies and vital forces and making them its own. Just how this is done and why, are questions which will repay the earnest searcher after truth, even in this at first sight almost insignificant plant.

Editor's Note: This manuscript was found in the Historical Society's Museum. It had apparently been prepared for publication in The Glades Star. However, to the best of our knowl-

edge, it was not used. The late Dr. Harned was an authority on plant life in this area. His book "Wild Flowers of the Alleghenies" is a

nationally-recognized treatise on the subject. We are proud, belatedly, to present Dr. Harned's work.

Meshach Browning's Book Forty-four Years Of The Life Of A Hunter

This book, written by Mr. Browning, was published during the year of his death, 1859. The work proved popular and was in great demand. Numerous reprints were produced, copies of the last one having been depleted a number of years ago.

Mr. S. Ivan Rowe, of the Appalachian Book Shop, is having another edition produced. This will be a faithful reproduction of the original 1859 printing, including introduction, hunting scenes engraved by Edward Stabler, table of contents and a list of illustrations. An added feature of this reprint will be a general index.

This will be a special edition of 1,000 numbered copies commemorating the 200th anniversary of the birth of Meshach in 1781. All copies will bear a commemorative imprint.

Anyone interested in obtaining a copy should write or call the

Appalachian Book Shop, 301 South Second Street, Oakland, Md. 21550; Phone (301) 334-4334. If interested, please order immediately, since approximately one-third have been sold on a prepublication basis as we go to press.



Welcome, Pat

It has been such a long and tortuous road, this seeking someone who was willing to assume the duties of editor for the magazine, that we can scarcely believe the search is finally and happily concluded. Mrs. Patricia A. Welch, Pat, we commend you for being brave enough to wedge

another activity into an already "bulging" schedule. It merely emphasizes the fact that, if you wish to get something accomplished, you must find a busy person. It was Walter W. Price, former editor, who located her. Our heartfelt thanks go to him, too.



Hospital construc

Garrett County Memorial Hospital—1982

Kenneth A. Richmond, Administrator, and Charles O. Morris, Member of the Board

R Begin with one dose of caring.

Mix thoroughly with 15 talented board members.

Add 17 extremely competent physicians.

Dissolve 240 of the world's most dedicated employees.

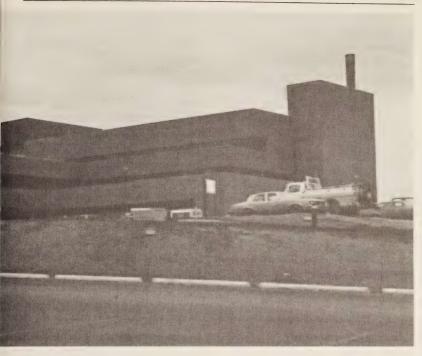
Shake well.

Place the above in a brand new efficient, modern and well-equipped building.

These are the ingredients that make the Garrett County Memorial Hospital the major medical center that it is today. It was started by an unselfish donation in 1945 by Mr. George W.

Loar and supported over the last 32 years by literally thousands of individuals, businesses and clubs. The Garrett County Memorial Hospital continues to thrive.

Over the last 32 years, our community hospital has undergone three expansions. The record shows that there has been a renovation and addition approximately every 10 years. The first two additions resulted from a shortage of beds and a need to rectify that shortage. The most recent addition was to correct the overcrowded conditions in all of the support departments, replace



1958, 1970 and 1982

Photo—Craig Phillips, Republican Staff

some of the more outdated and inappropriate patient rooms, and finally, bring the hospital up to standards with local, state and federal regulations.

Over the past decade, the Garrett County Memorial Hospital has grown significantly not only in services but in stature and reputation. Examples of some of this growth include, just to name a few:

*Physician growth from 7 to 17 members of the staff

*A full-fledged Cardio-Pulmonary Department

*A well-equipped and efficiently staffed Cardiac/Intensive Care Unit

*A very active Physical Therapy Department

*Increased radiographic capabilities to include ultrasound,

arteriography, fluorscopy, and soon to be added, nuclear medicine

*Increased laboratory testing that provides for in-house performance of virtually all laboratory tests

*Improved and expanded Radiologist and Pathologist support

*Enlargement of the Board of Governors to assure better county-wide representation

Construction of the newest addition to the Garrett County Memorial Hospital began in the fall of 1980. Its subsequent opening on April 17, 1982, was the culmination of almost six years of planning, negotiating, marketing, financing, and constructing. The new addition provides a foundation for not only present usage but for future growth as well. The

hard and unselfish work of the board, medical staff and the employees, as well as the support and endorsement from the community have provided Garrett County with a hospital that it can be proud of and a building that complements the greatest team on earth. The new addition is esthetically appealing and sits well on the hospital's 9.1 acre site. The building is efficiently designed, pointed with dignity and well-equipped. We all have a reason to be very proud.

The future for Garrett County Memorial Hospital, health care and its community is very bright. On the horizon we see more physicians, more services, and more growth as we respond to the needs of our public. As we look back, although impossible to give thanks to every individual who helped make this possible, it is relevant to note several: First and foremost would be George W. Loar, whose scripture on his plaque is still appropriate, "A kind and understanding heart." Thanks also must go to the hundreds of thousands of dedicated hours of volunteer time provided by board members, auxiliary members, employees, physicians and community members who gave unselfishly because they care. Finally, it is important to highlight one individual whose 27 years of service to the hospital was completed simultaneously with the opening of our newest addition. A present-day George W. Loar who had the foresight, persistence and stick-to-itiveness to direct the activities that provided the people of Garrett County with modern medicine is Irvin Feld. In this era in which we now find ourselves the Garrett County Memorial Hospital and its team remain dedicated and devoted toward providing the widest variety of health care services to its public. We have not. do not and will not accept anything less than the best for you. The inscription on the plaque as one enters the new building summarizes these thoughts very appropriately:

"It is the responsibility of the Board of Governors that medical and dental staffs and employees of the Garrett County Memorial Hospital ensure that the highest quality of health care is made available to you, our patients. This addition to the Garrett County Memorial Hospital will serve as a complement to our highly skilled, motivated and dedicated physicians, dentists and employees. We accept this as our duty and feel privileged and honored to be able to serve you."

In Memoriam

MARY BROWNING SAVAGE

Mary Browning Savage, aged 92 years, of 4915 Rucker Avenue, Everett. Wash., died in Providence Hospital, Everett, on Monday, February 15, 1982, following a short illness. She was born at Sang Run, Md. on July 20, 1889, a daughter of the late Nathan and Anna Browning.

She was a member of the Hoves Methodist Church and was a school teacher in Maryland for several years. She was preceded in death by her husband, Martin Savage, in 1967, three brothers,

William, Frank and Richard, and three sisters, Margaret, Maeleta and Jennie. She is survived by one son, Wilbert N. Savage, of Connellsville, Pa., and a daughter, Mrs. H.I. (Mary Lu) Dalberg, of Everett, Wash., four grandchildren, three greatgrandchildren and one greatgreat-grandchild; two sisters, Josephine Englehart, of Meyersdale, Pa., and Gladys Litman of Uniontown, Pa., and one brother, Mason Browning, of Uniontown, Pa.

Services were conducted in the Challa Combe, Fickel and Precht Funeral Home Chapel on Thursday, Feb. 18, with Rev. William C. Wright officiating. Entombment followed in Evergreen Mausoleum.

Mrs. Savage was a regular member of the Society for many years.

JOHN ROBERT LETROBE THRASHER

John Robert Letrobe Thrasher, 96, of Deer Park, Md., died May 12, 1982 in Garrett Memorial Hospital, where he had been a patient for three weeks.

Born at Deer Park January 14, 1886, he was the son of the late Benjamin T. and Margaret (Williams) Thrasher.

Mr. Thrasher worked at the Truesdell Farm and Bottling House until 1918, when he became employed by the B&O Railroad in the bridge and building department. For many years he lived in camp cars stationed at Keyser, W. Va. and later was moved to Cumberland. In September 1947 he was retired because of disability and fully retired in 1950.



Photo-Mrs. Frances Comp

John Robert Thrasher

On July 25, 1981, at a dinner in his honor, Mr. Thrasher was presented with a 70-year Masonic pin and emblem by Dr. Bernard E. Rothman, Silver Spring, Md., Most Worshipful Grand Master of Masons in Maryland. Mr. Thrasher became a member of Oakland Lodge No, 192, A.F.&A.M., on July 11, 1911.

He was a charter member and honorary chaplain of the Deer Park Community Volunteer Fire Department. Mr. Thrasher helped to build and maintain the first Fire Hall and was builder and general repairman at all carnivals.

He was a member of the Deer Park Lutheran Church.

On February 8, 1911 he and Grace G. Marley traveled to Oakland from Deer Park in a horse and buggy and were married at the home of Rev. Edmund Manges, pastor of St. Mark's Lutheran Church. They celebrated their 71st anniversary on February 8th this year.

Mr. Thrasher is survived by his

widow, Grace G. (Marley) Thrasher, and two sons, Harrison M. and Carl W., both of Deer Park, and two daughters, Mrs. Frances Comp, Deer Park, and Mrs. Margaret Reeder, Annandale, Va., nine grandchildren and 15 great-grandchildren.

He was preceded in death by one son, Lambert L. Thrasher.

Friends were received at the Durst Funeral Home, Oakland, Md. Services were conducted there on May 15th at 2:00 p.m., with the Rev. Franklin Mick, of the Deer Park United Methodist Church, officiating. Interment

was in the Deer Park Cemetery.

The Deer Park Community Volunteer Fire Department held a memorial service on May 13 at 7:30 p.m. at the Funeral Home; Oakland Masonic Lodge held a memorial service there at 7:30 p.m. on May 14th.

Pallbearers, all members of Deer Park Community Volunteer Fire Department, were Leo Smith, Edward Sollars, P.G. Arnold, Glen O'Brien, Harley Wildesen and Thomas Beckman.

Mr. Thrasher was a regular member of the Society for many years.

For Any Emergency - Dial

911

by Edward Livengood

Dialing this number connects you with the Garrett County Communication Center. You will talk to a dispatcher who has before him equipment capable of reaching the proper people to help you. Although difficult in time of emergency, please try to be calm and give all the pertinent information and answer his questions. The dispatcher is a professional and will not ask for information that is not essential. He has only one desire—to get help to you as quickly as possible.

As an example of the sophisticated equipment of the Center, should you hang up before the dispatcher has all necessary information, your telephone will be automatically reconnected so that missing information can be given.

The 911 number is a nationwide system designed to help everyone

receive assistance quickly, no matter in what section of the County they might be. It would be an exceptional person who would have memorized the telephone numbers of his local police, fire and rescue departments; he would certainly not know them away from home. So, 911 is the only number one needs remember. Unfortunately, system is not operational in all sections of the country, but progress is being made constantly. Garrett County can be proud of having its 911 system in full operation since August 15, 1978. At the time Garrett's was the first 911 system in Maryland west of Montgomery and Howard Counties. Some eastern cities. such as Philadelphia and Baltimore, do not have the system in complete operation at this time.

Our County's lead in the com-



911 Operations Center

Photo-Jeff Fratz

munication system is due in large part to the efforts of Mr. George F. Comp. As Civil Defense Director he could see the possibility of chaos in the case of a disaster involving all three emergency services, with separate dispatching facilities in separate locations. In 1976 Mr. Comp presented this problem to the County Commissioners. The Commissioners directed him to get estimates on the necessary equipment for implementation of the Centralized Communication Control Center.

This resulted in the purchase of a communication console, a 24-hour two-deck recorder and a wall-size electric wall map. This equipment was delivered in June 1977 and installed in the basement of the old County jail. A chief dispatcher was employed in August 1977 and given the task of organizing and setting up the Communications Center. The staff was hired in September and

trained until October 3, 1977, when the system was activated, dispatching fire and rescue and some police work.

The Emergency Medical Services System, with console, was added to the equipment in November and the staff trained in its operation. This gives the capability of contacting medical services anywhere in Maryland and nearby Pennsylvania and West Virginia.

With the start of 911, the Communication Center started picking up all emergency services in the County. With fire and rescue already on the system, the Center picked up the Sheriff's Department, Maryland State Police, the Health Department and the Department of Natural Resources and Parks. The Center has also picked up three fire companies and one rescue in West Virginia for primary dispatching and one fire company for a backup company for the Oakland Fire

Department.

When a call is received on the 911 system, the dispatcher will require your name, phone number, type of emergency and location. If it is a house on fire, the normal response is to dispatch two fire companies, the County Air Cascade (air truck) and a rescue squad. Also, the location is marked on the electric wall map.

There is one dispatcher on duty at all times; three shifts, seven days a week, with another dispatcher on call or on a pager.

The 911 system is available to persons with speech or hearing impairment by using the portable unit carried by many people with the handicaps mentioned and a telephone. When the dispatcher receives one of these calls he will hear a signal from the portable unit to connect his unit. He will then be in teletype communication with the caller. This equipment was installed on August 15, 1981.

Plans for the future are to install a computer to assist the dispatcher and thus speed up the operation of sending proper units. Work is progressing on putting in service a portable command post in a used camper to be pulled to the scene of a disaster or major accident to assist with communications on the scene. It is hoped that this service will be available this fall.

From the start of operation of the Communication Center to May, 1982 a total of 4,590,989 calls have been received.

The Center is also connected to the National Disaster System which gives notice of any disaster or emergency anywhere in the continental United States.

Communications are carried on by a combination of radio and telephone. On a fire call the dispatcher would notify the appropriate fire company by tone signals, which activates the station siren. The call would also go on radio, to be picked up by scanners or one-channel radios. On a police call, the operator can communicate directly with police and sheriff's cars, as well as headquarters. Medical calls go out on radio directly to on-duty medical emergency personnel, who receive the call on scanners or one-channel radio. Ambulances can communicate with the Center and the state-wide Medical Emergency System.

The Center has an emergency electrical generator to maintain communications in case of power failure.

It is hoped that this will give a better understanding of the 911 System. Remember, if in need, CALL 911.

Volumes on Ries and Schneider Genealogy Received

by Mary Miller Strauss

Two copies of a book entitled "The Ries and Schneider Families in America" have been presented. One is among the Garrett County Historical Society's collection in the Ruth Enlow Library, at Oakland; the other is in the Accident branch of the library.

This book, compiled and presented by Mrs. Beatrice Ries

Hicks, of Bethel Park, Pa., is the result of the keen interest she has in the subject.

"This book is dedicated to all the beautiful, hard-working, deeply religious, honest and caring ancestors of ours, but it is especially dedicated in loving memory of my dad, Albert Frederick Ries (1893-1960) whose strength and character, his honesty, perseverance and love of family was outstanding among all men."

The volume contains a brief history of Garrett County and the village of Accident, Md., the family structure, fourteen pages of pictures (well captioned), notes of interest contributed by family members, short biographies of family members, a list of service men and an index of all persons mentioned in the book.

If interested in the book or the annually updated sheets, please write to Mrs. Beatrice Ries Hicks, 4920 Brightwood Road, Apt. C-610, Bethel Park, Pa. 15102.

Oak Park Church Of The Brethren 25th Anniversary History

An article under the above title appeared in the June 1982 issue of this magazine, page 423. On this page, second column about 2" from the bottom, mention is made that the first contribution for building this church was \$2.00. This small contribution has been the subject of considerable comment. Mr. and Mrs. Ernest C. Spoerlein have given the following interesting explanation:

Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Spoerlein, parents of Ernest, kept a neighbor's daughter overnight while her parents were away. The Spoerleins were given a \$2.00 check for this courtesy which they refused to accept. The neighbors did not wish to take back the check, so both families agreed that it go into an offering for the church.

This check has been kept and is in a scrapbook (at the Oak Park Church) of events concerning the development of the Church.

Society Centenarian Celebrates

by Paul T. Calderwood



Photo—Mrs. Susie Liston Edward R. O'Donnell

Mr. Edward R. O'Donnell reached that rare milestone on March 22, 1982. "Mr. Ed," as this writer affectionately calls him, was a charter member of this Society and took an active part in Society affairs, having contributed material for The Glades Star.

He and Mt. Lake Park rounded out the century together. His family moved to this area when Mr. Ed was 7 years old, so he is a walking encyclopedia on the Park. I have had many pleasant times reminiscing with him and learning of things that he has observed. For example, east of Mt. Lake he can point out the site of Hershberger's Mill and the mill race, which is well defined. This mill was destroyed by fire in 1866. Also in this area he remembers the lake built by the B&O for ice cutting and a scenic improvement.

Mr. Ed remembers working in a brick-manufacturing facility located in the area of the H-P Stores warehouse. He also worked for the C. M. Rathbun planing mill and hardware store in this same general area. Recently we were looking at the pictures of Mt. Lake Park which appeared in the March issue. I asked him if he remembered the ice house. He replied with a twinkle in his eye, "Oh my, yes! I worked in there packing ice."

In 1907, when he was 25, he began employment with the U.S. Government as a railway mail clerk. He rode the rails between New York and Pittsburgh and Grafton and Washington for 45 years, having retired in 1952.

Mr. Ed found time to pursue several hobbies, gun collecting probably having been his first love. He started collecting when he was 15 and amassed a fine collection of more than 100 items, the finest collection in this area. Another hobby was growing evergreen trees which turned into a profit-making venture. He is an excellent student of Civil War history, with particular interest in the Army of the Potomac.

Among his many interesting memories is one regarding Henry G. Davis. Henry G's lumbering operation extended from the Swallow Falls to the railroad. where this loading point grew into the town of Deer Park. To support the large lumbering operation, Henry G. was an extensive farmer and purchased supplies from other farmers. Travelling in a buggy, accompanied by Mrs. Davis, he came to the O'Donnell farm. Mr. Ed opened the fence for them to pass through. The Davises fumbled in their pockets for change and announced that they didn't have a nickel, but that they would send it to him. He says he is still waiting for that nickel from Henry G. Davis.

Mr. Ed married Frances Frisbie. She passed away in 1972 at age 83. To this union were born three children: Mrs. Miriam Muller, of Egg Harbor, NJ; Horace, of Uncasville, CT; and John of Marietta, GA. There are 8 grandchildren and 3 great-grandchildren.

On March 20th more than 60 members of Mr. Ed's family and friends gathered at the Goodwill Mennonite Home, Grantsville, MD, where he is now a guest, to celebrate his 100th.

Letters of Interest

You have all done such a splendid job with the Society—it is truly a "Star"—I consider the publication on a personal par with the Smithsonian and National Geographic!

Keep the bloom!

Nelson Thomasson, III Barrington, Illinois

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE GARRETT COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY

June 20, 1981 to June 23, 1982

Balance in Checking Account, June 20, 1981 \$ 611.06			
RECEIPTS			
Membership Dues Glades Stars Civil Marriage Fees Marriage License Fees Sale of Indexes and Other Booklets	\$1,745.96 524.28 954.00 268.80 69.90		
Dinners-Paid by Members. Sale of Items. Donations at Museum Book Sales. Annual Tour	606.00 105.95 312.46 1,072.72 267.00		
Transfer from Savings	870.10	6,797.17	
TOTAL		\$7,408.23	
DISBURSEMENTS			
Stationery, Supplies & Postage Ladies' Auxiliary, Deer Park Fire Co.	263.28		
Dinners Utilities: Gas \$309.48 Water 47.04 Telephone 87.41	600.00		
Electric	656.62		
Recording Amendment Printing, Engraving-Glades Stars Insurance. Hostess-To Keep Museum Open. Bus-Annual Tour Miscellaneous Museum Expenses: Listing in Official Museum Directory. 55.60 Drain Pipes, Turn on Water & Repairs 309.49 Lumber & Supplies 72.00 Prints & Photo Mats 71.10 Light Bulbs, Weed Killer & Change 26.17 Plastic Pages & File Folders 198.18 Labor to Remove Ivy 32.00 Labor & Material to Install New Gas Line 714.64 Balance in Checking Account, June 23, 1982	27.00 1,298.87 536.00 1,360.34 200.00	\$6,421.29 \$ 986.94	
OTHER FUNDS ON DEPOSIT			
Savings Account-Garrett National Bank Savings Account-The First National Bank Certificate of Deposit- The First National Bank	\$ 3,260.29 77.15 1,000.00		
First Federal S&L	11,197.07	\$15,534.51	
TOTAL FUNDS ON DEPOSIT	=	\$16,521.45	

Respectfully submitted, Dorothy B. Cathell, Treasurer

ROSTER OF OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS (After 1982 Dinner Meeting)

Designation foll	owing names	show	status:
------------------	-------------	------	---------

A-with figure of year appointed

E-with figure of year elected

T—with figure of term in years

EX—with figure of year term expires

President—Mrs. Ruth F. Calderwood E81 T2 EX83
Vice-President—Charles F Strauss E81 T2 EX83

Secretary-Treasurer—Mrs. Dorothy B. Cathell E82 T2 EX84

Assistant Secretary—Miss Edith Brock E82 T2 EX84 Corresponding Secretary—Mrs. Ruth F. Calderwood . E82 T2 EX84

2 Associate Editor-

3 Managing Editor—Paul T. Calderwood E81 T2 EX83 Curator—Mrs. Mary V. Jones E81 T2 EX83

DIRECTORS

2111201010	
Randall R. Kahl	E82 T3 EX85
Mrs. Clara Bell Briner	E82 T3 EX85
Thomas Butscher	E82 T3 EX85
Rev. John A. Grant	E81 T3 EX84
Mrs. Jean Swauger	E81 T3 EX84
Dr. Bruce G. Jenkins	E81 T3 EX84
William B. Grant	E80 T3 EX83
Mrs. Nellie Dever	E80 T3 EX83
Mrs. Anna Maxine Broadwater	E80 T3 EX83

- 1. The position of Editor has been vacant since the 1981 election due to not finding a candidate. A long search located Mrs. Welch, who accepted appointment to this position—appointed at the 1982 dinner meeting.
- 2. As we go to press, no candidate has been located for Associate Editor.
- 3. The position of Managing Editor has not been filled since the 1981 election. Paul T. Calderwood is serving on a limited basis.

Another Anniversary

Wednesday, July 12, 1882—The new cottage of Mr. John W. Garrett, president of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, has just been completed at Deer Park. It is two stories high, with a stile story. A pigment roof crosses the building and a broad porch extends two-thirds of the way round. The cot-

tage contains an office for President Garrett, reception room, parlor, library and bed chambers. Electric bells run through the cottage, which will be lighted with gas. Mr. A. Sincell was the builder . . . (The Cumberland Sunday Times, Sunday, July 18, 1982)

The cottage burned Christmas Day, 1939.

From Your President

Until quite recently the "stretch-out" celebration (January through October) in commemoration of the 250th birthday of the Father of our Country has almost completely escaped my attention. Did vou know that there is being issued The Washington Silverpiece. limited release proof issue, commemorating George Washington's 250th anniversary? It contains one ounce of solid silver. It is said to be the first United States Presidential silverpiece. Offering price is \$25.00. It may be procured from The Columbia Mint, Washington, D.C.

Also, we have heard from friends that there has been TV material presented on the subject. A magazine item noted recently informed everyone that there is an appropriate display of Washington items being shown in a museum at Lexington, Mass. A 20¢ postage stamp with Washington's likeness was also issued during the year.

However, these methods of commemoration seem to leave one with a sort of detached feeling of, so what? I believe that reviewing some of Washington's own words might give us a better understanding of what really made him great. I should like to quote from an article "They Speak Today," released under the supervision of Thomas J. Fleming on the occasion of celebrating the founding of the United States of America in 1776. It is headed: "A Letter from the

President of the United States."
"Philadelphia
March 4, 1797

"My dear Martha:

"Sometimes in our darkest hour Providence will reveal a truth that shines as a blessing. He did that for me on this my last day as the first President of our young country.

"After the ceremonies today at Congress Hall in which our new President, John Adams, was inaugurated, I returned to my quarters here to put my papers in order. It was not a pleasant hour for me.

"It was with a heavy heart that I left my rooms today, thinking not so much of myself as of our country, tormented by political jealousies and small intrigues, and made my way out into the streets of Philadelphia. Fair Philadelphia, a beautiful city, well deserving to be our capital until the new federal city is built on the Potomac.

"I had decided to walk to the Francis Hotel where Mister Adams is staying, as I wished to pay him my respects. He is a good man, one who, I am sure, will do his best for our country.

"The air was brisk and clear as I took Chestnut Street. I was alone, and expected to be alone. I was plain George Washington now, neither general nor president.

"Suddenly I realized I was not alone. People were following me. At first only a few, then a swelling crowd. They proceeded in utter silence; but they seemed to be escorting me. When I reached the door of the hotel, there were



so many that I could not just walk inside without some acknowledgment of their presence. By now it was an immense company of people, all looking at me with the most earnest expressions, as if they wanted to say something but did not know how to express it.

"For a long moment I stood face to face with them—the young cobbler in his leather apron, the mother with her babe in arms, the carpenter with curled wood shavings still on his strong arms, the storekeeper, the laborer stained with his toil, the farmer in town to sell his produce, his growing son beside him.

"All of them stood facing me. They said not a word. I realized then with startling clarity that Providence was giving me a vision of America, of what it will become. And instead of my having to say something to them, they were expressing it all to me. in those faces, in those hearts, abide the real strength and substance-the future-of our country. For if our experiment in freedom succeeds, the people themselves will hold the ultimate authority in our new land. I felt comforted, not only for myself but for the country; for I knew then that all the sacrifices made to win the struggle for freedom would not be wasted or lost. I could feel assured that, come what may-whether it be

political bickering, jealousies, intrigue or any other evil natural in a government where free and God-loving men express their opinions—when all is said and done, our country rests in good hands, in those its people.

"I bowed to them. I have bowed to many men, Martha, to ambassadors and generals, admirals and senators, but never have I made this gesture of esteem with more sincerity. Turning, I went into the hotel to pay my respects to the new president. Behind me I heard a deep sigh sweep through the crowd.

"I wish I could have said something to them. But my feelings—like theirs—were too deep for words. Perhaps that is the best way for friends to say good-by."

Affectionately yours George"

Our feelings, also, are "too deep for words;" we are overcome with thoughts of love and veneration for that great one who, like the title of a book by Mr. Fleming, will always be "First in Their Hearts."

Letters of Interest

Dear Mrs. Calderwood:

The Glades Star is always enjoyed.

Sincerely, Jeanne (DeBerry) Anderson Wheeling, WV 26003 — Published By —
THE GARRETT COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY

VOL. 5, NO. 23

OAKLAND, MARYLAND

DECEMBER, 1982

Historical Society Tour Visits Landmarks

by Ruth Calderwood

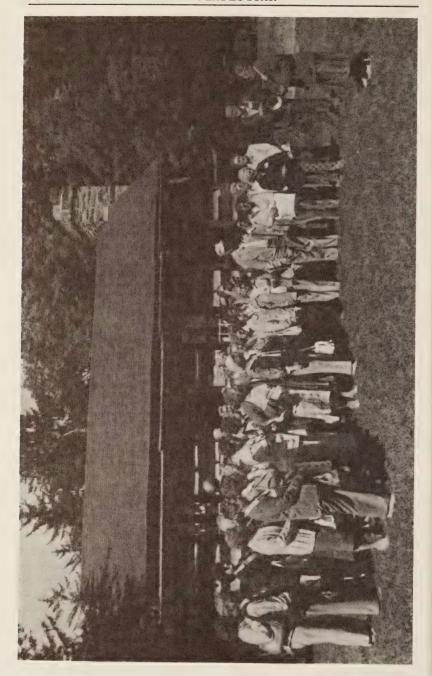
A full bus left the Community College at McHenry for the annual Historical Society fall tour of historic and interesting places.

Enroute to Accident the bus paused along a portion of the Aiken farm where Mrs. Aiken pointed to the approximate site of a tobacco barn which had been built by Truman West, one of the early settlers in the Accident area who tried raising tobacco. Also on this part of the farm Mr. Aiken pointed out a stone, deeply inbedded in the ground, which has been a bench mark for surveyors for many years.

The next place visited was the American High Voltage Testing Systems facility located in the Accident Industrial Park. Mr. James F. DeCarlo, Chief Administrator, conducted the group on an informative tour. He described in detail their manufacturing process and the uses to which the product is put by electrical equipment manufacturers and utilities. An example was given of a cable manufacturer using it to subject their cable to voltages much higher than used in service as a test of its quality. Also, a surprising fact pointed out by Mr. DeCarlo was that a large portion of their production goes to overseas customers—one had recently been shipped to South Korea, another to Canada and a third to India. A unit on the floor was being readied for shipment to Turkey.

The facility employs approximately 45 people and is a welcome addition to the economy of this County.

The bus driver, Mr. William Welch, then drove by two historic points of interest in Accident. The first was the Richter Tannery, a thriving business for more than 50 years, having been closed in 1928. There hides from local farmers, meat packers and wholesale dealers were processed to a quality hand-made leather that supplied local users and was also shipped to many states. Yearly volume reached 2,000 to 3,000 finished hides. Quite near the tannery is the Drane house, believed to be the oldest standing residence in the County, having been built about 1800. The Dranes also tried raising tobacco, this having been one of



-Photo by Craig Phillips, Republican Staff

ATTEND HISTORICAL TOUR — Photographed during their stop at Penn Alps were the 44 persons who took time August 28 for the annual Garrett County Historical Society's tour of interesting local places.

the oldest farming operations in the County. Comments on the Tannery and Drane House were made by Charles and Mary Strauss.

The next point of interest was the Fish Rearing Station on Bear Creek. Here Mr. Paul Harmon described the operation of the facility. Fingerling trout are received from hatcheries in Virginia and raised to the size for distribution in streams of Garrett and Allegany Counties. Feeding had been delayed to give the group an opportunity to see this interesting operation.

The next stop was Penn Alps at Grantsville. There Dr. Alta Schrock, the founder, spoke on the history of Penn Alps, pointing out that the restaurant is built around a log building which was a tavern on the National Road. The program of encouraging people to produce hand-crafted items in their homes for sale in the gift shop had touched many people.

Mr. Craig Phillips, of The Republican staff, interrupted his weekend to come and make a photographic record of the occasion. Our sincere thanks to him

The group then moved to the Casselman River Bridge, where Mr. Michael Gregory, of the Maryland Park Service, spoke on its most interesting history. This bridge, built in 1813, was the largest stone arch in the country at that time. This bridge carried the National Road and Route 40 traffic until 1933.

From the bridge everyone was free to view the many craft displays. Gary Yoder, the world champion bird carver, drew a large audience. A Pennsylvania Dutch picnic was served in the grove at 12:30. This was enjoyed by everyone.

Stanton's Mill, close to Penn Alps, was the next point of interest. This mill, built in 1797, has been in operation continuously since then. Originally a waterpowered mill, the mill race which brought water from the Casselman is still well preserved. Steam power was added in 1893; in later years it changed to electric power. Mrs. Strauss gave a talk on the mill.

The next point was the Cassel-wood Furniture Factory, a short distance from Penn Alps. This activity, housed in a former County vegetable cannery, makes early-American-type furniture. An official of the company described the operation for the visitors. Ample time was given for everyone to examine their products.

A short ride east on Route 40 brought the tour to the stone house, or Tomlinson's Inn, the most famous on the National Road. Built by Jesse Tomlinson in 1816, it became the center of activities for the community, in addition to serving the traffic on the National Road. This is a historic spot overlooking the site of General Braddock's fourth camp (1755) in his campaign to Fort Duquesne. Washington passed through a year earlier in 1754 on his way to confer with the French at the Fort. Near the Stone House was the Red House Inn, built to serve traffic on Nemacolin's Path, later Braddock's Road.

The next stop was the recently-

GARRETT COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY Founded in 1941

OFFICERS 1981-82

President Ruth F. Calderwood Vice Pres. ... Charles F. Strauss Sec'y-Treas ... Dorothy B. Cathell Asst. Sec'y ... Edith Brock Corresponding

Sec'y Ruth F. Calderwood Curator Mary V. Jones

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Randall R. Kahl, Clara Bell Briner, Thomas Butscher, Rev. John A. Grant, Jean Swauger, Dr. Bruce G. Jenkins, William B. Grant, Nellie Dever, Maxine Broadwater.

EDITORIAL STAFF

Editor Jackson Taylor Mgn. Editor ... Paul T. Calderwood Assoc. Editor ... Patricia A. Welch

THE SOCIETY'S OBJECT

The purpose of this Society shall be to discover, secure and preserve whatever relates to the history of the area, and to disseminate knowledge of our local history among our people.

THE GLADES STAR

PUBLISHED quarterly by the Society at Oakland, Md. Entered as second-class matter March 12, 1942, at the Post Office at Oakland, Maryland, under the Act of August 24, 1912.

PRINTED by the Sincell Publishing Co., Inc., Oakland, Maryland. FOR SALE by the secretary and at the Ruth Enlow Library. Single copy, 75 cents.

MEMBERSHIP: all persons interested in the Garrett County area are eligible.

The membership fee is \$3 for individual and \$5 for joint (husband and wife), renewable annually and four issues of this quarterly bulletin, THE GLADES STAR, is included with each membership. Life membership is \$100.00.

opened Maryland visitors' center on Route 48. Congratulations to whomever picked this spot—an exceptional view.

The tour arrived back at the College about 5:00 p.m.

Out-of-County members of the tour included 3 from Laurel, 2 from Rockville, 2 from Arlington, Va., 3 from Terra Alta, W. Va. and one from near Albuquerque, New Mexico.

Tour arrangements were made by Paul and Ruth Calderwood, Charles and Mary Strauss and Martha Kahl.

St. Paul's Lutheran Church, Deer Park

by Mary Miller Strauss

St. Paul's held its organizational and adoptional services in July, 1875 under the pastoral care of Rev. Oliver C. Miller. The newly-formed congregation joined the Maryland Synod after organizing.

Article I of the Constitution says, "The name of this church shall be St. Paul's Evangelical Lutheran Church of Deer Park," Garrett County, Maryland.

The Elders were John Jankey, Jacob Thrasher and E. F. Droege. P. M. Stemple, W. S. Lantz, S. C. Hoye and W. E. Hoye composed the group of Deacons.

A number of the pages in the first church register, dating from 1875-1893, have become faded to the degree that the notations are not discernable. Therefore, only part of the members at that time of the organizations can be listed here: Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Thrasher, Mr. and Mrs. John



—Photo by Mrs. Mary Miller Strauss Communion ware used in Deer Park Lutheran Church until 1932

Jankey, Mr. and Mrs. P. M. Stemple, Mr. and Mrs. William Lantz, Mr. and Mrs. S. C. Hove. Mr. and Mrs. Emil Droege, Mrs. Maggie Reinhardt, Mrs. Mollie Head Tilson, Mrs. Christine Yeager, Mrs. Lizzie Thrasher, John Riley, W. L. Harvey, John L. Wheeler, Mrs. Susie Friend; Bernard, Mary, John, Herman and Albert Steiding, Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Thrasher, William Bagley, Sr., Elinton Morgan, Almira Williams, Mrs. George Lee, Totts Droege, John Yeager, Ausker Droege, Charley and William Jankey, Mr. and Mrs. L. A. Stemple, Mrs. A. H. Williams, Elmira Sisk, Ferdinand Steiding, Mrs. Josephine Williams, Mrs. Clara King, Mrs. George Hove, Mrs. Bessie Hove, Mr. and Mrs. Edgar Tice, Mr. and Mrs. Rhudolph Fogipole and Mrs. Mary Speicht.

The first marriage, Louise Jankey to Lloyd Chambers of Oakland, was performed August 20, 1876.

The first death listed, Bessie Maude Lantz, aged two months, fourteen days, was recorded for December 14, 1876.

The first infant baptism, Frederic Samuel Rodeheffer, took place August 31, 1876.

The first adult baptisms were performed for Miss Millie Riley and Miss Cinthia Ross Riley (date not discernable).

From 1875 until 1879 St. Paul's of Deer Park, Maryland was classified as a preaching station, along with three other stations served by O. C. Miller of St. Mark's. In 1879 St. Mark's and St. Paul's formed the Oakland Lutheran Charge. Through the influence of Pastor Miller both churches grew and increased the communing membership in each congregation.

Between 1880 and 1903 the Oakland Charge experienced vacancies and frequent changes of pastors, resulting in irregular services in St. Paul's, and a decline in communing memberships in both churches. The unhappy situation resulted in an amicable and wise separation in the Oakland Charge in 1898. However, the ministers of St. Mark's continued to serve St. Paul's when it was feasible to do so.

With the coming of Rev. Edmund Manges to St. Mark's in 1903, both churches began a new period of growth. Alienated members returned to the congregations and regular evening services were established for the members in St. Paul's.

Pastor Manges and the congregation of St. Paul's reorganized, changing the name of the church in Deer Park to St. Luke's Evangelical Lutheran Church. The communing membership increased from twenty to fifty-three.



-Photo Mrs. Frances Comp and Mrs. Mary Miller Strauss

St. Paul's Lutheran Church, Deer Park.

During 1908 St. Luke's of Deer Park was repaired and painted at a cost of over \$85.00. Regular catechetical classes were being held to instruct the children and prepare them for confirmation.

The Deer Park congregation enjoyed a period of regularity in its services and preaching from 1903 until 1918, when relations with St. Mark's were severed and dissolved under the pastorate of Rev. S. E. Wicker.

The Synodical Committee on Divisions of Pastorates assumed responsibility in 1919, when they requested Reverend Wicker to again continue the pastoral care of both St. Luke's and St. Mark's.

"We should not lose the Deer Park church. We would recommend that the Synod president and one other pastor be directed to visit the Oakland Pastorate within the next thirty days, with power to act, and that an amicable adjustment be arranged if possible."

One year later (1920) the president of the West Virginia Synod and Rev. S. S. Adams journeyed to Oakland and Deer Park, held special meetings but found certain difficulties, seemingly the irreversible kind, hindering the consummation of the two churches in one charge. However, St. Mark's pastors continued to serve St. Luke's whenever possible, but the confidence among the members of St. Luke's congregation in retaining their church dwindled until only 16 communing members remained in 1923.

Five years later (1928) the Synodical Committee on Divisions of Pastorates recommended: "That a special effort be made by the president of the Synod to ascertain more fully the status of the congregation at Deer Park and, if possible, make some arrangements to give them pastoral service and, if not, to bring a full report and recommendations to the next convention of Synod."

At the Synodical meeting in 1930 the following report was given:

"Deer Park has been mostly vacant for some years. Reverend Shilke has given the congregation a number of evenings during the summer months, but the outlook for revival is not at all encouraging. The property is in bad condition and in need of immediate extensive repairs. It is recommended that the property be sold and the members transfer to St. Mark's."

A conference was held October 23. 1930 with the last few members (8) of St. Luke's, Deer Park, relative to the disposition of its property. John Robert Thrasher, Deer Park, was one of the trustees of the church at the time it was closed. An understanding was reached and a purchaser would be secured, if possible. The sale of the church was placed in the hands of the president of the West Virginia Synod and remained there until 1940, when a group of interested people, under the leadership of Rev. G. Burkhart, bought the church building, razed it, and rebuilt it on the McGraw property across town. It was dedicated on September 22, 1940 as the Full Gospel Church. Early on Sunday morning, March 19, 1944

the building caught fire from an overheated furnace and burned to the ground.

The Deer Park Lutheran Church basement was used at one time as a school room until a new school was constructed about 1884.

Mrs. George Comp, Deer Park, has in her possession the first record book kept by the church and entitled "Church Register of St. Paul's Evangelical Lutheran Church, Deer Park, Garrett County, Maryland."

The register's contents contain the first constitution, church roll, baptisms, confirmations, renewed profession, admissions by certificate, dismissions by certificate, excommunications, marriages, deaths, communion seasons and church councils. The register covers a period from July, 1875 to the year 1893.

In 1976 St. Mark's moved from the third church building into their newly completed fourth one. During that move a communion set was discovered in a pasteboard box in one of the storage cupboards. The set consists of a flagon, two small chalices and a baptismal bowl. No one at St. Mark's recognized the communion ware, nor could they come up with the answer as to where it came from or to whom it had belonged.

This year (1982) the mystery has been solved. Pastor C. A. Shilke ministered to the Deer Park Congregation (1932) when the church closed. He had brought the set with him and stored it in St. Mark's, apparently not disclosing the information to the congregation. The

set was obtained by the Bible Class of St. Paul's Lutheran Church, Deer Park, and dedicated in the year 1878. The ware was used for a short time in St. Mark's after its discovery, until a new communion service was acquired. The Deer Park set was cleaned and again stored at St. Mark's. During March of 1982 St. Mark's Church Council voted to place it in the Garrett County Historical Museum.

The Ministers of St. Mark's who sometimes preached regularly or occasionally in St. Paul's-St. Luke's church: O. C. Miller 1874-1879; Vacant 1880; Wm. Stoudenmire 1881-1884; C. W. Sechrist 1885-1887: G. W. W. Amick 1888; J. A. Dunlap 1889-1890: W. L. Leisher 1891-1893; Ernest McCauley 1894 (supply pastor); Vacant 1895; J. W. Butler 1896-1897; G. Uhler 1898-1902; Edmund Manges 1903-1913; O. A. Bremer 1914-1917; S. E. Wicker 1918-1920; Vacant 1921: D. M. Funk 1921-1925; C. A. Shilke 1926-1932.

Sources of Information:

Convention minutes of Maryland Synod and the West Virginia Synod.

Council Minutes of St. Mark's Lutheran Church, Oakland, Md.

Church Register of St. Paul's Lutheran Church, Deer Park, Md.

Mrs. George Comp (nee Frances Loretta Thrasher)

Other information about the Lutheran Church of Deer Park, Maryland appears in the following issues of The Glades Star: Full Gospel Church, plus picture, Dec. 1951, page 124.

Lutheran Church, plus picture, Dec. 1951, pages 97, 124.

St. Mark's Lutheran Church, Dec. 1981, page 375.

Letters of Interest

Dear Mrs. Calderwood:

Enclosed is a check for two years' dues to the Historical Society. I thoroughly enjoy The Glades Star and I don't want to miss any.

Sincerely, Beural C. Fox

Dear Mrs. Calderwood:

Please renew our subscription to The Glades Star for another year. We really enjoy reading it. Thanking you in advance, we remain.

> Yours truly, Mr. Keith D. Lohr Mrs. Caroline H. Lohr 5420 Mason Drive Ft. Wayne, IN 46809

Dear Mrs. Calderwood:

Just to enclose my dues for Glades Star which I continue to enjoy so much and look forward to receiving and to tell you and Mr. Calderwood I trust you had a pleasant and successful summer followed by a beautiful autumn.

Sincerely, Ruth R. Baird

Dear Mrs. Calderwood:

Enclosed is a check to cover the dues for 1982-83. Our best to the Society in the coming year. We always enjoy The Glades Star as soon as it arrives.

Sincerely, Fran Hershberger

Archeological Sites Preserved in Region

by Robert D. Wall

An archeological study presently being conducted in the coal regions of Garrett and western Allegany Counties is the most extensive archeological study to date in this section of the Appalachians. The purpose of the study is to determine the distribution and significance of prehistoric and historic archeological sites in the western Maryland coal region in order to provide for future management of these non-renewable resources. Management of archeological sites would involve preservation, avoidance or excavation of significant sites threatened by surface mining.

Phase I of the study now has been completed by archeologists from the Maryland Geological Survey under the direction of the author. The historical archeology was carried out by Kenneth Lacoste during the first two years and currently by Robert Sonderman.

The initial period of archeological field research lasted for six months, from May to November 1980. During that period each of the ten major watersheds (See Figure 1) in the region was surveyed by means of parallel transects, that is, strips of land which were oriented to cross a selected sample of creek valleys. Within the transects, prehistoric and historic sites were located by means of surface inspection, interviews with local landowners and shovel test pits. Shovel test pits were dug primarily in forested areas where the ground surface was obscured by vegetation. Additional historic sites were located by research into local written histories and examination of early maps of the area.

As a result, 102 prehistoric and 68 historic sites were located during the initial six months of field research. An additional 71 sites were identified in 1981 during the course of five months of field research. Several prehistoric sites found during the survey date to as early as 8000 B.C., though the fluted spear points of Paleo Indian inhabitants of ca. 10,000 B.C. have been found in Garrett County by local amateurs, Paleo Indians were hunters of both large game, now extinct, as well as deer and small game. Areas surrounding large upland swamps, such as the Glades, were frequented by Paleo Indian hunters, perhaps because of the greater abundance of game in such locales. At that early point in time, shortly following the recession of continental glaciers, much of the Appalachian Plateau of western Maryland was covered with open spruce forests similar in character to those found in Canada today.

Archeological sites representing early western Maryland prehistory are widely scattered throughout the river valleys and nearby hills. Living mainly in small bands, these early peoples moved about from one favorite hunting or plant-collecting locality to another, their move-





ments often influenced by factors such as seasonality of food resources and local abundances of certain geographic locales. Band movements were also planned to encounter other groups for the purpose of social intercourse and carrying out collective subsistence activities. Later in western Maryland prehistory, particularly after the introduction of domesticated plants such as corn, beans and squash to the area, aboriginal groups constructed larger settlements along the level well-drained bottomlands of rivers, such as the Potomac, Youghioghenv and Casselman, where villages and small hamlets were established. Populations were more sedentary and lived in larger population aggregates than their ancestors. When Europeans first entered western Maryland in the 1720s it was these villages and hamlets that were encountered. according to the earliest historical accounts of exploration in the region. The Shawnee Indians may have inhabited several of these villages along the Potomac River, one near Rawlings, another in the vicinity of Cumberland and a third near Oldtown (Hanna 1911; Marye 1935; Handsman 1977).

European settlement began in the mid-eighteenth century and was at first characterized by dispersed agrarian homesteads favoring relatively level terrain. A good source of water, the availability of arable and alienable land, strong family ties and proximity to established routes of travel were important factors in choosing a place to build a home.

TABLE I

Known and Predicted Historic Archeological Resources in Maryland's Coal Mining Region (After Lacoste 1982)

General Activity	Site Types Identified in 1980 Fieldwork	Additional Historic Property Types from Archival Research
Settlement and Occupation	Farmsteads Log cabin/house Sugar Camps Lime kilns	Churches, graves Stores Military camps, hospitals
	Schools Social centers Trash middens,	Blacksmiths Slave quarters
	Isolated surface scatters	Taverns, hotels Wagon stands, resort hotels
Mills and Industries	Gristmills, Grist and Sawmills Turbine mills	Flax mills Tanneries
	Woolen mills Water-power Sawmills Steam Sawmills	Distilleries Gun factory
Iron Manufacture	Iron Furnaces	Iron worker's housing Iron mines Support Buildings
Coal Industry	Coal Mines Mining support and Industrial buildings Miners' housing	Abandoned mining towns Administrative housing
Lumber Industry	Lumber Mills Lumbering Towns	Lumber Camps Rail and Tram Roads
Miscellaneous	Bridges C.C.C. Activity	Railroad Bridges Railroad Tunnels

In the nineteenth century the advent of the iron and coal industries dramatically influenced settlement in the George's Creek Valley. There the population nucleated around operations, often adapting the name of the mine as the name of the associated village. In Garrett County a few towns, such as Grantsville, developed to serve as centralized outlets of goods and services to surrounding farmers. West of Big Savage Mountain the populace remained dispersed until the late 1800s when the railroad, lumber and coal industries influenced regional settlement patterns.

The present landscape reveals evidence of all these settlement periods. For instance mining towns, which survived the closing of their mines, are numerous and early isolated farmsteads, though often hidden by subsequent occupation or reforestation, have been located and recorded by the present survey. Table I at the end of the article shows the types of historic sites encountered during the course of the present survey.

Several historic site types are representative of unique, shortlived or very specialized activities, consequently the corresponding archeological remains are infrequently encountered. These include, for instance, military camps and hospitals, tanneries, distilleries, iron industry sites, woolen and flax mills and lumbering towns. Many of the early settlement sites are also difficult to locate for the same reasons.

Five categories of prehistoric sites have been located during the course of the survey: Small base camps, quarry and quarryrelated sites, hunting stations, lithic (stone) scatters and village or hamlet sites. The majority of the sites, greater than fifty percent, fall into the lithic scatter class, i.e., localities where only sparse evidence of an occupation occurs, such as a few flint chips or broken or discarded stone tools indicative of very brief and transitory use of the site. A large number of hunting stations were also recovered during the survey. These are primarily the remains of short-term encampments composed of a scatter of arrow and/or spear points and perhaps a few butchering tools and flint chips. Certain hunting stations, particularly those in favorable hunting areas, appear to have been revisited over a period of thousands of years, as indicated by the variety of projectile-point styles recovered from the sites. Quarry and quarry-related sites are associated with extraction and processing of locally-available stone (usually some type of flint) used for the manufacture of stone tools. Small base camps are sites which evidence multiple activities such as hideworking, tool manufacturing, food preparation and the

building of temporary structures. Such camps may have been occupied for a few days to a few weeks as a base or staging area from which to exploit the resources of the surrounding territory. The final category, villages or hamlet sites, were constructed for use during the entire season or more. Many of the sites would have been associated with gardens of corn and other domesticated crops, hence longer occupations would have been necessary to carry out all of the essential agricultural activities from planting to harvesting. Such sites are rare in western Marvland, found primarily along the wide bottomland areas of the Potomac and Youghiogheny Rivers, as opposed to the more rugged terrain of the nearby uplands. The generally rugged character of Garrett and western Allegany County topography may at least partially account for the high percentage of sparsely occupied to transitory types of sites.

A second phase of the present study will continue to the end of 1982. The first phase was designed primarily to pinpoint site locations through archeological survey and to provide the capability to predict where the most significant archeological resources are situated on the landscape. In the second phase, survey data is being used to choose individual sites for excavation. The purpose of the excavations is to gather information in detail from the various site classes representing western Maryland history. Such detail is not ordinarily obtainable from

Phase I survey data, hence the need to focus on excavation of the individual archeological site. With the completion of Phase II, excavations and the compilation of data on the variety of archeological sites depicting the development of western Maryland history, we will be in a better position to evaluate the significance of archeological resources in the coal region in the face of future development.

Handsman, Russell G.: 1977. A Cultural Resources Management Study of the Oldtown, Maryland Locality. Report submitted to the National Park Service.

Hanna, Charles A.: 1911. The Wilderness Trail or the Ventures and Adventures of the Pennsylvania Traders in the Allegheny Path. Vol. 1. New York, AMS Press.

Lacoste, Kenneth C.: 1982. An Archeological Study of the Western Maryland Coal Region: The Historic Resources. Maryland Geological Survey, Baltimore.

Marye, William B.: 1935. Part 2 of "Patowmeck above ye Inhabitants." A Commentary on the Subject of an Old Map. Maryland Historical Magazine 30:114-137.

Letters of Interest

Dear Mrs. Cathell:

Enclosed is my check for '82-83 dues. I hope to visit Oakland again this year to do further research on my grandmother's family (Purnell-Jenkins-Upperman-and perhaps Ringer).

The Water Street article was just a block or two from Grandma's house, if it still stands.

Thank you all for a fine publication. I only wish that I had something to contribute—and through research, someday I just might! Good luck to you and the Society. Hope to visit soon!

Sincerely, Alice Shockey Balest 2822 Beale Avenue Altoona, PA 16601

In Memoriam

Osborne Wellington "Jack" Tasker, 87, Mt. Lake Park, died Aug. 1, 1982, in the Garrett County Memorial Hospital.

A native of Short Run, he was the son of the late Richard and Victoria Peters Tasker. He was a retired coal miner and store owner.

Twice married, he was preceded in death by his first wife, Nezzie Stewart Tasker. He is survived by his wife, Gladys Sharpless Tasker.

Also surviving are one daughter, Norma Sharpless, Deer Park; two sons, Osborne L. Tasker, Romney, W. Va.; Curry Tasker, Elk Garden, W. Va.; one stepson, William A. Stewart, Oakland; two grandchildren; four great-grandchildren; and five step-grandchildren.

A service was held Thursday afternoon at 1 p.m. in the Mount Zion Methodist Church, Walnut Bottom. Rev. Hal Rotruck officiated.

Interment followed in Sharpless Cemetery, Mount Zion.

Mr. Tasker was a regular member of the Society for many years. Our records do not show how long.

Notice: The obituary information on deceased members of the Society will be published only when the Society is notified. Send the appropriate statistics to the Corresponding Secretary. Your Society has no other method of officially obtaining this information.

Dear Mrs. Calderwood:

We do enjoy The Glades Star even though we can't enjoy your gatherings.

> Thank you, Mr. and Mrs. Willard Allen

Community Schools Of Garrett County

Starting in March 1974 (Vol. 4, No. 20), I began a series of articles under the above title. I was motivated to attempt this series by a firm belief that the one-room schools constituted an important part of our history and heritage and should be recorded.

This series continued until September 1977 (Vol. 5, No. 2), when, despite the wonderful help of a lot of people, I found that collecting material, interviewing people with knowledge of a particular school, etc., became too much for me to handle. Since that time, I have hoped that someone would take over and continue the series. My belief that this is an important part of our history is as strong as ever.

We owe a vote of thanks to Mrs. Mary Miller Strauss for persuading Mr. Clyde Beachy to do the following article concerning the Negro Mountain School. This will add one more to our recorded schools.

Paul T. Calderwood

The Negro Mountain School

by Clyde Beachy

The Negro Mountain School, earlier called Werner School, was situated atop Negro Mountain about three miles west of Grantsville, Maryland and a few hundred yards north of U.S. Route 40 along the Zehner Road at a location of approximately three hundred feet northwest from where the Oak Grove Men-

nonite Church now stands. Traces of the old Braddock Road can still be seen about the distance of a stone's throw south of the school playground.

A small one-room log school-house is known to have occupied this location prior to 1875. This structure accommodated Sunday School and church services as well.

My earliest authentic record (material loaned to me by June Beachy) of the school is for the year 1880-1881 in which it is called "Werner School" with W.N. Werner as teacher. Mr. Werner was a resident of the community and likely taught for several years. The trustees listed for the year were Amos Butler, John Yommer and Charles Werner.

Records held in file by the County Board of Education show that the trustees serving this school for the year 1891-1892 were A. Bonig, Amos Butler and Harvey Miller. Apparently a request for a new school building had been brought before the schoolboard with August Bonig, Chairman of the Board of Trustees acting as spokesman. A true copy of three paragraphs from the minutes of the School Board follows:

July 6, 1892

"The board decided that it would be impossible to build at Bonig's in election district 3 this year unless the citizens and patrons would put up a house and wait another year for the pay from the board. In the meantime the board would pay interest on the amount invested."

August 1, 1892 "Harvey Miller and William Tressler appeared before the board in the interest of a new school on Negro Mountain in election district 3. They offered to furnish the lot, do all the hauling, and put up the house for \$250 and wait another year for payment from the board plus the interest. The contract was awarded to Fred Kamp for the erection of the schoolhouse for \$225.00."

September, 1892

"By deed dated September 27, 1892 Christian Gingerich and wife Mary conveyed to the board of school commissioners one-half acre of land opposite the southwest corner of the old log school-house for one dollar (\$1.00)."

It would appear that the land transfer was made during or after the construction of the building and also that the name of the school was at that time changed to Negro Mountain. A possible explanation is that the Werner name was no longer represented in the community. Negro Mountain seemed appropriate becasue this was the location of the school. The laudable efforts, contributions and cooperation of the entire community in this school project surely deserve our recognition.

An incomplete list of family names represented in the community during the early years of the school follows: Bender, Beachy, Bonig, Butler, Durst. Gingerich, Miller, Tressler, Werner, Wisseman, Yommer, Zehner.

The following is a list of the pupils attending the school during the 1890 decade, as furnished to me by Sarah (Butler) Walls Lewis, whose first year of school was 1893-1894; Edward Bealman. Elizabeth Bealman, William Bealman, Edward Butler, Elizabeth Butler, Sarah Butler, Carrie Gingerich, Effie Gingerich, Harry Gingerich, Vilda Gingerich, Arminta Miller, Clara Miller, Ada Miller, Pluma Patton, Roy Patton, Myrtle Patton, Savilla Patton, Emanuel Durst, Nancy Durst, Viola Durst, Dan Tressler, Margaret Zehner. The exact years that the abovenamed pupils attended cannot be determined, but it is certain that it was during the 1890 decade.

A complete list of teachers' names is not available. An attempt has been made to list the known ones in chronological order. In some instances there is an elapse of an undetermined number of years for which no names can be given.

W.N. Werner probably taught several years in the log school known as Werner School. P.C. Boucher is believed to have taught in this same building.

The following teachers taught in the frame building, Negro Mountain School, until its closing in 1931:

Emma Yutzy, Eli Orndorph, Noah Miller, Leo Beachy (2 years), Conrad Hanft, Lloyd Fike, S.K. Fike, Charles Zehner, Samuel Bowser, Roy Green, Nellie Coagle, Cora Bender, Emmons Boucher, Savanna Miller, Olive Cramer, Grace Moser, Viola Durst, Goldie Montague, Margaret Inskeep, Hester Beachy (2 years), Minta Resh, Viola Broadwater, Louise Williams, Margaret Manley (3 years), Esther Zehner, Almira



-Photo: Date and source not known

Pupils, Negro Mountain School

Front row left—Walter Wisseman, Albert Miller, Olive Butler, Beulah Butler, Barbara Wisseman, Elsie Durst, Dorothy Miller, Cleda Wisseman, Solomon Durst, Agnes Butler.

Second row—Tarlton Folk, Ethel Beachy, Nellie Durst, Catharine Durst, Gertrude Beachy, Edna Wisseman.

Third row—Sherman Durst, Hester Beachy, Mary Gingerich, Elsie Butler, Lewis Miller, Center back—Cora Bender, teacher.

Custer (2 years).

Let us visualize things as they were in the 1920s. The building, a moderate-sized structure, with a small porch reaching to within a few feet of the county road, was painted an attractive blue-grey color. A large chestnut tree, which in season vielded a bountiful crop of nuts, grew near the southeast corner, overshadowing the school during the early morning hours. Beginning at this southeast corner and running parallel with the road in a southerly direction was a rail fence. This created a boundary between the small playground and the public road. The rail fence was a place for one to demonstrate one's ability (quite

often his inability) to walk on the top rails. Rails taken from this fence often provided the means for giving an unwary schoolmate a ride. The victim usually was grabbed and forcibly seated astride a rail, which was then carried at a lively pace by two eager schoolmates with very little consideration for the comfort of the rider.

Passing through the doorway brought one directly into the schoolroom. Near each side of the entrance, on the walls, nails were driven for hanging coats and caps; the girls on the left and the boys on the right. The lunch pails were placed on a shelf nearby.

The interior walls of the school were unpainted finished lumber.

Several pictures, maps and charts adorned the spaces between the windows on either side of the room. On the front wall was a large blackboard spanning the entire width of the room and reaching half way to the ceiling. This provided ample writing space for any work that needed to be handled in that manner.

On the portion of wall above the blackboard was a chalked inscription "Order Was Heaven's First Law." In connection with the inscription was a chalked design, artistically drawn. I recall that the depiction portrayed a bird perched in a tree, along with other details of which I am uncertain.

The teacher's desk, located near the front of the room, usually supported a dictionary, a Bible, several reference books, pencils, pens, rulers, a small bell, a clock and various other items. Most of these articles were the personal property of the teacher in charge. The United States flag, supported on a staff, stood near the teacher's desk.

Editor's Note: Part II of this story will appear in the next issue.

From Your President

Previously our emphasis has been upon our national history and its ramifications. However, at this point we are looking to celebrating the 350th anniversary of The Old Line State (Maryland) and planning groups are referring to "Celebration" 84," so we have approximately

two years during which to "get our act together."

During June '82 representatives from the 23 historical societies throughout the State were invited by the Maryland Historical Society to meet at its beautiful facility for a planning session. My husband and I attended and feel that we profited from hearing tentative plans and proposed methods for proceeding.

On September 2, 1982 the Garrett County Commissioners did me the honor of appointing me as the County's representative for the State of Maryland Heritage Committee. What is more important, the Board of Commissioners offered its assistance in carrying out the project of planning and executing the County's participation in this most worthy endeavor.

Along this same line, copy of a letter to the chairman, Garrett County Commissioners, dated October 19th, has just been received. It contains the following important information:

"The Maryland Heritage Committee received a grant from the Maryland Committee for the Humanities to publish a 6-issue bi-monthly newsletter in 1983 that will awaken statewide interest and disperse information about the coming celebration in 1984. We aim to make the content helpful to local organizers, and to promote their ideas and events around the State as well."

No doubt this newsletter will be invaluable to everyone in the State who is attempting to make this a meaningful celebration.

In 1934, the 300th celebration

took the form of pageantry, both in St. Mary's City and in Baltimore. The program for the pageant held in Baltimore, entitled SOUL OF MARYLAND. stated: "It is to be hoped that through pageantry the citizen of the present day will learn more of local history, add to his fund of worthwhile knowledge and come to realize more fully those blessings for which he should be thankful. So may he in years to come render fruitful service in things civic, cultural and spiritual in the life and growth of Baltimore and Maryland."

I believe the above challenge is still appropriate today and should assist in current planning.

Now for a brief rundown on its history: Maryland was named for Queen Henrietta Maria, the wife of King Charles I of England. In 1632 Charles chartered the Maryland region to Cecil Calvert, the second Lord Baltimore. Calvert, a Roman Catholic, believed in religious freedom and welcomed settlers of all faiths to Maryland.

The first settlement of white men in Maryland was on Kent Island. A Virginia planter, William Claiborne, set up a trading post there in 1631.

Cecil Calvert sent colonists to Maryland on two ships, the Ark and the Dove. In 1634, the two ships anchored off St. Clements Island in the Potomac River. The colonists established St. Mary's City near the southern tip of the Western Shore. It served as the capital from 1634 to 1694, when Annapolis became the capital.

Maryland was nicknamed the Old Line State because its heroic

"troops of the line" won praise from George Washington during the Revolutionary War.

Maryland was the seventh state to ratify the United States Constitution, April 28, 1788.

Areawise Maryland is rather insignificant, ranking 42nd among all the states. Maryland has been referred to as the United States in miniature, extending from the beautiful mountains of western Maryland to the Atlantic Ocean, with a wide variety of terrain interposed between these two points.

If appropriate ways of celebrating occur to you, please do not hestitate to be in touch. It's later than you think!

Letter of Interest

Dear Mrs. Calderwood:

I am happy to send the enclosed check for \$3.00 for one year's renewal to The Garrett County Historical Society.

The Glades Star has provided me with an interesting insight into the background and days when my father, Albert Ries, and his parents and grandparents were living in Accident. I enjoy every issue and I sincerely hope more people will be interested in sharing their memories and records with all of us.

Recently I was indeed fortunate to meet and spend several hours with Mary Strauss, the Accident historian. She is a lovely and fascinating lady with a wealth of knowledge and priceless pictures. We need more people with her dedication.

Sincerely, Beatrice Ries Hicks Bethel Park, PA



Welcome, Jack

I would like to thank Paul Calderwood for welcoming me so warmly to the editorship of The Glades Star. I consider it a great honor. Upon taking over the reins, however, I soon found that I did not have the time needed to properly take care of all the details of a quarterly magazine. Fortunately, Jackson Taylor came along as I was foundering the re-writes and set-ups. He graciously offered to help out, and the unanimous decision was for Jack to be your new editor, while I will be his associate. Jack has had experience in the newspaper field; he is a writer, and he also is a teacher.

> Sincerely, Pat Welch

From Your Editor

Dear Readers:

I am happy to edit The Glades Star. Mr. and Mrs. Calderwood and Mrs. Welch have made me feel welcome. This is your quarterly! Let's work together to maintain the tradition of quality that the Star has honored so many years.

Please share your ideas and articles with me. Write me at P.O. Box 396, Grantsville, Md. 21536. Let's hear from you.

Sincerely, Jack Taylor

Thanks, Joanne

Mrs. Joanne C. Ashby, though having submitted her resignation as editor in June, 1981, was more than generous in promising to do the layout for the September, 1981 magazine.

That completed, she must have felt that she had "seen the back" of that chore. (That is how the British would put it): However, we prevailed upon her to do it one more time—and, bless her kind heart, she did.

Almost as soon as December was in the mail, there was March 1982 raising its ugly head. Upon telling Joanne that it was our "favorite" nightmare (the fact that we did not yet have an editor), she again agreed to see us through the March issue. Thanks, heaps, Joanne. Just think of the extra stars which will shine ever so brightly in your crown.

Letter of Interest

Dear Mr. Calderwood:

Always enjoy "The Star" and the many familiar names from Garrett County. The economy measures you have put in place are most practical. My check for two years is enclosed. Hope the folks "back home" will take and find the time to keep up this good work.

Oren Holman Worthington, Ohio 43085



Star

(USPS 219-080) Quarterly

ISSN: 0431-915X

--- Published By --THE GARRETT COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY

VOL. 5, NO. 24

OAKLAND, MARYLAND

MARCH, 1983

James Ross Will Address Our Society

James (Jim) Ross, a native son of Garrett County, will address the Garrett County Historical Society Thursday, April 7, 1983, at 7:30 P.M. in the Garrett County Community College auditorium, McHenry, Maryland.

Ross' topic will be the "Indians and White Men in the Yough River Valley," a topic which he has researched and spoken about during much of his life. Unique for Mr. Ross is the interesting fact that he has lived on the very spot where his ancestor, John Friend Sr., first permanent white settler in what is now Friendsville, Maryland, chose to settle and build his log home. Pride shows in "Jim's" eyes as he escorts visitors to the cornerstones on which the cabin rested and the spring of bubbling pure water which is still flowing on his farm.

James was born near the old Kent gristmill which was located on the west side of the river near the former Welch home now owned by Mrs. Ralph Fike. Mr. Ross is a farmer but has supplemented his income working as a fertilizer distributor while his father owned the farm supply store along Maple Street (Main) in Friendsville. He has also been involved with plumbing and furnace installations.

At present, Ross' sons do most of the farming which leaves more time for him to work on his fascinating hobby of collecting and preserving old relics of the early white settlers and Indian artifacts from the Yough River Valley. His cherished hope for the future is the establishment of a local museum where he can preserve his valuable collection of artifacts. Mr. Ross plans to bring many of his artifacts along to GCC and display them for the audience.

Besides his enthusiasm for collecting relics, Ross has been involved with environmental groups which are interested in preserving the streams and mountains of Garrett County, Maryland.

Annual Dinner Meeting And Banquet

Thursday, June 30, 1983 is the date of our Society's annual meeting and banquet. It will be held at the Grantsville Fire Hall, Grantsville, MD, at 6:30 P.M.

Final details will be announced in the June issue of the Star and other media. The public is cordially invited.

The Negro

Mountain School

Part II by Clyde Beachy

Attached to the rear wall of the room was a cabinet containing our few library books. Beneath it was a stand accommodating a type of water fountain that was filled with water carried in a pail from a not-too-distant spring. The water could be drawn out into individual drinking cups. Also on the stand was a wash basin, soap and a pail of water with a dipper in it. A common towel hung on the wall nearby.

A pot-bellied stove bearing the name "Burnside" stood near the center of the room. It was fueled with coal which was carried from an outside coal-house. If the teacher was a good fireman, the room was kept reasonably comfortable on cold days, except when there was a strong west wind. The west wind seemed to blow the cold in on one side and the heat out the other. Cold air could also enter the room through two or more "brat-holes" near the front of the stove. Some mischievous pupils had burned them through the floor with a red-hot poker.

On the less comfortable days we were permitted to sit on benches and chairs which had been moved in near the stove. Often those seated nearest the stove would get too warm and would gladly exchange places with those in the outer circle.

The room contained the customary seating capacity to

accommodate the average attendance of about twenty, ranging in grades one through seven. Each seat and desk combination could provide seating for two pupils. The lower grades, comprised of small children, were seated at the small desks near the front of the room, while the older pupils occupied the larger seats farther back. Some years there was a divided seating arrangement. with the boys occupying one side of the room and the girls the other, but more often the pupils were grouped according to grades.

With the exception of chalk, all writing materials were furnished by the pupils. All text books, however, were supplied by the Garrett County Board of Education. The books were the property of the school and were used by pupils from year to year until they had served their time. Inside the front cover was a label on which the children wrote their names. Printed beneath the spaces reserved for pupil names was a slogan "I delight to be worn, but detest to be torn."

Regardless of the good advice, some of the books contained some meaningless hand-written phrases, primitive man-type drawings, while others resembled the so-called modern art.

The school day began at 9:00 a.m. with the reading of a few verses of scripture, sometimes followed by a prayer in the form of a song in which all participated. Roll call was a regular morning activity, with perhaps one or two songs following its completion.

Class sessions were commonly conducted in the front of the room with pupils seated on long benches without back rests. The blackboard was extensively used by both teacher and pupils in subjects such as arithmetic, spelling and English. All written tests or examinations were conducted with the pupils remaining in their accustomed seats, except when the teacher spotted a "copy-cat." This discovery temporarily disrupted the seating arrangement to provide a place for the "copycat" somewhere alone.

The fifteen-minute recess periods in the forenoon and afternoon were always too short. During these periods games of short duration were played on the adjoining playground. During the noon hour a packed lunch. brought from home, was eaten at the pupils' desks or on the playground when the weather was favorable. After lunch, which seldom required more than fiftenn minutes, we were at liberty to play games, go on short hikes, or in winter ride our "Yankeejumpers" down the snow-covered 'slopes, a "Yankee jumper" was a homemade contrivance with a one-legged stool fastened onto a two-foot-length board which served as a runner. Barrel staves were ideal.

When the afternoon period began at 1:00 p.m., the roll call was again taken, after which we stood at attention and recited the Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag and then continued with the class schedule.

A few subjects were not taught every day, but rather only two or three times weekly. This provided unscheduled periods of class time which could be used for other activities. One such time occurred on Friday when we held spelling bees or listened with delight as the teacher read aloud from such books as Robinson Crusoe, Treasure Island, Tom Sawyer and Huckleberry Finn. Some of the characters portrayed in these stories became the temporary idols of many of the pupils.

Besides the three R's, subjects taught were: English grammar, spelling, geography, history, physiology, agriculture and civics. An introduction to history and geography was given to pupils with a set of readers. Around the World, books one and two. We also had the Stepping Stones to Literature series and the Elson Readers.

Beginning with the fifth grade, we were issued a standard geography textbook containing many colorful maps and interesting information about various parts of the world.

We at Negro Mountain School were an ordinary run of pupils and occasionally a penalty had to be imposed for a violation of some well-known law of behavior. Sometimes an older pupil was temporarily transferred from the rear of the room to one of the small seats near the teacher's desk, an uncomfortable and humiliating experience. Another corrective measure was having to stand in a corner at the front of the room, arm outstretched, with a book on the palm of the hand. The strain on the arm was almost unbearable. If you have never experienced

GARRETT COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY Founded in 1941

OFFICERS 1981-82

President Ruth F. Calderwood Vice Pres. Charles F. Strauss Sec'y-Treas. ... Dorothy B. Cathell Asst. Sec'y Edith Brock Corresponding

Sec'y Ruth F. Calderwood Curator Mary V. Jones

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Randall R. Kahl, Clara Bell Briner, Thomas Butscher, Rev. John A. Grant, Jean Swauger, Dr. Bruce G. Jenkins, William B. Grant, Nellie Dever, Maxine Broadwater.

EDITORIAL STAFF

Editor Jackson Taylor Mgn. Editor ... Paul T. Calderwood Assoc. Editor ... Patricia A. Welch

THE SOCIETY'S OBJECT

The purpose of this Society shall be to discover, secure and preserve whatever relates to the history of the area, and to disseminate knowledge of our local history among our people.

THE GLADES STAR

PUBLISHED quarterly by the Society at Oakland, Md. Entered as second-class matter March 12, 1942, at the Post Office at Oakland, Maryland, under the Act of August 24, 1912.

PRINTED by the Sincell Publishing Co., Inc., Oakland, Maryland. FOR SALE by the secretary and at the Ruth Enlow Library. Single copy, 75 cents.

MEMBERSHIP: all persons interested in the Garrett County area are eligible.

The membership fee is \$3 for individual and \$5 for joint (husband and wife), renewable annually and four issues of this quarterly bulletin, THE GLADES STAR, is included with each membership. Life membership is \$100.00.

this, try it! A downright whipping by a teacher was rarely administered, though sometimes a ruler was brought down with force on the back of an offender—often with marked results. A bitter dose sometimes given for ill conduct, was to write a prescribed sentence one hundred times, to be taken at recess time. The treatment did much to keep disorders from spreading through the school.

While preparing this article I took a mental review of all who taught me during my school years, with deepening appreciation for each one. Especially do I marvel at the way they managed the full schedule, teaching daily seven separate grades in that one-room school on Negro Mountain.

The Negro Mountain School closed in June 1931. The children were then bussed to the Grants-ville School and the little country school stood idle for at least a year or so.

At this time the great depression of the thirties was upon us. Many families were without employment or living quarters. The building was used as a dwelling by some temporarily-deprived families for an unrecalled period of time.

The one-half acre of land contained in the school lot had originally been donated and deeded to the Garrett County Board of Education, with the agreement that if and when the school was discontinued, the land ownership would be transferred, without cost, to the then current owner of the land from which the school property had been severed. In this case the

above-stated owner was Fred Dunn and wife Mary (Gingerich) Dunn, the granddaughter of the donors of the school lot. There was also an understanding that the party who acquired this land would have first option for buying the building thereon at a reasonable price.

According to the files held by the Garrett County Board of Education, the building was sold October 21, 1936 to Daniel Gingerich (father of the above-mentioned Mary Dunn) for the sum of \$41.00. This amount was evidently the appraisal figure of the salvage dealer who tore it down and hauled it away in 1936.

Today the ruins of the stone foundation and a host of memories are the remnants of the Negro Mountain School.

Stanton's Mill Is Considered

Stanton's Mill at Little Crossings near Grantsville has been recommended to the U.S. Department of Interior for listing on the National Register of Historic Places.

The Governor's Consulting Committee included the vintage mill as one of 16 Maryland locales to be considered. At its fall 1982 meeting, this Committee also voted to honor these other Western Maryland sites: the Lonaconing Historic District of Allegany County; the Hagerstown Commercial Core Historic District of Washington County; and the John L. Motter House of Frederick County.

The Glades Star will publish, in

a forthcoming issue, an article by Mary Miller Strauss about the history of Stanton's Mill.

Mt. Lake Park Committee Given Funds For Study

The Maryland Committee for the Humanities has presented a group of local people with a grant to make a detailed study of the history of Mt. Lake Park, it was announced today by Mary I. Love, director of the study project. The group, known as the Mt. Lake Park Ad Hoc Committee. includes Robert Boal, Edith Brock, Alice Frederick, Kathryn Helbig, Dorothy B. Leighton, Dr. Lillian Mitchell, Elizabeth Randol, Dr. Donald Ruhl, Judge Fred A. Thaver & Mrs. Joseph H. Wooddell, Catherine Davis, of Jamestown, N.Y., and Donna Ware, of the Maryland Historical Trust, are honorary members.

Mt. Lake Park, founded in 1881. was a well-known culturallyoriented summer resort until the mid-thirties. Its central feature was a wooden amphitheatre, supported solely by 36 posts around the perimeter, thus affording an unobstructed view from any of the 5000 seats it contained. From its dedication, in 1901, until its destruction 40 years later, the amphitheatre provided a setting for concerts, plays and speakers. The Park also offered a variety of classes, including languages, photography, training of kindergarten teachers, and a school of theology. In addition to the many private summer cottages, there

were boarding houses and hotels that could accommodate the thousands of people who came for the various events.

The committee is interested in collecting reminscences about the Park, as well as in seeing photographs, newspapers, programs, and other memorabilia. The material will be presented in two public meetings in July. Walking or bus tours of the historic sections of the Park are planned, and possibly one or two of the older houses will be open to the public.

People with recollections,

photographs, or souvenirs of early Mt. Lake Park are urged by Dr. Love to get in touch with one of the committee members.

This is the first grant awarded to Garrett County by the Maryland Committee for the Humanities, Inc., which was founded by an act of Congress in 1970 as a state-based affiliate of the National Endowment for the Humanities. It is a private, nonprofit, tax-exempt organization which makes annual awards to nonprofit groups for public programs in the humanities for out-of-school adults.

Friendsville History Comes Alive

by Vera Graham

The History of Friendsville, a continuing education course offered by Garrett Community College, showed an enrollment of approximately 60 persons. The classes, presented especially for senior citizens, were attended by interested individuals of all ages. Four two-hour sessions were held at the Friendsville Elementary School with a culminating all-day bus tour of the Friendsville area. Sang Run, Garrett County Historical Museum, Americana Museum in Terra Alta and Blooming Rose.

Hugh Frantz Friend, who organized the course, generated much interest and enthusiasm among the participants. Mr. Friend is a seventh generation descendent of John Friend, Sr., the first permanent white settler of Garrett County. John, Sr. came to Friendsville in 1765 from present-day Hampshire County, West Virginia, and settled on the

west bank of the Youghiogheny River with his wife, Karren Happuch Hyatt, and their children. Many members of the class were especially interested in tracing their family lineage to John Friend, Sr.

Several resource persons contributed to the class. Mr. Tyler Bastian, Maryland State Archaeologist, introduced the Indians of Friendsville, Of particular interest was a slide presentation of the archaeological excavation conducted in Friendsville from 1969-72. One of the four Indian skeletons unearthed in the excavation along with numerous artifacts were exhibited and explained by Mr. Bastian.

James Ross, a local historian, presented several Indian artifacts, local folklore and items of interest pertaining to early pioneer life. Of particular interest was his outstanding collection

of Indian arrowheads, flints, tomahawks, spearpoints and various types of early American muzzle loading rifles. One rifle was manufactured by William E. Friend, a Friendsville gunsmith of the mid-eighteen hundreds.

Clarence Brown of Alexandria, Virginia, vice president of the Friend Family Association of America, presented a brief resume of the six-year-old organization. The Association maintains a genealogical library in Fort Wayne, Indiana, and provides services to those seeking family and historical data. Mr. Brown served as a station agent in Friendsville for Harry Black in 1913. He is married to a former Friendsville girl, Izetta Fox.

Another descendent of John Friend, Sr., John Hinebaugh of Friend's Delight, Sang Run, read portions of the original writing of David Harrison Friend's account of his family's history and comments on the flora and fauna of the Sang Run-Friendsville area. He also displayed the original 1808 deed to Friend's Delight from John Friend, Sr. to John Friend, Jr., the record book of the Sang Run store and post office along with the bonnet of Karren Happuch Hyatt Friend, the wife of John Friend, Sr.

Dr. Raymond McCullough, Friendsville, gave an account of the McCullough mine, its location, production, employees, methods and its effect on the local economy during the time of its operation. Work began on the mine in 1922 and the mine ceased production in 1942.

A retired Garrett County educator, Merle Frantz, spoke about the early schools and churches of Friendsville and Blooming Rose and of the Frantz family history.

Dr. Bruce Jenkins, whose boyhood home was in Friendsville, gave a vivid account of the town during its most prosperous times. He recalled the railroad, opera house, iron furnace, power plant, hotels, and stores along with interesting and descriptive accounts of colorful personalities of the era.

A local recording artist and resident of Buffalo Run, Robert Smith, related background information and sang original songs including "Poppa's Bones," "Appalachian Love Song," and "Garrett County Times."

Ward Livengood showed slides and played tapes of Friendsville's bicentennial celebration in 1965. Members of the class who had participated in Felix G. Robinson's production, "The Ballad of the Yough," modeled and displayed costumes and showed pictures of the event.

Various members of the class who participated in a "show and tell" event included Dorothy Spear, Bernadine Friend, Elizabeth Friend, Bill Slagle, Judith Wilson, Vera Graham, Edna V. Friend, James Ross, Larna Umbel, John Hinebaugh, Raymond VanSickle, and Susan Coddington.

As a result of the interest shown in the history of Friends-ville plans are being made to establish a museum in the community. Hugh Friend and other interested persons are planning to walk John Friend, Sr.'s. route from Hampshire County, West Virginia to Friendsville some-

time during the summer of 1983.

The members of the class express their appreciation to the Garrett County Historical Society, Miss Edith Brock of the Ruth Enlow Library and Mrs. Ruth Teets of Terra Alta, West Virginia, for their generous contributions to the class.

Those wishing membership in or information about the Friend Family Association of America may write to Ruth Messerschmidt, National Secretary, Friend Family Association of America, 2827 Westbrook Drive, Apt. 512, Fort Wayne, Indiana 46805.

A Note Of Thanks And A Suggestion

Dear Mrs. Calderwood:

Enclosed is our application for membership in the Garrett County Historical Society. We have been vacationing in your lovely county for the past four years and this year was the first time we were aware that you had a historical society. We happened to drive by while on one of our many visits to Oakland.

We belong to the Maryland Historical Society here in Baltimore. I must say we were very impressed with what you had to offer and the way it was displayed. You have very competent people who really care.

The lady who showed us around was very knowledgeable and went out of her way to show us each of the exhibits. Too bad you haven't advertised more.

There is an abundance of signs everywhere advertising

everything that Garrett County offers—why are you not making yourselves more well known? We were in one local store and asked if there was anything we should be seeing and the cashier said, "The only thing in town to see is the old train station."

You should have posters at campgrounds—motels and trailer parks, etc., in order to promote the museum. I'm sure there are other people who would enjoy it as much as we did. Our teenagers were with us and also enjoyed the museum.

Sincerely, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick W. Bunke 3824 Sinclair Lane Baltimore, MD 21213

Worthington Descendants

Dear Society Members:

We are starting a newsletter subscription to be called "Worthington Descendants." To be published quarterly, our newsletter will cover all branches of the Worthington surname and its many allied lineages.

Subscribers will be asked to pay \$12 yearly. They will become part of a line of communication open to all members. The newsletter will include a query column, abstracts, ancestral charts, coat of arms, wills, deeds, tombstone inscriptions, and family history.

We are direct descendants of Capt. John Worthington (1651-1701) of Maryland. He was born in Lancastershire, England. Many of our Worthington ancestors were located in the Garrett County region. We are

hopeful that we can bring our far distant "searching" cousins together through our efforts.

> Very truly, Frances Brengle Bette Brengle-Poole The Editors 6619 Pheasant Road #16 Baltimore, Md. 21220

Society Receives

Browning Memoir

A gift copy of Meshach Browning's memoir, Forty-four Years of the Life of a Hunter, has been given by Ivan Rowe to the Garrett County Historical Society.

Mr. Rowe, owner of Appalachian Background, Inc., in Oak-

land, deserves a word of thanks from Society members and the public for his hard work in publishing this reprint of the 1859 edition.

Meshach Browning's life and legends will continue to live for his descendants and others who share an interest in the 'Ole Hunter.' The book, which commemorates the 200th anniversary of Browning's birth in 1781, has been placed in the Ruth Enlow Library in Oakland, along with the Historical Society's other books.

Thanks again to Mr. Rowe and to all others who have worked to bring this new edition before the public.

He's 100, He's Hilarious, He's A Hinebaugh

by Carol Canan

I knew from the moment I walked in the door that this was not a typical interview of a senior citizen 100 years of age.

That grin on the face of Robert White Hinebaugh, who turned 100 October 6 without even really noting his age, should have warned me that this man is an unexpected character.

The interview started out the usual way, with the usual questions. Hinebaugh was born October 6, 1882 in Deer Park, a son of the late Sebastian and Emily Harvey Hinebaugh. The seventh child in a family of eight boys and three girls, he is the last surviving member of his family.

While I was taking down the information, the next logical question seemed to be "What did you do for a living" and I was stopped in my pencil tracks when

he answered without batting an eye "I stole."

I took another look at the gleam in this gentleman's eye and decided that I'd better double check his answers for accuracy even if not for hilarity.

Actually, he admitted to being a farmer and has lived on the same farm beside the town of Deer Park for 25 years. He was also a coal miner, working at Dodson and Hubbard deep mines; and worked at a sawmill and on public work, whatever needed to make ends meet.

His wife, the former Minnie Helen King, died eight years ago, just two months after they celebrated their 70th anniversary. Hinebaugh says they were happily married for all that time, and truly enjoys visits from his eight living children, 34 grandchildren, 85 great-grandchildren, and 48 great-great grandchildren.

Three of his children, one grandchild, two great-grandchildren and one great-great-grandchild are deceased.

His children are Helen Mayles, Elsie Reishel, Alta Mroziewski, Almeta Haslup, and Albert, Charles, Arlie and Claude Hinebaugh.

His health is amazing, although son Arlie said his appetite fluctuates. When asked why he thought he had lived so long, he said in typical "Bob White" fashion that "I took care of myself—I sat in the house all the time."

Everyone knows that couldn't be the truth—he drove the farm tractor until his 70s when son Arlie made him stop in fear for his safety.

He actually seemed surprised to realize that he was actually 100 years old, but then said with a grin, "Now I'm going to work on 200."

He enjoys watching television, and still manages to get around inside his home by holding onto furniture.

Sundays he enjoys religious programs on the radio and television, singing along with his favorite hymns.

Among the many cards he received were not one, but two from the President and Mrs. Reagan, a fact he attributed to his Republican political affiliation.

All his family agreed that he remains in good spirits all the time and enjoys cuddling his youngest descendants, all must be proud to know such a humorous, life-loving gentleman.

From The Editor

Dear Readers:

I am very gratified to have received such a fine response from the public school children of our region, and from other people who have submitted material for our quarterly. Due to the great number of manuscripts we have not been able to include all of the submissions in this issue. Rest assured that the June 1983 issue will include children's writings, along with other ideas and suggestions, that we missed this time.

I have always believed that history can come alive and be interesting for everyone, regardless of age, who cares to pursue it. The fact that so many children have been encouraged by their teachers and families to write for The Glades Star seems to vindicate my belief. The Bunke family's letter in this issue gives further proof that historical scholarship and museum-going can be wholesome, enjoyable activities for all members of a family.

Clyde Beachy of Springs, Pa., has informed me that the Negro Mountain School group picture (see Dec. '82 Glades Star) should be credited to his sister Ethel (Beachy) Maust, who appeared in the 1912 photo and who reproduced it and identified all the people for the Star. Our thanks to Mrs. Maust and Mr. Beachy. Clyde Beachy's Negro Mountain School article, adapted from "The Casselman Chronicle" of 1975, is concluded in this issue.

Sincerely, Jack Taylor

Ten Years In The Backwoods Schools

by Leo J. Beachy

We look at teachers' lives in general and it interests us to inquire why those particular men and women should choose to be school teachers. We wonder, was it a mere accident, or was it deliberate choice, or was it part fate and part will? In every case, it seems to me some forces were at work which helped people decide their vocations.

In my own case it seems to me both forces were at work. We naturally inquire, were your ancestors teachers? Did any of your former teachers encourage and influence you to become a teacher? Do you believe there are born teachers or are they made? Do you love your work? At any rate, we are in this work to help or hinder; to love the work or loathe it; to be respectful or repulsive; to be loved or hated; to be a success or a failure.

In looking at teachers' lives, we find in general there is more sunshine than shadow. In listening to educational lectures we have the bright side of school life portrayed almost invariably. It is good that it is so. Yet it is well to see the dark side of the vocation at times, for St. Paul says, "When I am weak, then am I strong."

Few other vocations have so great a variety of joys and sorrows as does the teaching profession. As a rule children and teachers are a glad set. Children are happy little things. They have no regret for the past, no care for the present and no fear for the

future. They are in the inventive age and in the springtime of their existence. The present seems all enjoyment, and the hope of "I am going to be a grown-up some day" sheds an enchanting splendor over the days to come. But with all this seemingly sunny life there is also a shadow.

Yes, sorrow in abundance is mixed with the pleasure, Sorrow may be seen in the glassy eye or the tear as it pours over some difficult table or lesson. Ask the little girl who has been ruthlessly upset in the snow, what is sorrow? Listen to the boy who has been wounded in a snowball battle. He can tell you some of the sorrows and trials of life. Look at the young man who has been deprived of opportunities and who is trying his best to get an education. His countenance will tell you there is a good deal of uphill business on the road to learning. Listen to children as they return from school and you will know just how mean someone has been. Yet how soon are those little offences forgotten, and both offender and offended walk hand in hand. Happy, playful days of childhood; those joys are as brilliant as they are fleeting. Who does not feel sad when he reflects that these joyous days are gone forever?.

Little boys and girls bear no ill will toward one to whom they look for help and wisdom. They have great ideas, pure souls and sensitive feelings. They may never have realized that learning has no royal road. There may be a way to them that seemeth right, but the end thereof is to the left.

If there is any class of people that need encouragement more than any other class, it is the student and the teacher. The ideals that had been pictured in the young untried teacher's mind are no longer myths or pictures of the imagination when that teacher gets into a workshop of his own, but a real living, moving thing, full of noise, questions and confusion.

Young teachers may have come under the influence of a really great teacher who saw the good in everything and had the divine gift of making everyone love learning. When we once become intensely interested we are much impressed by the way things are done; how dark things are brought to light. Do you recall how you discovered truth? Just a very little at a time, but how eagerly you plodded on to pick up the shining particles; on and on you went to greater fields of thought; you became fond of all the larger aspects of life, of travel, of steamships, of reading of the sea, of the mountains, of the sun and moon and above all, of noble-minded men and women. Indeed, your ideal teacher may have influenced you to see school life as a rosy reality. and perhaps you wished to become a teacher and do things just as your favorite teacher had done. In looking back upon my boyhood. I find myself elated in my own discoveries and I recall that many were the times I was sad because I found that school life was not so rosy after all.

An untried teacher's first experience of taking his own classroom is a new world. Now the young teacher is separated to enter upon the coming life of peace and pleasure or peril and confusion without the common fellowship that has aided him before. Each must at some time experience the success or failure of his venture. His canoe is then afloat and he is the boy who must steer and paddle it.

Only a few years ago I was a hard-handed hungry laborer dreaming of a time when I might be able to teach the youth. After dreaming and preparing to enter this very important field of labor, I set out into the world full of ambition to equip myself to do something for humanity. My associates at school were very dear to me and the time spent at the preparatory school passed swiftly. The time came when we could no longer enjoy this mutual fellowship and we were scattered over the hills and plains of the largest, most sparsely settled county in our state. The hills, mostly wooded, are high and the schools were far between. The school years were short, lasting anywhere from thirty-five days (the year 1894) to three and a half or four months. The county was apparently new. The county is two years older than I, and we are both young yet. Many of the schoolhouses were mere log hovels then, with antiquated furniture. The apparatus, such as blackboards, erasers, reading charts, geometrical forms, numeral frames, globes, maps, etc., were of an odd nature or were only found in the most improved schools.

Of course, when I entered the field to teach, within a few years of the close of the 19th century, there were surprising improvements in some of the architecture of twenty years previous to that time. Marvelous have been the improvements from the old log schoolhouse, with its huge stone chimney fireplace, its truncheon floor, its clapboard roof, its greased paper windows, and its old slab seats, to the wisdom palaces of most of our states of to-day.

In reflecting over fields of tireless time, I fancy seeing the young people of that preparatory normal in Pennsylvania where I was taught. The old academy is now converted into a house for merchandise. Remorseless time, who knows not the weight of weariness, has scattered my classmates onto all points of the compass.

(Editor's Note: Part II of Leo Beachy's memoir will appear in the June 1983 Glades Star).

What Winter Was Like

(Editor's note: The following 15 stories were written by fourth grade students at Dennett Road School, Oakland, Maryland. Mrs. Marjorie Hamill is their teacher.)

by Dan Nordeck

About 30 years ago winters had more snow and it wasn't as cold. The snow shut down roads for a few weeks. Schools were not closed as much. Those who could get out went to school and those who couldn't stayed home. If

school was canceled the bus driver would call every house and tell them. The children went sled-riding more, and used toboggans instead of sleds. If you wanted to ski down a mountain you first had to climb it because there were no ski lifts. Older houses were much colder and you had to put a lot of blankets on your bed to keep warm at night.

by Christa Updyke

Winter was fun for Mom. Sometimes she and her friends would hook a sled up to an Amish sled or horse and carriage and they would be pulled back to the top. The Amish were our neighbors. One time when Mom was 6, the snow was up to the bars on the telephone poles.

All of the girls had to wear dresses to school because it was the school dress code. The teachers wore dresses too. The girls sometimes had to tuck their skirts or dresses in their snowpants. The boots were soft rubber and they had no heel. They had no design or inside padding.

The automobiles were cold. If you were going far you would need to take blankets. The heaters did not work very well. The automobiles are fancier colors now.

by Nancy Alvarez

My grandmother remembers the year 1969. She says, "The snow was about 14-15 inches deep. School was closed for so many days the school board wanted school on Saturdays. Your father and aunts and uncles went to a pond to ice skate. And every once in a while your grandpa would go

to the pond to cut ice which we stored in a miniature icehouse. We all dressed in wool. It was scratchy but very warm. The foods we ate were mostly canned and we stopped drinking fresh milk. Sometimes the windows and doors froze shut. Your grandpa had to pry them open. We were all glad to see spring appear."

by Matt Redinger

Garrett County has records for the lowest temperatures in the nation. Dad told me one morning he went to open the door and his hand froze to the handle. About 5 years ago Dad told me that kids were out of school for over 20 days. The National Guard from Ellicott City had to help remove the snow. When talking to other people Dad felt that it was a very bad storm, but older people told him that Garrett County has had much worse storms than that. My grandfather told me that one year the snow froze 5 inches thick and my grandfather took his brother on a sled and they spun around and around until they got dizzv.

by Angie Teagarden

I have heard my grandmother tell the story many times about when she lived on a farm in Gorman. She walked on top of the fence posts, and you couldn't even see the top of them because the snow was so deep. When my grandfather was a little boy living in Mt. Lake Park, he and all of his friends used to ice skate on the pond there. They would build a big bonfire in the middle of the pond and they skated around it.

Long ago they cut their wood with an ax or cross cut saw and they had horses drag their logs out of the woods. People heated their homes and cooked their food on wood and coal stoves. They didn't have ski coats, ski pants, and moon boots like we have to-day.

The women always wore their hair in a bun. Today things are a lot better than they were for my grandparents when they were little. Years ago people used to make snow candy. They would go outside and get fresh, clean snow, put it in a bowl and then add brown sugar or maple syrup.

by Jason Simms

A long time ago part of the students were cold and part of the students were hot because they were in a one room school with a pot bellied stove in the middle. Most students walked or rode horses through the deep snow to get to school. There were no buses.

Winter chores were hard. The deep snow made cutting and chopping wood very difficult. Being able to get water was also difficult. A lot of people gathered ice and snow and melted it over a hot fire.

Getting food to last the long, cold winter was one of the hard-est things to do. People died in the woods while hunting because of the cold weather. Meat was scarce.

by Heather Ruhl

Many, many years ago people had icehouses. To keep the ice from melting they covered it with sawdust. They sometimes cut the ice out of frozen ponds. The winter was much colder many years ago than it is in 1982-83. It has been a very exceptional winter this year, so far. There was about three times more snow a long time ago than today. They had better coats then. (Even if they were a little itchy). The coats were made of pure wool.

Today we have salt that goes on the road. A long time ago they had cinders. But even though we all have different winters I'm sure we all have the same amount of fun.

by Rebecca Few

There were not as many people on Deep Creek Lake. People used to take their cars out on the ice. When people needed to go to town they had to go by horse and carriage. When school was canceled sometimes they announced it the day before in school. Sometimes the snow was higher than the bus.

People used to have special roads for sled riding. People had more time for winter sports like sled riding, making snowmen and making snow forts. There were only two ski lifts.

by Tammy Savage

Back in 1960 my father and his family moved in on a farm. That winter was so cold they had to keep the living room door closed. They also had to sleep downstairs instead of upstairs because it was too cold to sleep up there. That next morning the TV news reporter said the coldest place was Oakland, Maryland, with 32 below zero.

Then one other time there

came a big snow and then it started to get warmer and the snow had a heavy crust. The crust was so hard that my grandfather could run his jeep over the snow without making tracks.

My uncle John would bring dry feed for the animals. My grand-father would meet him at the county road with the sled and they would have to take the feed down to the farm on the sled. Sometimes my grandmother would be snowed in for about 2 months, and they would have to bring bottle gas in on the sled too.

by Suzette Winters

In winter, many years ago, the snow was up to the electric wires and all children couldn't go to school. The wind blew very hard and blew things down like trees, houses, etc. Many people got sick. It was very cold and people got so sick that they had to go to the hospital.

They had to close some roads because there was so much snow on the roads. The wind blew down telephone wires and people didn't have any phones that worked. The people had to heat their home with potbelly stoves. They were all glad to see spring.

by Mike Romie

In the olden days the winters were a lot colder. They also had a lot more snow. Children had to walk to school because there were no buses. The children usually had a longer way to walk because there were not as many schools. They had to wear heavier clothes. Some children would not be able to go to school all winter because of bad

weather.

People used to ice skate a lot more. Some children ice skated to school.

by Lance Lupis

A long time ago in Garrett County there were snowdrifts so high they would be over the tops of buses. Right before the double movie theatre there would be snowdrifts so high they would be about twelve feet high.

A long time ago people used blocks of ice in an ice house to keep foods cool and to make tea and ice cream. One winter the windows and doors froze shut and people could not get out.

by Tammy Nazelrod

Once a few years ago in Garrett County there were over 100 inches of snow. It was stacked up over the telephone poles. Another time it snowed so hard you couldn't see a thing in front of you and the wind wasn't even blowing. The people that lived here before snowplows shoveled the roads open. My dad has seen five bulldozers working on one road and it still took the men a week to get the road open. He has also seen roads closed for three days because the County Roads Department only had time for emergencies.

He has also seen it forty-two below zero in Garrett County. That was the actual degrees without any wind. My grandfather has seen it sixty-five below zero. Their clothing was no different from what people wear today.

by Brian Boal

Many years ago there was lots of deep snow. They didn't have all the equipment to plow the snow with; therefore there was always snow on the roads. They could sled ride on the roads and it was much better because there was not as much traffic. Also, they didn't have plastic sleds. They had to use runner sleds or tear up cardboard boxes to use.

People did not have snow-mobiles or waterproof snowsuits. They could ice skate on ponds or creeks a lot. Sometimes kids could sled ride after dark. Parents would build a bonfire to keep warm. Also it was common to put chains on wheels. They would usually get stuck in driveways if they didn't have chains. Cocoa was a very common drink in the winter. It was made of pure cocoa and milk.

by Alex Morris

When my father was growing up in Cleveland, Ohio, he used to go sled riding. Ohio was flat so it was hard to find good sled riding hills. No one skied. He made snowmen and snow forts. Sometimes heavy snows came across Lake Erie from Canada and made trees and electric wires fall down. One Halloween they got thirty inches of snow which made it hard to go trick or treating. Dad delivered newspapers to 75 houses in his neighborhood early in the morning. It was still dark and no one was up. He says he liked to walk through the snow, especially when the moon was out. Sometimes he would carry his newspapers on his sled.

Television was new when Dad was growing up. It was black and white and the pictures were not very good. Dad's friends got TV before he did, so on snowy days he watched TV at his friends' house.

Winters Then and Now

(Editor's note: The following 5 stories were written by fifth graders in classes taught by Pat Bonafield, Linda Fleming and Berlin Wilhelm at Dennett Road School.)

by Bobby Mersing

I love winter time! The whole world looks so fresh and clean. As soon as I hear the weatherman saying it will snow, I start getting my sled ready for the next day. My little brother and I drag our sleds to the top of the hill behind our home, and then we come zooming down, just stopping before landing in the creek.

According to Lillian Mersing, my grandmother, winters haven't really changed much since the time she was a little girl. She was born on March 17, 1916, on a small farm in Crellin, Maryland. One winter in 1943, the snow was so deep that the schools were closed for a whole week! Can you imange that? I told my mother I'd like to see the snow that deep again, but she thought that was a terrible thing to say.

During the winters when my grandmother was a little girl, they heated their home with coal stoves. They had a stove in each room. She had to dress warmly so she wore long underwear and long stockings. They had no electricity and no telephone, and they used kerosene lights to see after dark. They cut large pieces of ice from the river to keep food in their icehouse from spoiling. She had to help milk the cows and feed the animals before breakfast every day. There were no school

buses, so my grandmother had to walk to school.

For fun, my grandmother and her three brothers and two sisters would go ice skating on the river. They all went sledriding and built snowmen.

It seems strange to think of my grandmother doing the same things I like to do today. I guess winters really haven't changed much over the years.

by Keni

My story takes place in Crellin and Oakland, Maryland. My grandmother (Violet Kisner) lived on a small farm at the edge of Crellin with her mother and father, six brothers and five sisters. There were so many of them they had to skimp and save.

When winter came there was a lot of snow, sometimes as much as five to six feet in a couple days' time. The winds would blow so stong and would drift as high as the old milk house and their coal shed. Most of the storms with the high winds and the snow were called blizzards.

They had a lot of hills in the yard that they liked to slide down. Their dad decided to make a big pole sled that would hold two at a time. The rest used dishpans. scoop shovels, and cardboards. Then they all traded around so everyone would get a chance to ride each thing. When they got tired of the cold they would entertain in the house lighted by a couple old Aladdin lamps fueled by kerosene. The girls usually sewed and did some embroidery and the boys messed around with their guns, getting them ready for hunting. They didn't have

television but they had an old battery-powered radio that their father brought home.

They didn't have many pets but they had an old coon hound that their father and the boys would take hunting. They also had a few dairy cows, a few hogs they raised for butchering, chickens for their eggs, and a horse for their plowing.

Their water supply was good. They had a spring house on the hill and all the kids took turns carrying water to the house when it was needed. Their house wasn't fancy—it was made of wood with shingle siding and a tar paper roof. They heated with wood and coal but they had to stuff paper in the window cracks and around the door to keep the cold air out of the house.

That's the way the winter was when my grandmother was ten years old.

by Jamie Ashby

Jamie: Grandpa, I'd like to ask you about the worst winter you ever remember. Can you tell me what year the worst winter was for you?.

Grandpa: Yes, it was 1936, and it lasted all winter.

J: How long did it last?

G: All winter.

J: How much snow did you get?

G: It was as high as the telephone poles.

J: How cold was it?

G: 36 below zero.

J: How old were you at the time?

G: Fifteen years old.

J: What did you do for fun?

G: When we could go outside we went sled riding and if it was

too bad to go out we played dominoes, read and played "Old Maid." We went to bed at six or seven in the evening.

J: What did you do for traveling?

G: We didn't have a car so we either walked or rode horseback. I had to walk about a mile each way to school.

J: What did you do for food?

G: We raised our own vegetables and fruits and mom canned them, and we had our own cattle and chickens so we never went hungry.

J: Did you have heat?

G: Yes, we had a wood stove. We had to chop our own wood and carry water from the spring. We didn't have an indoor toilet either. We had an outhouse and, boy! Was it ever a cold trip to the bathroom!

J: Thank you for your time, Grandpa. Is there anything else you'd like to say about the winter of 1936?

G: I just hope we never have another winter like that one. It's sure the worst one I every remembered.

(Editor's note: Jamie's grandfather is Mr. James E. Frantz, who lives in McHenry, Md.)

by Joell Simmons

Many years ago in Crellin, Md., my mother Dolores Jean Forman was born and raised. She says life was much different than it is now. It was much more easy-going and enjoyed more.

Family life was a very important part of it. There was plenty of time for family get-togethers and visiting with neighbors.

Mom lived in a two-story wooden house heated by a coal and wood stove. It had only coldrunning water and no inside toilets. To have hot water, it had to be heated on the stove, and she had an outdoor toilet. In the fall before winter came, all the neighbors got together and had woodchopping parties with plenty of good food made by everyone. Then they would have wood for their stoves during the winter. In the summer they raised many of their own crops, and they canned enough to last through winter. Also, there were always homemade pies, cakes, cookies, candy, and bread at their houses.

There was only one grocery store there and they called it the company store. It sold clothes, food, and everything anyone needed. It wasn't like Foodland or stores like we have now.

Mother went to a four-room school house. There were two grades in each room. It was very different from now, it sounds. After school each day she and her best friend would stop by the company store and get a popsicle. At home after dinner and homework her family would sit around and talk to each other or listen to the radios since they didn't have a TV. They just enjoyed each other's company. The winters then, she says, were more severe. There was more snow. It used to start in November and last until March. There was always plenty of snow for her to play in.

The clothes back then were different from now. She always wore dresses for school and play. She never got to wear jeans.

Times were a lot different then. Some sounds good and some sounds bad—like no TV and no jeans. I think I'm glad I did not live back then.

by Tara

My grandma is 54 years old. Her name is Betty Wildesen (Bray). She was born August 9th, 1928. My grandma can remember the winter of 1938 when she was 10 years old like me. My grandma lived in the country in Swanton, Maryland, in a gray-shingled house. She had three sisters and six brothers. Counting her and her mom and dad, that's a family of twelve.

It was a cold winter in 1938-39. Lakes froze and there were mounds of gigantic drifts of snow. Since grandma and her brothers and sisters had a halfmile to walk to the bus, they wore such things like: long underwear, boots, mittens, coats, shirts, pants, muffs, scarfs, hats, etc. To keep the house warm they used a coal heating stove.

In school they had the recreation classes just as we do. These are called Art, Music, Library, and for Gym in the summer, spring, and fall they played outside what they wanted to. My grandma loved to read and still does. Her hobbies were reading, going to church and Sunday school, and helping around the house. My grandma had three pets: a lamb, pig and cat. They had lots of fun with their pets.

My grandma played many games. She played Chinese checkers, dominos, cards, checkers and house with one of her sisters. When they played house they dressed the cat in doll clothes, put it on its back, and it went to sleep. My grandma went sled riding, tobogganing, ice skating, skiing, and sleigh riding in the winter. And boy she loved the whistle of spring.

Winters of Long Ago

(Editor's note: The following seven stories were written by students of Rosetta Rodeheaver, resource teacher for gifted/talented at Dennett Road, Kitzmiller, and Bloomington Schools).

by Britten Martin Third Grade

My great-grandfather opened a grocery store in 1922. My grandfather was a young man and he helped work at the store so they called it C. P. Martin and Son. They lived in Loch Lynn and walked to work at the store. The farmers came to the store in horse-drawn sleighs to buy and sell groceries. The Amish brought milk and eggs to sell at the store. Milk was brought in big five-gallon cans. Sometimes it was frozen because it sat out in below-zero weather. In the winter when children went sled riding, they came into the store to get warm and bought penny candy to eat.

In the winter when Mt. Lake was frozen, people went out and cut ice into blocks and put it on big horse-drawn sleds to take it to the ice house behind the store. They put sawdust on it to keep it frozen until summer. They needed the blocks of ice in summer to keep their food cool. They did not have electric refrigerators.

The store was heated by a potbelly stove. Men came in and told stories while sitting around the stove. Some of the men chewed tobacco and would spit in the coal bucket.

This story is based on the information provided by my grand-mother.

by Beth Heatherman Third Grade

Long ago winters were deep cold and also people didn't have electricity. And people had to ride horses and sleds to get around. It was very cold and dads, moms, and even babies had to bundle up.

The houses weren't warm. When it was nighttime people had to have a lot of blankets and warm pajamas. And they used lanterns at night to see. They heated their houses by fireplaces. But they didn't have warm houses still.

by Sheila Butt Third Grade

When Grandma was a little girl she lived on a farm and she went on sleigh rides. She and her friends had snowball fights, made snowmen, made snow tunnels, and had lots of other fun too. And they saw a blue jay make a nest in the barn. And they made angels in the snow.

by Karen Matthews

A long long time ago when my grandmother was young it was hard to survive in the winter. She said, "It was hard to go to school." They had to walk to school in very deep snow. They played different kinds of games.

They had some heat in school, but the ones that sat on the edge of the room got really cold.

When they went to the store to get food one person had to pull a sled. They didn't have water that ran out of faucets. They had to pump their water from a well. Most of the pumps were on the front or back porch. They carried it in a bucket. That was a chore.

Some of the games they played were jacks, hide-and-seek, cards, and a few other games. One time they had a really bad storm. When they had the storm it was hard to do their chores. Most of the drifts were at least six feet high. The temperature was at least below zero.

by Jamie Beeman Fifth Grade

Recent interviews with my grandparents show that winter life in Garrett County and this area during the first half of the century was partly different from today and the same in some ways. All my grandparents went to school all winter just as I do. They had many bad snowstorms. My grandparents can remember walking to school in waist-deep snow in the winter of 1935-36. We get to ride in warm school buses. Indoor games at school during the winter were marbles, hopscotch and ball. Storytelling was also something the students liked when the weather was bad.

My grandparents had chores just as I do, except their chores were different. They had to carry water from a springhouse in buckets. When they went to the store or to get cattle feed they used a horse and sled and also shank (walking) horses. They put straw in the sled to keep warm. They dressed warmly and pulled the straw up over themselves. When all the chores were done, the reward was getting to listen to the radio. I get to watch TV. I have easier chores and better ways to go places. It was hard to survive in winter long ago.

by Amy Barnhouse Fifth Grade

Keeping groceries on hand was hard for my grandparents because they had no car or any way to get to the store. They had to walk or take a horse and sleigh.

Another thing hard back then was getting to school. When my grandparents walked to school, snow would be over their knees. They wouldn't get cold because they had clothes made of sheepskins. Once they got to school, older students would have to do chores such as bringing in wood for the fire, shoveling snow, or carrying water.

The people went to church often. They went on Sunday morning and Sunday night and sometimes on Wednesday. The kids would have to get wood for the fire. The preacher would get to church by walking or horse and sleigh. Life in Garrett County was different when my grandparents were children. The daily life was hard but everyone did his or her part.

by Dawn Scheffel Third Grade

Long ago in the city of Oakland there was a bad snowstorm. By the end of the day our neighbors' yard was full of drifts. It was so bad the icicles were hanging on roofs and trees. They were thick and heavy. The weight of the ice was breaking the limbs off the trees. It knocked down telephone and electric wires. Hundreds of homes were without heat, light and water. That means they couldn't cook meals, take baths, do laundry, or flush toilets. Most homes were without electricity for a long time.

When you opened the door to empty the garbage or go to the store, you first had to dig a tunnel. Later when the electricity was on, you'd have to walk on snowshoes so you wouldn't sink down into the drifts. The big drifts made it impossible for the repairmen to fix things quickly. Many farm animals died. People died from no heat. Doctors couldn't get to some of the really sick people in time. Many water pipes froze and when they broke it did lots of damage to stores and homes. People needed to use horses and sleighs to get to long distances. Some skied.

Christmas Miracle

by Melanie M. Seibert Salisbury-Elk Lick School Grade 6: Teacher: Mr. Edmunds

It was December 23, 1976. Time: about 1:25 p.m. The temperature was in the twenties. Michael was three years old and I was five.

School had just let out for Christmas vacation. My mother asked if I would go get the mail. I said OK. Then my brother asked if he could go. I said, "If it is OK with mom."

We got the mail, and on the way back Michael insisted we go to Tub Mill Creek to see if the ice was hard. I said, "Just for a minute." We were down at the river, and I saw a bubbly part in the middle of it. I took Michael by the hand, and told him not to go near it. I was ready to go, so I turned around to get Michael, but the last thing I saw was Michael's hand trying to grab for my hand. I dashed over to the bubbly part to grab him, but it was too late.

I frantically ran down the road screaming. Paul Hostetler, who worked at M. Knecht and Sons, the building beside our house, asked what was wrong. I said, "Michael fell into the river!"

Paul and the other men who worked at the building dropped what they were doing and dashed over to the river. Paul saw something blue floating. He ran to a hole in the ice (because the ice was too thick to crack), to see what it was. It was Michael! He had floated 200 yards. He was under the ice for three or four minutes. He was clear purple.

The last words Paul said were, "My little buddy isn't going to die!" Immediately he started CPR until the ambulance came. The ambulance carried Michael to the Meyersdale Hospital. His clothes were put in a plastic bag and sat for three or four hours. Michael was wrapped in a dozen blankets for about four hours. His clothes were sent home and they were still frozen. Everyone at the house was very gloomy and sad. Michael had lost his boots and caught a mild case of pneumonia.

Terry Ringler, my aunt, was expecting a baby in February. She heard about Michael and in the shock of it she gave birth to a

premature, 3-pound baby girl who had to be rushed by ambulance in an incubator to an infant's intensive care unit 60 miles away. The baby was named Amanda Lynn Ringler.

Paul Hostetler received a plaque on saving young Michael's life.

My brother Michael was released Christmas Eve, my aunt Terry on Christmas Day, and baby Amanda on February second after she weighed five pounds. They were brought home to a happy and thankful family.

From Your President

In the last issue the approaching 350th anniversary celebration of the founding of Maryland was stressed. I believe it is appropriate for us to look back to 1934 and determine the nature of the 300th anniversary commemoration held in St. Mary's County. That occasion may inspire us to bring to fruition a celebration as meaningful and long remembered.

I must confess the shameless borrowing of details from the "St. Maries City Newsletter," Winter 1983. It reminds us that, along with the historical pageant, which probably included every school child in St. Mary's County, and the official ceremonies of fifty years ago, there is something more tangible than memories to remind us of that anniversary - the Reconstructed State House of 1676.

Mr. John J. Lancaster, Sr. remembered those days well. In the 1960s he set down his memories in a series of notes on the event to assist the newly-

formed St. Mary's City Commission in their efforts to build upon the work of the old Tercentenary Commission. Mr. Lancaster was perhaps the person best qualified for the task. Aside from having participated in the 1934 commemoration, he spent 32 years of his life as the custodian of the State House. The following are some of his memories:

"The State House was dedicated at this time, June 16, 1934, with speeches by the Governor (Albert Cabell Ritchie) and other dignitaries. There was also a dedication of the cross on St. Clement's Island on March 25th of the same year. Shortly before the celebration I was given the keys to the State House by the Maryland Tercentenary Commission and all responsibility and care for the building and grounds. Although I was told by the Commission that this job would be temporary, as they had planned to call a meeting and select a permanent custodian. But I never learned why this was never done, so I remained on the job for 32 years.

"Construction: The bricks for the State House came from various places; the outside, or face brick, came from different places here in the county (St. Mary's). Most of them came from the Belvedere Plantation, a large estate between Great Mills and Leonardtown. These bricks, I was told, came from the old stables and carriage house, with slave quarters overhead. The brick in the walls of the building, except for the face brick, came from Washington, D.C. When the



old Center Market and several other buildings were being torn down to make room for the Mellon or National Art Gallery, the brick were given to anyone who would come to haul them away. If I'm not mistaken, the pine floor in the State House came from the living quarters above Center Market, or perhaps from other old nearby buildings.

"The floor brick came from Baltimore. They were old discarded pavement brick that had been piled up in the alleys when new concrete sidewalks were being put down. The floor brick had to be a different type from those in the walls. They had to be uniform in size, smooth and very hard. So the contractor, who was from Baltimore, knew about these pavement brick. I was told that they were a free gift, the city being glad to get them out of the way.

"The brick in the wall out in front along the highway came from the Carthagena Estate. The face brick, I should have stated sooner, had to a special type, exactly like those in the original building. Naturally enough, it was very difficult to find enough to complete the job.

"At one time the builder entirely ran out of brick. One of the gable ends and a chimeny had to be finished, but no more of this type brick could be found anywhere in the county. Just at this

time the magnificent manor house at Bushwood burned. The contractor, Mr. Towell, went to see about getting enough bricks to finish the job, and they were actually hauling bricks down to St. Mary's City before they got cold."

I believe the above illustrates, quite graphically, the richness of Maryland's heritage.

As we approach the 350th anniversary, ideas are needed. Our county should take part in this historic occasion.

In Memoriam

Mrs. Grace M. Thrasher, 99, of Deer Park, was a regular member of the Society since 1971. She is survived by two sons, Harrison M. Thrasher and Carl W. Thrasher, both of Deer Park; two daughters, Mrs. Frances Comp, Deer Park, and Mrs. Margaret Reeder, Annandale, Va.; nine grandchildren and 16 great-grandchildren.

The family requests expressions of sympathy be in the form of contributions to the Deer Park Community Volunteer Fire Department or Southern Rescue Squad.

Notice: The obituary information on deceased members of the Society will be published only when the Society is notified. Send the appropriate statistics to the Corresponding Secretary. Your Society has no other method of officially obtaining this information.

ISSN: 0431-915X

— Published By — THE GARRETT COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY

VOL. 5, NO. 25

OAKLAND, MARYLAND

JUNE, 1983

42nd Annual Dinner Meeting To Be Held At Grantsville Firehall

At 6:30 p.m. on June 30th the Grantsville Fire Hall will be the place for the Society's annual dinner meeting. A family-style baked steak dinner will be prepared and served by the Grantsville Volunteer Fire Department Auxiliary. Cost of the dinner will be \$6.50 per person. Garrett County Historical Society members and the public are cordially invited to make reservations, with remittance, for the dinner. These should be made with Mrs. Carl M. Cathell, Route 5, Box 30, Oakland, MD 21550 by June 23rd. A reservation form appears in the center of this magazine.

After dinner a short business meeting will include election of officers for 1983-1984, as well as reports of the secretary-treasurer, museum curator and Glades Star editor.

The speaker will be Mr. Arthur Flinner, a resident of Baltimore and chairman of The Maryland Historical Society's speakers' bureau. He will speak on the military history of Maryland and give a briefing of plans for Maryland's

350th birthday celebration. Mr. Flinner was born in Boston and graduated from Dartmouth College; he also attended Amos Tuck School of Business Administration.

During World War II he was a Captain in the 110th Field Artillery, 29th Infantry Division. Mr. Flinner has held a number of positions in the business world which include those of security analyst, plant superintendent of a cotton-finishing plant, management consultant, general manager of a trucking company and an account manager. He is now retired.

Plans Underway For Annual Tour

The 22nd annual Garrett County Historical Society's tour to be taken in August 1983 is now in the planning stage. The trip will be made public through the local papers during August.

Tentatively, the plans include many points in the Youghiogheny River area in northwest Garrett County, the Youghiogheny Dam, Ohiopyle Falls, and Fallingwater, Mill Run, PA.

A bus will be used to transport the tourists. Packed lunches are traditional and a desirable place will be arranged to eat the noon meal. Weather sometimes alters the arrangements which will be a factor considered in this year's plans. If necessary, an alternate date will be chosen for the trip.

Stanton's Mill At Little Crossings, Maryland

by Mary Miller Strauss

The miller was industrious. Only hard work day after day built his mill, made his cabin. raised his food, shaped his character, and paid the price pioneers pay to win a new world for later generations. To one of the most interesting historical spots, now in Garrett County, came an easterner to the rawness of Maryland's tableland. Today it is known as Little Crossings where three bridges span the Casselman River and whose history covers a period of over one hundred seventy years.

Historic records state that on March 3, 1797, Thomas Stanton, an original Garrett County settler of Scotch-Irish origin, who had come from Anne Arundel County, Maryland, conveyed water privileges for a grist mill to be located near where present-day Grantsville grew up, at that time part of Allegany County. The conveyance refers to the site of the present Stanton's Mill, which was erected by Jesse Tomlinson to serve the Little Crossings area.

The Tomlinson Mill was a busy center well into the nineteenth century, when Tomlinson conveyed a parcel of land with 661 acres, the mill, waterways, and other buildings, to George and Rachel Bruce in 1840. On April 14, 1859, Henry Bruce, trustee for George Bruce, transmitted the property to Perry Schultz who rebuilt the original mill. The framework of about two-thirds of the present structure provides architectural evidence that it dates from the mid-nineteenth century.

On February 20, 1860, Perry Schultz sold approximately 350 acres of land and the mill to William Stanton, a descendant of the original Thomas Stanton, who in turn conveyed twelve acres, the grist mill, saw mill, dwelling house, and other buildings to his son Eli in 1867. Eli Stanton operated the mill successfully for forty years. During 1888 a switch from the use of stone buhrs to grind wheat was made to a newer mill roller process. The addition of a steam engine was used to supplement the original undershot water wheel. By 1898 a steel overshot water wheel replaced the original wooden one.

The mill was expanded in 1900 with the erection of a two-story, two bay wide gable-roofed addition to the west end of the mill. A few feet to the southeast of the mill a new frame warehouse was also erected.

Eli Stanton sold the mill and its surrounding property on June 14, 1910 to his son, William E. Stanton, who operated the mill until his death in 1942. A modified Francis turbine water wheel replaced the overshot wheel from 1928 until 1940, when an electric generator was installed and is still used to power the mill machinery today.

William E. Stanton's will, recorded in January 1942, left his

feed and flour mill, known at that time as the "Little Crossings Mill Property" to his son Edgar V. Stanton and to his daughter, Mary Stanton Bender. When Edgar died later that year, his half-interest in the property was transferred to his wife, Virginia C. Stanton. A year later, Virginia Stanton conveyed her half interest to Mary Stanton Bender.

During 1942-43, Byron H. Bender, husband of Mary Stanton Bender, took over the operation of the mill. On December 18, 1961, Byron H. Bender sold the mill to his son, Byron Robert Bender, who began and continues operating Stanton's Mill. As the grandson of William E. Stanton, he represents the fifth generation of the Stantons to own, and operate

the milling industry.

The Stanton Mill complex consists of five interrelated buildings and structures: the mill proper, the stone-faced timber crib dam and raceway, a single span stone-arch culvert bridge built in 1817 as part of the National Road, a 1900 frame storage building, and the stone foundation ruins of a nineteenth century warehouse.

The mill complex is located about 200 yards east of the Casselman Bridge State Park, one-half mile east of the town center of Grantsville, Maryland, along Maryland Route 40, and nearly seventeen miles west of the Allegany County border.

The most notable feature of the 1900 addition was the loading bay, stretching below grade level, for



The mill was expanded in 1900 with the erection of a two-story, two bay wide gable-roofed addition to the west end of the mill (left side of picture). The most notable feature of the 1900 addition was the loading bay, stretching below grade level, for wagons to be filled with flour and feed. Picture was taken in 1913.

GARRETT COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY Founded in 1941

OFFICERS 1982-83

President Ruth F. Calderwood Vice Pres ... Charles F. Strauss Sec'y-Treas ... Dorothy B. Cathell Asst. Sec'y ... Edith Brock Corresponding

Sec'y Ruth F. Calderwood Curator Mary V. Jones

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Randall R. Kahl, Clara Bell Briner, Thomas Butscher, Rev. John A. Grant, Jean Swauger, Dr. Bruce G. Jenkins, William B. Grant, Nellie Dever, Maxine Broadwater.

EDITORIAL STAFF

Editor Jackson Taylor Mgn. Editor Paul T. Calderwood Assoc. Editor

THE SOCIETY'S OBJECT

The purpose of this Society shall be to discover, secure and preserve whatever relates to the history of the area, and to disseminate knowledge of our local history among our people.

THE GLADES STAR

PUBLISHED quarterly by the Society at Oakland, Md. Entered as second-class matter March 12, 1942, at the Post Office at Oakland, Maryland, under the Act of August 24, 1912.

PRINTED by the Sincell Publishing Co., Inc., Oakland, Maryland, FOR SALE by the secretary and at the Ruth Enlow Library. Single copy, 75 cents.

MEMBERSHIP: all persons interested in the Garrett County area are eligible.

The membership fee is \$3 for individual and \$5 for joint (husband and wife), renewable annually and four issues of this quarterly bulletin, THE GLADES STAR, is included with each membership. Life membership is \$100.00.

wagons to be filled with flour and feed.

The new warehouse of that same time (1900) is plain in style, sheathed in German siding with plain trim at windows and corners. A large entrance way can be found at the northwest corner to allow access for wagons and now for trucks. A large painted sign "Stanton's Mill" has been placed above the second story windows on each of the east and west gable ends.

The mill building's exterior reflects only a few changes and modifications. German siding is still intact on all facades, although it has been covered on the gable ends by corrugated metal siding erected by Mr. Bender in the mid 1950's. The louvered ventilator on the ridge of the roof is still extant. So is a simple interior brick chimney at the southeast which serviced the miller's office stove. A modern ventilator, now sheathed by metal, pierces the ridge of the 1900 section where it meets the older building. Some consolidation of the foundation of the 1859 section has occurred, and a concrete block foundation has replaced the north wall of the 1900 section.

The current (1982) owner of the mill extended the north face of the little arched bridge, under which the waters flowed from the dam to the water wheel, by building a stone retaining wall approximately one hundred feet to the west. Mr. Bender incorporated four of the buhr mill stones removed from the mill in 1888 to preserve them.

Although the timber cribbing

and rocky infill are in ruinous condition today, one can still see these features at various points near the dam in the Casselman River. The raceway historically has been maintained by the mill owner and was improved in the 1960's when the State Highway Administration provided a tunnel under the earth berm which supports Interstate 48.

The interior of the mill provides an array of the building's most interesting features. In the newer 1900 section to the west on the ground level, a concrete floor has been poured and supports a series of heavy wooden posts. Next to a series of elevator shoes on the west facade is a grinder which provides animal feeds in a varying group of mixtures. Buckwheat grinders from the first floor were removed and stored here in 1975.

On the southside one can see a Francis turbine which sits in a pit and is connected to the line shafting of the mill.

The first floor of the 1900 section has various scales and storage bins which open through the floor above. Here are the bagged feeds which can be loaded onto trucks which enter this section through a driveway along the south facade.

In the 1859 section are numerous pine storage bins, a modern cylinder mixer, and the miller's office.

The second floor of the 1900 mill section is filled with carts and large storage bins. In the original section one sees more storage bins, elevator shoes, and massive posts which support the mill's frame. Here too are the flouring and feed equipment necessary to provide the various grists pro-



A stone-faced timber crib dam was built across the Casselman River and provided the water to turn the mill wheel. The water was carried through a raceway until a single span stone-arch culvert bridge was erected in 1817 as a part of the National Road. The bridge is still maintained by the owner of the mill.

duced by the mill.

The attic area is perhaps the most interesting part. In this little used space are the stored materials and the "ancient" frame work of the building. The old belts and scoop cups from the elevators are stored along the floor. Centrally placed in the floor is a ladder leading to a wooden cupola above. The elevator heads pierce the floor at various locations in stark contrast to the horizontal metal cylinder sifters.

Few buildings still stand which provide so much contrast between the old and the new. Yet along Garrett County's earliest highway stands this thriving mill among a complex of other historical landmarks, an old stagecoach tavern, now Penn Alps, and the original arched Casselman Bridge.

Source of information: Records of the Historic Sites Survey, Maryland Historical Trust, Annapolis, Md.

100 Years Ago

(Repr. from Cumb. Sun. Times)

Friday, January 5, 1883-At Oakland, Mountain Lake Park and other places up in the Alleghenys, the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company has harvested an ice crop, the blocks running 10 to 11 inches in thickness . . . Last night about 11 o'clock a dispatch was received here from Hyndman, addressed to Mayor McFerran, stating that six houses were on fire and the flames spreading, with a possible probability of an extensive conflagration and the burning also of the railroad depot.

New Exhibit On

Maryland Archaeology

Coming To Cumberland

A new traveling exhibit on Maryland archeology is coming to the Country Club Mall Friday, June 10 through Thursday, June 23. Entitled "Maryland Archeology-Journey Through Time," the exhibit will introduce Marvlanders to the archeological resources of their State. Artifacts. photographs, and drawings illustrate the lifeways of prehistoric Maryland Indians, discoveries at early historic sites, and research techniques used by archeologists. The exhibit also explains how to become involved in Maryland archeology, and the need for conserving our archeological resources. Free literature on Maryland archeology will be available at the exhibit.

Held in conjunction with the exhibit will be a free public forum on the archeology of Western Maryland. The forum will be held at the Country Club Mall, Community Room, Thursday, June 23 at 7:30 p.m. The guest speaker will be a professional archeologist experienced in Western Maryland archeology. speaker will show slides of recent archeological discoveries in the Western Maryland area and explain the significance of such finds. The public is urged to attend and bring Maryland artifacts to the forum. Local experts will be on hand to help identify the artifacts.

Sponsored by the Division of Archeology, Maryland Geological Survey, with major funding from the Maryland Committee for the Humanities and the Archeological `Society of Maryland, Inc., ''Maryland Archeology-Journey Through Time'' is being shown at twelve locations throughout Maryland. Additional information about the exhibits and forums can be obtained from Lois E. Brown, Division of Archeology, Maryland Geological Survey, The Rotunda, 711 W. 40th Street, Suite 440, Baltimore, Maryland 21211, phone (301) 338-7236.

Friend Families To Hold Special Meet

At Warren, Ohio

The Friend Family Association of America will honor its founder, Col. Lester Friend, at a special family seminar to be held at Warren, Ohio, this August 18-20.

Friday, August, 19, has been designated Friendsville Day. Speakers will include Dr. Raymond McCullough and Hugh Friend of Friendsville, and Evelyn Olsen, author of Indian Blood. A banquet will follow a full day's activities.

All Friend Families and allied family members of the Garrett County area are invited to take part. The Association was chartered by the U.S. Government during the Bicentennial year 1976 as a historical and genealogical organization. Its purpose is to provide a strong organization of kindred folk through which its members and their descendants could establish and perpetuate the accomplishments and deeds of their early

ancestors. Membership is open to all persons bearing the surname of Friend and allied family members regardless of creed and place of origin.

This unique organization, with members in practically every state and Canada, is now considered the fastest growing family unit in North America. Its National Headquarters is at Fort Wayne, Indiana, where a historical and genealogical library is maintained for its membership. Its Friend/Ship Newspaper dedicated to family genealogy is issued in January, April and August each year.

For complete information, interested persons should address Mrs. Trissa Haefling, 351 Bonnie Brae N.E., Warren, Ohio 44483

Local Indian History

Topic of Ross Talk

by Jack Taylor

"The Shawnee Indians were the first great environmentalists. They preserved the Youghiogheny Valley so well for 12,000 years, the white men were amazed people could have lived there so long and kept the land so pure."

Speaking was James Ross of Friendsville, who lectured for the Garrett County Historical Society at Garrett College on April 7. About 90 people heard his talk entitled "Indians and White Men in the Yough River Valley."

Ross, who has studied the history and ecology of his native valley for many years, believes radiocarbon-dating evidence the Meadowcroft Rock Shelter was used 25,000 years ago. He pointed out on a map the Shawnees' four major camps in the Yough Valley: Sang Run, present-day Friendsville, Buffalo Run, and Mill Run. The latter was the largest and was a great agricultural site.

The Shawnees had stone tools, "some with edges as sharp as today's knives," the speaker explained. Mr. Ross showed his large collection of stone tools and also described fire-retardant bark kettles, woven like baskets. "It was amazing how these wouldn't burn on the bottom," he said. Firestones and baskets were two appliances in everyday use by the Shawnees until their world was changed forever by the white people's arrival, Ross said.

"The Shawnees didn't waste anything," Mr. Ross said. "When they killed an animal, they used every possible part of it, right down to the bones which they ground up into soup." Fish were a welcome part of their diet," he explained, "but at one time there were 18 species of fish in the Yough. None of the original species are there any longer."

"When the Friend family arrived in this region," Mr. Ross said, "coexistence and peace reigned for 50 years between whites and Indians. The whites started the trouble." The speaker told about one man who, having shot an Indian woman in cold blood, was brutalized and slain by vengeful Indians. This was one incident Mr. Ross told to characterize the tensions which escalated over years and generations until the Shawnees were finally driven westward. Mr. Ross, a

descendant of John Friend, Sr., emphasized that the Shawnees were often, in those first decades of sharing the Yough Valley with the whites, their teachers and guides in the wilderness. The Indians taught the whites how to make syrup and how to use many herbs as medicines, he said.

"When Grandma Green was a little girl," Ross said, "the Indians killed her family and carried her from the Bruceton Mills area to the Ohio River. They kept her for about seven vears. She wasn't killed because the Shawnees were superstitious about her blond hair. She was made to gather herbs and in the process she learned many of the Indian medicines. She later put her knowledge to good use in the white communities up and down the Yough River region. She became known as the first herb doctor in Garrett County."

Ross showed some of his exhibits of colonial-age guns and tools. He told stories about Andrew Friend and Augustine, two of this wilderness' legendary characters. He described Andrew Friend as a "borderman" who could speak five Indian languages and who scouted for George Washington in the Fort Necessity campaigns. Augustine, Ross explained, was "only a scout; he wasn't even on the Fort Necessity roll call. Augustine was paid \$7 a month to scout. But Washington did furnish his scouts with ammo. and powder." Ross added.

Mr. Ross showed the audience a wooden plaque bearing a letter which Chief Seattle wrote in 1885. This message warned whites of that day about the harm they were doing to the environment. Now, Ross said, "the chemists have created chemicals that can kill us. Dioxin is just one of those chemicals. The Indian was smart. Although he didn't know how to write, he knew how to live in harmony with nature and not try to conquer it the way white folks do. The Indian didn't create problems like this for himself. He knew how to take care of the earth"

Winters Of Days Past

(Editor's Note: The following five stories were written by seventh and eighth grade students of Ada V. Schrock, teacher at Yoder School. These essays continue what I hope will be a durable tradition of fine contributions by the young people of our Garrett County region. As did the children's articles in the March edition, these stories address the question, "What was winter like for the older members of your family in years gone by?").

by Suzie Bowser Grade 7

Back around 1935 the snow was about four feet deep. In the old days they didn't have snow plows or any of that other equipment we have these days. Then they either had to shovel it away or wait till it melted.

Sometimes the drifts were so high that sled riders could go right over the top of the fence posts. And on the roads where it was deep they would have to shovel a place for a man to stand on the bottom; then he would throw the snow up to a man that was above him, who would throw it up to another man still higher, and so on until the "top man" would throw it away.

One time the snow was so deep they didn't have school for three weeks straight!

Before school started every morning some seventh grader would have to walk to school and carry kindling, start the fire, and sweep the floor, for \$26.00 a year.

Back then the children would have to walk to school and they would take their sleds and packed lunches so they could sled ride at recess. In the morning and afternoon children would take turns going to the spring to get water. The school was heated only by a pot-bellied stove. Seven grades were in a one-room school house.

When they went to church they would ride in a bobsled, two horses pulling it, and they would sit on hay bales and cover themselves with blankets and quilts.

Sometimes when the snow was high they would have to get groceries in the bobsled. But when the snow was even higher they would have to ride the horse.

For fun they would take sleigh rides or go sled riding or play fox and goose. One time they went clear to the top of Maple Grove Road and rode clear down to Rt. 495. Then at night when it was too dark to see they would carry a flashlight in one hand and steer the sled with the other hand.

Back then the temperature was at zero and sometimes it was below that.

Some winters the snow got so deep that the quails smothered to death because they huddled close to the fence posts and slept where there wasn't any air because the snow was so deep.

If you would compare the winters, the ones these days are very mild compared to the ones back then.

by Alisa Brandes Grade 8

Have you ever seen a winter in Garrett County without heaps of snow? You probably won't. Take, for instance, the winter of '36, which must have been beautiful, a shimmering white landscape of snow.

Some say it started in November, some say December, and others say it was mild till January and then started. But whenever it did begin, the whole county was covered with big white flakes that kept pouring down. From what I've been told, it was like a prolonged snowfall that lasted about four months; the snow just kept drifting down and never melted.

Horses walked on top of fences, telephone lines were grasped by snowy hands, the mail route was snowed shut, leaving mail to stack up in the post office from December till March. Sleds and sleighs were frequently heard gliding through the snow; men shoveled it and piled it along the roadsides. Any moment it seemed like it would topple down again. The one-room school was closed for three days.

Children's voices rang to and fro, building tunnels or sledding in the deep snow. Some were quietly sewing inside (reading was a waste of time, they were told!). Chores were always possible by trudging to the barn and back in the white sparkling snow.

There were feathery mountains of snow to climb, snow trees, snow-covered farm houses with grey smoke wisping out of the old chimneys, snow hills and snow mountains, snow-capped telephone poles, almost snow-covered lines.

Everybody rejoiced when the temperature happened to raise to 10 degrees. And then it started to rain. Rain? Yes, the temperature started to clumb and it poured rain. Johnstown and Cumberland were swimming in water. That seemed worse than the snow; it probably was.

Perhaps the shovelers who had to shovel all those acres and acres of snow were delighted when they could finally quit, but I think everybody enjoyed that exciting, snowy winter of '36 in Garrett County. (Where else?).

by Diane Yoder Grade 7

In the years 1935 to 1942 a family of ten lived in Accident.

The winters were cold and hard, but the little family was prepared. The snow would sometimes be higher than the fences. They went to church with their neighbors in a sleigh filled with soft hay to lie in, and blankets put over them to keep warm. On cold nights they would heat bricks and take them to bed to keep their feet warm.

Only one or two electric clocks were in the whole house. There were no freezers or refrigerators and they had no bathroom, so they had a "Johnny House."

They didn't count on the stores

DUES...PAYABLE

Dues for the ensuing year, beginning July 1, 1983, are payable as of that date.

Due to ever-increasing costs, particularly postage, we shall not send dues notices by separate mail.

To determine whether you owe for dues, please check the address panel on the back of this *Glades Star*. The figure which appears near the seal is the year to which your dues are paid. If that figure is not beyond '83 please hand or send \$3.00 for one person, \$5.00 for husband and wife, to Mrs. Paul T. Calderwood, P.O. Box 3026, Deer Park, MD 21550, or to any Ruth Enlow Library, Oakland, Grantsville, Accident or Friendsville. Dues will also be received at the annual dinner on June 30th.

Should you wish a membership card, please include 20¢ with your dues payment. Your cancelled check will serve as your receipt. When paying at any one of the libraries, you will be furnished a receipt for the payment.

Please bear with us in these economy measures. Economizing is the only means of survival in these inflationary times.

> Mrs. Paul T. Calderwood Corresponding Secretary

Please remove this sheet.

RESERVATIONS

Box 30, Oakland, MD 21550, for delivery by June 23, accompanied by your remittance for For reservations, please remove and mail to Mrs. Carl M. Cathell, Treasurer, Route 5, the dinner.

are making reservations:		
es of all for whom you		
Please list below nam		
	Please list below names of all for whom you are making reservations:	Please list below names of all for whom you are making reservations:

F. 18 ...

- (6556)

to the filling paner on a bord of his high and sold to the house of the sold to the house of the sold to the house of the sold to the sold

formation with and with the second to the se

as much as we do today, but canned most of their foods. They had a spring house to keep their foods cold. Pig meat was put in a big barrel with salt water in it, and put in the basement to keep cool. They never bought their meat but had their own chickens, cows, pigs, and sheep for meat. The chickens laid eggs for them, so they didn't even have to buy their eggs. There was even an orchard. They would have big barrels of apples and pears to enjoy.

In the long winter months they learned how to knit and embroider. On not-so-cold days they went sledriding and sometimes even made skis out of an old wooden barrel. Then in the evening they would roast apples and their grandpa would tell them stories.

On school days they would wade through snow to get to the school house. Their house was near the school, so it wasn't too long a walk. When they got to school they would gather around a pot-bellied stove to warm up a bit. At lunch they would eat a cold packed lunch, go out for recess, and then go back to the books. Soon it would be time to go home through the snow.

They were a happy family and still are now!

By Ellisa Schofield Grade 7

In the winters long ago, about 54 or 55 years ago, everyone walked to school. People say the winters were longer and a lot colder. They were big blizzards, so big that if you stuck your hand in front of your face you could

hardly see it! Sometimes the snow would blow so hard in your face you had to walk backwards to see your way to school.

When you stepped into the school house in the morning you saw children sitting in one room. At recess they had snowball fights. You were really hungry when you got home from school. What was really nice when you got home was when hot bread just came out from baking. The aroma was heavenly, let alone the taste. Guess what they ate on baking days?

The house was warm and cozy. There was a hand pump in the kitchen that would freeze once in a while. They had coal stoves that had water tanks behind them. The stove heated the water so you didn't have to.

There were always chores to do after supper. Girls washed dishes, boys went to the barn. There was always lots of shoveling to do from house to barn.

After chores—yippee, play time! There were huge drifts, tall as the fence posts. It was fun to play "King of the Mountain." Sledding was also popular, especially at might. All the sleds were handmade.

There were parties at least once a week for any reason birth days, anniversaries, or even a simple accomplishment! The whole community went. Sometimes everyone would get together and have a hig taffy pull. Sometimes neighbors came and people made ice cream. If you were the only one who wanted ice cream you took clean snow, sugar, vanilla and milk and made your own. You popped corn and

made popcorn balls often. Families grew their own popping corn.

To wrap things up, I think kids back then had more fun than we do now. I'd like to go back for one or two days 54 or 55 years ago to see what it was like.

by Karen Yommer Grade 8

Wind whipped across the fields and snow drifted everywhere. From the first time it snowed to the last, snow covered the ground, usually in drifts. Wading home from school in knee-deep and higher snow was unusual and transportaiton was limited to sleighs and sleds pulled by horses.

On days when it was zero and below, most people stayed in and huddled around the old potbellied stove for warmth. Sometimes they popped popcorn. On very cold wintry days of this kind school was called off because everyone walked to school most of the time.

When it wasn't too cold, sledriding was the favorite at home and school. They did that most but they also played games like "Fox and Goose" and had spelling bees.

No one went visiting much in the winter except maybe to the neighbors, and they went to church. My grandmother remembers once when they decided to go to their grandmother's house to visit. On the way they had to stop because it was so cold they almost froze their feet. After they warmed up they went on. They thought that was fun even though they got so cold.

They raised their own food for winter. They canned vegetables grown in the garden and butchered pigs. They had chickens for eggs and cows for milk and butter. Near the very end of winter they made maple syrup and brown sugar. Fried potatoes and buckwheat cakes with maple syrup were some of the things they ate.

Winter long ago was maybe more severe but probably more enjoyable too.

Ten Years In The Backwoods Schools

Part II by Leo J. Beachy

(Editor's Note: Maxine Broadwater, Grantsville librarian, has provided The Glades Star with Leo Beachy's manuscripts. Mr. Beachy, who was Mrs. Broadwater's uncle, wrote this memoir about 1905. Mrs. Broadwater borrowed some of her uncle's writings from a cousin, Mrs. Logan Wengerd. She purchased others from an antique dealer in Pennsylvania.

The Beachy Photo Display is now being shown in Grantsville Library. The prints were made from glass plate negatives by Allegany County College with funds from the Maryland Committee for the Humanities, through a grant from the National Endowment of the Humanities).

After leaving the preparatory school I went to Baltimore City, but returned home several weeks later to apply for some country school. In most of our county's districts there were schools of a comparatively rude structure;

unsightly, uncomfortable, and unhealthy; poorly lighted, poorly heated, poorly ventilated and poorly adapted to school work. The schools had nearly all been taken up because it was late in the season. After applying to several schools in the settlement and finding they had teachers, I set out for more rural fields, where I succeeded in finding a school without a teacher, and of course the trustees were glad to have me try my hand.

My first teaching experience was to tutor in an old log schoolhouse. To reach it I had to travel for miles through pine country once thickly-timbered, along a deep canyon down which logs were once floated via the Savage River to the lumbermills at Bloomington. The large barkless stumps preached sermons of the past and their dead stare cast a gloom over the present. Close to the schoolhouse there still stood a few small green pines that kept up a forlorn whispering.

This old school was used for a church at times, with its broken stove, its long benches and no desks. A long pulpit running across the front end had the good quality of keeping the teacher up and doing. The badly worn floor allowed me to see outside through holes in the floorboards. The wind sang a sad song under the high pillars and I did not look forward to suffering from cold.

This log cabin stood on high pillars against the foothills of a high mountain's north side overlooking the rocky Savage. When I had applied for the school I had been attracted with the wonderful mountain scenery. But I was later told by a fellow teacher who had worked several winters in that school that I would have to go a mile to see the sun shine. He warned me the sun wouldn't shine at all during the winter because some neighboring hills would cast a shadow on the ravine all day. He also joked that the sun could only be seen once a day at noon and that I would have to lie on my back to see it. And when my friend warned that the work in this place would be rather lonesome and that I must not get discouraged and give up the school too soon, my reply was, "I have contracted to teach that school and I shall teach it."

Only about five days before my first day of teaching, I had heard a lecturer who made me laugh and cry in the same breath. This warm-hearted Pennsylvanian, Henry Houch, stirred the fires of sympathy and enthusiasm. He lit a light by which we warmed ourselves. None of his words was so emphatic as the work "sympathy:" sympathy for the orphan, the simple-minded, the ordinary child, with the petition. "Give me a little sense." After listening to cheerful speeches and seeing the bright side of schoollife portrayed by philosophers and friends of education, that decided me; my heart was in schoolwork more than ever. I concluded that I would be happy. My desire was greater than ever to be of use to the world, to benefit my fellowmen: to begin to teach!

Matthew Arnold aptly gives my sentiments: "When people are interested in an object of pursuit, they cannot help feeling an enthusiasm for those who have already labored successfully at it, and for their success. Not only do they study them, but they also love and admire them."

I had been taught how to remove obstacles, how to stand above neighborhood animosities, to antagonize no one, to unite all in the schoolwork, to get a good boarding place, to keep on growing, and above all to remember that children are human beings, that they have souls.

I was to have a good program and a good plan. By following a well-matured plan, a young teacher like me was to avoid a world of embarrassment; by this plan there would be no hesitancy; not a moment would be lost. Vigorous work forestalls mischief. The following outline was to be so changed to be made specific:

- 1. After the opening exercises, seat pupils.
- 2. Classify the school and assign lessons as each class is called. Give short drills. This will require all of the forenoon.
- 3. Have short recitations of all the classes during the afternoon. (Follow a special programme).
- 4. Make school tactics a specialty during the first week.
- 5. During the last half hour adapt regulations.
- 6. Leave nothing foreseeable to the moment's impulse. "What to do? When to do it? How to do it?" must all be thought out before entering the schoolroom. Observe and study the plans of others, but mature and follow your own.
 - I had been taught to furnish

something from the start that would interest and establish order in every child. Be moderate in my demands, I was advised; but I must impress upon their minds the necessity of working and studying in an orderly manner, and of keeping the school pleasant and quiet. My intent was to assign short lessons and give long recesses the first few days or a week.

Every young teacher's precept of the first school day cannot help but be filled with a good deal of anxiety and sober thought. It is good this is so, for this is the most important day of the term. In the preparatory school I had been taught many things about the first day. But one thing I had not been taught: Experience! Each pupil was to be in attendance on the first day, but my district had a small school at best. We were taught to do our best work during the first and every succeeding day, and we would not fail to win success. A good start, giving favorable first impressions, is a leading element of success.

I was taught that the good teacher will always be early, but especially on the first morning, to see that all is ready: to welcome the pupils and to preserve order. My welcome address was to be a short, earnest talk of not more than five minutes, containing ideas something like the following: "You are glad to meet the pupils. You will do all you can to help them. Do they wish to learn? Will each one help to make this the best school in the county?"

My school opened with a membership of six children. The youngest was a boy only five

vears old, named Nimrod. The oldest was a girl of nineteen, one year above legal school age. I boarded at Nimrod's home. His father was a great hunter and storyteller. He had an old water power gristmill but did not work at it all the time. I reckon his boy was named after the great Biblical hunter, Nimrod. The old gentleman told me one evening that he had set a trap for eels in the forebay of his millrace. He expressed a hope that we would have a mess of eels for the next dinner. I was very eager to have more novelty in my diet, as I had tried many kinds of meat and was sure that I could relish anything from a green frog to a turtle and groundhog.

Little Nimrod, when called to class, wanted me to sit down so he might swing on my crossed legs and learn to read and say his ABC's. At recess and noon he begged to ring my school bell.

On the morning of my second day there, a cold rain began to fall and a freeezing wind turned it to snow. Even on a bright day at the best it seemed to me to be the most dried-up, God-forsaken place I had ever seen, but now dreariness grew to sadness, then to pain. To somebody more poetic, my situation might have seemed to be in an amphitheatre of God's own make, adorned with all the drapery of a forest. But to me it seemed like existing in a large kettle with walls reaching two miles towards the sky. I earnestly looked and longed for the return of springtime and the morning glories. The dried leaves chased by the autumn wind seemed like birds taking departure for

warmer climates. What little rasping foliage remaining on the twisted scrub oaks seemed to freeze my very soul. Everything around aggravated me and seemed to mock my mournful dwelling, and added sorrow to a sad, discouraged, and homesick heart.

At first I thought perhaps it was only an awe that comes to many people as the seasons change and as they began a new experience. But what was wrong? Perhaps it was a reaction that had set in from an enjoyable time I had just spent at a teachers' institute with 150 others. Now we were all separated without our common fellowship that had helped us so much.

"Blues" had been mentioned as one of the diseases that afflicts teachers, but this seemed to me to afflict only people of a peevish, melancholy nature. One day at the prep school I had listened with interest to one of my fellows who told how he had once gone away from home to work for two weeks. How I smiled when he said he was so homesick he did not know what to do. He was afraid he would die. When he got back home again he was actually so glad that he cried.

The first four days in that Savage canyon seemed to me a very long time in this furnace of experience. I was simply stranded on the rock of disappointment. Even the old fall flies that came crawling forth from old cracks in the late fall sunshine and warming themselves by my dull fire seemed to be sad because I was sad. That doleful WOO! WOO! deathlike sound

from 2,000 or 3,000 flies that I suppose were between those four walls sounded to me like dying echoes in a death vault. I questioned myself, why should I be doomed to a weary five months a full ten miles from the nearest post office?.

After being in the place five days and teaching only four, I inexpressibly hated all my surroundings. One evening as I stood meditating in the road against that mountainside, I wickedly and sinfully wished to myself that I could cause that large mountain to fall and bury my whole schoolhouse.

Was I homesick? I could hardly tell. I was ashamed to go home. Were the people not kind and civil? They were as kind and courteous and social as I had ever met anywhere.

The boys and girls were very kind and tried to cheer me when I spoke of giving up the school. For they were thirsting and learning. They wanted me to stay, but I could not be comforted. One little girl brought me a nice large red apple one morning, but my appetite seemed to be impaired. I dreamed much and slept little at nights. I had never thought so truly of the sentence, "Worry kills quicker than work," as I did then. It is strange how much a mind can think, think, think under strained circumstances.

On the last morning of work I opened the day's schoolwork by reading the third chapter of Job. That evening I gave a short farewell address announcing my intended departure in the morning. Next morning found me traveling the same ravine upstream which

I had descended only a short while before.

Painful and sad as this experience was, it was the best schooling I had or could ever hope to have. In the first place it taught me that there is such a thing as discouragement. Secondly, it trained me to study school-tactics and caused me to think how to overcome obstacles. Thirdly, it gave me a more sympathetic heart, which every teacher needs so much to lead over new paths those baby feet, which would never get anywhere were it not for a courageous and sympathetic guide.

I had studied what to do with an overcrowded school, but had not considered a small, lonely school. I mention the fact of failure not because I am proud of it, but to encourage those who may think "Once a failure always a failure." We find many teachers unsuccessful in one school and happy and successful in another a year later. Since abandoning my first school I have been teaching for nine years, have lost only one day because of sickness, and have enjoyed many pleasant days in the schoolroom.

Three years after that first week I was pleasantly situated in the good community of Bittinger, Maryland, at a country school. My first Friday night there, I was hailed by Turner Jefferson Lohr, a school chum, who had just returned from his first week's experience teaching in a backwoods school. He said he would rather dig coal or herd cattle than teach. He was emphatic that he wouldn't even go back to teach for \$25 a day and free board. Al-

though I told him I thought he would be pleased to return by Monday morning after we had a chat, he gave up teaching. Afterwards he wrote, "The patrons of the school often discourage the teacher. When they want \$15 a month for country food and sleep you in a room where they keep their grain, it isn't very encouraging, is it? When it only leaves the teacher \$10 per month and 33 cents a day, that's not very good pay for teaching the little angels, is it? Especially when the little angels look as though they had never had the pleasure of meeting soap and water. Teaching is a very elevating and honorable calling but please excuse vour humble servant J.T.L. He prefers something less honorable and more money."

Since then I have noticed at least six bright beginners abandoning schools before finishing their terms, on account of what I call worry caused by inexperience. Beginners should not only be cultured in book knowledge in the various branches, but they should have a practical experience teaching in their normal training. They should also have a good idea of the perils and responsibilities of the profession. We are so accustomed to hearing only praise for our public school system and the profession of teaching. And yet no earthly vocation nor occupation has ever vet been founded that did not have in it some evil and a possibility of improvement. The perils of the public schools are not few, but many; not small and temporary in their effect, but great and permanent.

First, there are the dangers of contagious disease which leave so many crippled in mind and health. Too great care on the part of parents and teacher cannot be exercised during this critical period of life. The infections of measles, whooping cough, and scarlet fever often leave something back in the system worse than the disease itself. Allowing a cold to run may end with that great white plague, consumption. which is the cause of about one fourth of all the deaths in our latitude.

And there are other perils our school teachers need to watch. It is hard to believe that the outbuildings on school grounds should be a menace to either the health or the lives or the morals of children. But the horror of a rotten floor giving way and the awful deaths of several little girls last year (1904) should cry out constantly for better supervision of such buildings. The air of these buildings, on account of construction, is often so foul that an animal would flee from it, while walls bear shameful evidences of the lowest minds, polluting generations of children.

I would not be misunderstood that it is not good for the teacher to see visions, to dream daydreams of the bright side of school life. For this very faculty of having the power to dream is the very foundation from which a bright rivulet of education may start and lead across the continent of time and which shall keep on flowing long after our teaching is over.

Horseshoers Vied

For Prizes

(Editor's Note contributed by Patricia Welch: Horseshoe pitching, through the years, has evolved as an art. As we changed from a horse and buggy society to a mechanized one, the horseshoe stayed with us as a form of simple entertainment. Simple? Maybe in the equipment used, but the participants honed their skills to a fine competitive edge and vied against each other at the clang of a ringer.

The early to middle 1900's was the heyday of this clashing of skills. For many people, whether celebrating a national holiday or enjoying a Sunday family get-together, pitching horseshoes was as assured as the food on the

picnic table.

Garrett County was no exception. The following is an account taken from The Republican newspaper dated September 2, 1929, of Paul W. Welch winning the county championship which was sponsored by the Playground Athletic League and the Sunpapers of Baltimore. In a future edition we will travel back to the excitement of the Labor Day picnics sponsored by the Knights of Pythias and held in Helbig's Grove, where the present-day Garrett County Memorial Hospital is now located).

Oakland, Md., September 2, 1929 (Special)—Frederick N. Zihlman, Congressman from the Sixth District of Maryland, and Lawrence N. Fraley, Mayor of Oakland, opposed each other here today in a horseshoepitching contest as crowds assembled to watch the eliminations of Garrett County in the Playground Athletic League-Sunpapers State-wide contest.

In an unofficial battle the Congressman defeated Mayor

Fraley by a large score.

Paul W. Welch, of Gortner, Garrett County, won the official championship of Garrett County by defeating William E. Spoerlein, of the same city, in a hotly contested game. The score of the final contest was 26 to 24.

Many Take Part

There were more than fifty contestants in the elimination games, from all sections of the county, who staged a furious fight for the championship.

Mr. Spoerlein and Mr. Welch were tied at 21 in the twenty-eighth inning. In the thirty-third, with the score 24 to 23 in favor of Mr. Spoerlein, Mr. Welch threw a single to win.

Congressman Zihlman presented the chromium steel horseshoes, the prize presented to each of the champions of all the counties of the State, to Mr. Welch, amid cheers from the bystanders.

The picnic was conducted in Helbig's Grove by Garrett Lodge, No. 113 Knights of Pythias. The day was opened with a parade composed of members of the order.

In the afternoon addresses were made by John J. Cornwell, chief counsel for the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad and former Governor of West Virginia; Mr. Zihlman, and Julius C. Renninger, attorney of Oakland.

Approximately 7,000 persons attended the day's festivities.

Contest Officials Named

Scorers in the horseshoepitching contests were H. M. Speicher and Charles A. Tower. Judges were William Browning and Benjamin DeWitt. C. W. Ashley, of the Playground Athletic League of Baltimore, was the referee.

At night the festivities continued and wound up with a display of fireworks. Among the visitors were George W. Stephens, George W. Kimball and Elwood Martack, all members of the Grand Lodge of Maryland.

Local Archaeology Buff Searching For Inscriptions

Amateur archaeologist Rev. John Grant, Deer Park, is searching for inscriptions on rock faces or on small stones in Garrett County and is asking county residents to assist him.

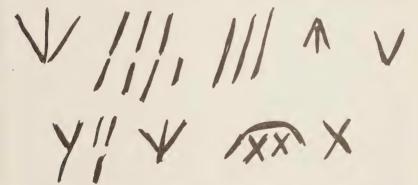
Grant is searching for marks similar to some found in Wyoming and Boone Counties, W.Va., which have been identified as letters of the Celtic Ogam alphabet used for writing Gaelic Old Irish.

"Often termed 'Indian writing,' the inscriptions are clues that will become collaborating evidence for the discovery in West Virginia that can add another chapter to the history of this entire area," said Grant.

Long thought to have been made by the Indians, the markings were photographed by archaeologist Robert Pyle of Morgantown, W.Va., and sent to a language expert. The result was the interpretation of the markings as Celtic Ogam and a translation from the Old Irish.

Full details of the discovery were given in the March issue of **Wonderful West Virginia** magazine, Grant noted.

"Judging by the size of the en-



Can you read this? If you can, you probably already know that these inscriptions were found on rocks in West Virginia and have been identified as letters on the Celtic Ogam alphabet used for writing Gaelic Old Irish. Amateur archaeologist Rev. John Grant, Deer Park, is searching for similar inscriptions in Garrett County and asks anyone seeing such inscriptions to contact him.



gravings in Wyoming County," said Grant, "the markings in a cave would be about as long as a man's finger. Markings on rocks could be much shorter or even around the edge of the stone."

In Memoriam

Mrs. Mary J. Filsinger, 92, of Deer Park, was a regular member of the Society for many years. She was a member of St. Peter's Catholic Church, Oakland, and McVeigh Holy Cross Club. She is survived by five daughters, four sons, four sisters, one brother, 26 grandchildren, and 13 great-grandchildren.

The family suggests that memorials take the form of contributions to the Southern Rescue Squad or the House of Hope.

From Your President

This will be the final time that I shall be greeting you as president. My term expires in June and I have declined a request to serve a second time. I am grateful to the nominating committee for having extended this honor to me.

For the past two years I have been wearing two hats, the other that of corresponding secretary. I have another year to serve in that office. However, I shall not consider re-election at the time my term expires.

Two years ago Paul declined the nomination for managing editor but has been functioning in that capacity, without portfolio.

We feel that it is essential that we step down from office at this time. The duties of office become burdensome at times, especially since Father Time has blessed our lives with a goodly number of years. We also believe that, for the good of our organization, new blood is needed. In one capacity or another, we have held office since 1966; time for a change has long since passed.

We wish to emphasize that serving the Society has been an honor and privilege. It gave us an opportunity to work for a cause in which we wholeheartedly believe. It also gave us a platform from which we were able to become better acquainted in the community and to meet many wonderful people whom we would otherwise not have known. In 1966 we were comparative newcomers to the county. Paul was born at Deer Park but spent about 36 years living and working in Washington and Philadelphia. prior to retiring in 1963.

As we approach the 350th anniversary of the Old Line State, ideas are needed to foster an appropriate and meaningful celebration. Our county should take part in this historic commemoration.



— Published By —
THE GARRETT COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY

VOL. 5, NO. 26

OAKLAND, MARYLAND

SEPTEMBER, 1983

Garrett County Historical Society Holds Its 42nd Annual Dinner Meeting

The 42nd annual dinner meeting of The Garrett County Historical Society was held at the Grantsville Fire Hall on June 30th. Charles Strauss acted as master of ceremonies. The Grantsville Volunteer Fire Department Auxiliary served a baked steak dinner to about 200 officers, members and guests.

After dinner, the business meeting was called to order by vice president Strauss. Minutes of the June 24, 1982 meeting were read and approved. The treasurer's report was given by Mrs. Carl Cathell. A new slate of officers was nominated and approved for 1983-84 (see roster in this issue).

Outgoing president Ruth Calderwood and her husband Paul, managing editor of The Glades Star, were vacationing and unable to attend the meeting. Mrs. Calderwood's letter to the gathering was read by Mr. Strauss.

Mary V. Jones, Museum curator, announced that she will retire later this year after 16 years of service. We are grateful to Mrs. Jones for her dedication and hard work she has given to

our Society over the years.

Jack Taylor, Glades Star editor, outlined his duties and asked the gathering to submit ideas and/or articles for our quarterly.

Arthur Flinner, a resident of Baltimore and chairman of The Maryland Historical Society's speakers' bureau, was the featured speaker. He gave an overview of the French and Indian War and then detailed the efforts of several Western Marylanders in the American revolution. Mr. Flinner, in a well-researched and informative talk, characterized the Colonial Army as "one that lost most of the battles but still won the war."

Dr. McCullough New President Of G.C.H.S.

Dr. Raymond O. McCullough was elected president of the Garrett County Historical Society at the annual meeting on June 30, 1983.

Dr. McCullough succeeds Mrs. Ruth F. Calderwood, who completed a two-year term. We of the Society wish to thank Mrs. Calderwood for her efforts, and we again welcome Dr. Mc-Cullough to the presidency. (See The Glades Star, September 1975, for a feature article on Dr. Mc-Cullough).

The Apple Butter Mill Of Flatwoods

by Mary Miller Strauss

The early settlers always provided plots of land for the apple orchards. Apples were as much a staple food as are potatoes. Apples could be used in such a variety of ways that they established their own importance among the pioneer foods. And who would want to have an autumn pass without a few barrels of cider and bushels of apples stored for winter use? The making of apple butter was a home industry until small mills or factories began to be built in rural communities.

Charlie Speicher, who dwelled where Kermit Yoder now lives (Fratz Town), formerly the David King farm, bought new apparatus to set up an apple press for the production of apple juice. It was the only one in the county at that time (1902). The press was operated by a steam engine, a machine that had come into use at the turn of the century for small industry. The steam engines were used as early as 1850 in the county when the B&O Railroad track was laid through the southern part.

Speicher sold his cider press to John Frush in 1912, who moved it on the land near the crossroads at Flatwoods where Irvin Georg now resides. This land was rented from Truman Pysell. Frush's dwelling was located where the present (1983) home of Mrs. Walter Richter now stands.

For greater convenience,



The Richter apple butter mill as it looked in 1983, just before Owen Bach razed the structure to make way for the construction of a dwelling for his daughter and her husband.

Picture Source: Mary Bach



Under the lean-to-roof sat the steam boiler which provided a source of power and hot water. In the middle section sat the three cookers in which sauce and apple butter were made. The left wing housed the apple grinder, the press, the bin for apples (lifted by elevator) and the engines.

Picture Source: Mary Bach

Frush bought ten acres from Pysell in 1918 and relocated the mill on the site where it has stood these many years. Owen Bach purchased the building and razed it this year (see picture).

Frush sold the property to the Fred Richter family in 1920, totalling at that time seventeen acres. While operating the apple butter mill. Frush bought the old eighty horsepower charcoal boiler in 1912 from the Coca-Cola plant operating in Oakland. To move it to Flatwoods required a heavy, durable roadwagon and six horses. Richters used the boiler until about 1960, when it was sold for scrap and replaced with an excellent boiler formerly used at the Flatwoods vinery belonging to the Mt. Airey Canning Company. Richters ceased operation of the mill in 1974. All the machinery and milling apparatus were sold (1982) to the

Centreville Steam Engine Museum in Pennsylvania. The engines, cookers, grinder, elevator, and press were operated by belts and steam produced by the boiler which burned both wood and coal.

Fred Richter razed the old Frush home and built a new, large bungalow which sits upon part of the old foundation. He also built a shop with blocks, using what lumber he needed from the old house to complete the shop.

The Richters retained all the usable apparatus in the Frush mill, but from time to time replaced it with new equipment. A large wooden trough was obtained from Chauncey Bittinger who had used it as a sap holding trough. This trough was used at the mill as a holding vessel for the apple juice until it was drained into the cookers or barrels.

GARRETT COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY Founded in 1941

OFFICERS 1983-84

President Dr. Raymond McCullough Vice Pres. Charles F. Strauss Sec'y-Treas. . . . Dorothy B. Cathell Asst. Sec'y Edith Brock Corresponding

Sec'y Ruth F. Calderwood Curator Mary V. Jones

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Randall R. Kahl, Clara Bell Briner, Thomas Butscher, Rev. John A. Grant, Jean Swauger, Dr. Bruce G. Jenkins, William B. Grant, Mrs. Alice E. Smith, Mrs. Anna Maxine Broadwater.

EDITORIAL STAFF

Editor Jackson Taylor

THE SOCIETY'S OBJECT

The purpose of this Society shall be to discover, secure and preserve whatever relates to the history of the area, and to disseminate knowledge of our local history among our people.

THE GLADES STAR

PUBLISHED quarterly by the Society at Oakland, Md. Entered as second-class matter March 12, 1942, at the Post Office at Oakland, Maryland, under the Act of August 24, 1912.

PRINTED by the Sincell Publishing Co., Inc., Oakland, Maryland. FOR SALE by the secretary and at the Ruth Enlow Library. Single copy, 75 cents.

MEMBERSHIP: All persons interested in the Garrett County area are eligible.

The membership fee is \$3 for individual and \$5 for joint (husband and wife), renewable annually and four issues of this quarterly bulletin, THE GLADES STAR, are included with each membership. Life membership is \$100.00.



Walter Richter, former owner of the apple butter mill, standing inside the storage house looking over the products produced by his mill.

Picture Source: Louise Richter The construction of the mill was rather unique and capitalized on the flow of gravity. It was comprised of three levels. The lowest level housed the boiler. The second level contained two cookers for making apple butter, one cooker for making sauce, a screen strainer for sieving the applesauce, and the holding trough elevated on a frame against the wall on a level above the cookers. The upper level housed the press, the grinder, and the engines to operate the apparatus on that level.

The apples brought to the mill in bags were stacked in order along the cart track with the name of the owner on each lot of bags. Bags of apples were placed in the cart and hauled to the elevator. At the elevator the bags were lifted from the cart and the apples were dumped into the hopper which dropped them into

the elevator. The elevator was a wooden chute containing wooden paddles moved by a sprocket chain. The paddles pushed the apples upward and dropped them into the grinder located above the press on a frame.

Below the grinder woodenslatted racks five inches deep lined with plummy cloths were filled with ground apples by removing a wooden piece from the bottom of the wooden grinder and allowing the grindings to spew into the racks. When each rack was filled, the plummy cloth was carefully folded over the apple pieces. As many as eight to ten of these racks composed the stack from which the juice was extracted by the press. Thirty bushels of apples would be required to make a maximum load of ten racks. The juice flowed into the big wooden holding trough. From there it could be hosed into barrels on an outside platform on the ground below the upper level or into the cookers on the second level

A11 the pressed apples (plummies) were removed from the cloths and thrown out a door into a cart which hauled the plummies to the waste dump. Later when time permitted the plummies were hauled to the fields and spread. Lime was also applied to counteract the acidity produced by the decomposing plummies. After each day's work the plummy cloths were hung upon a line until early morning when they were boiled in the cookers with plenty of water. The boiling process removed all the packed-in sauce and restored porous conditions in the cloths

through which the juice flowed. Otherwise the cloths would have burst when the forty-ton steam pressure was applied by the press.

The two cookers on the second level were built of wood in rectangular shapes except for one side on each which sloped on a four-foot long diagonal in an upward position. They were about eight feet long, four feet wide and two feet high. The apple juice flowed from the holding trough into the cookers. All during the cooking, about one and one-half hours, the juice had to remain above the copper cooking element (tubing). It was shaped like a small grill to provide the maximum length of pipe for flowing steam to cook the juice quickly and efficiently.

A barrel-shaped cooker stood



Mr. Richter has his hand upon the lever which controlled the flow of water into the cylinder where it is compressed to exert pressure upon the plate that squeezed the juice from the ground apples.

Picture Source: Louise Richter

on the floor with a copper coiled element in the center of the bottom. Here some of the apples were cooked into sauce, dipped into buckets, and strained through a special screen. Five buckets of sauce were poured into each big cooker with the syrupy apple juice before the final cooking period.

As the steam was forced through the cooking elements, the sauce and juice mixture began moving toward the sloping side and forward underneath. A big skimmer, looking much like a dipper with holes, was used to remove the foam from the surface. An attendant must be present at all times when the cookers were boiling, for only by experienced judgment could the steam valve be closed and the cookers stopped at the proper time. Nine gallons of apple butter or more had to be in each cooker to cover the copper element when boiling. Otherwise the contents would scorch.

The apple butter was drawn from the cookers through a spigot into large earthen jars or glass jars, labeled as to ownership, and stored in another building until the folks called for their product.

The average season for operating the mill ran from August into late November. Sometimes it was necessary to run the mill night and day to handle the excessive volumes of apples.

The story bears proof of the laborious work necessary to provide a product with good quality. Very early in the morning the surrounding countryside awakened to the shrill whistle of the steam boiler. It was time to

arise and begin the work of the day. At least a four-to five-man crew was necessary to operate the mill adequately. It was warm and steamy inside on cold autumn days, but the outside work made mill hands shiver until they returned to the warmth of the steamy levels. Workers who helped at the mill speak affectionately of the events of the past. It is one of the many types of local industries which have faded into the past.

Change inevitably comes. When general farming gave way to specialized farming, the beautiful, bountiful orchards disappeared too. Those who lived when the countryside was dotted with orchards certainly miss them most. When nostalgia returns so do the mental pictures of those orchards, fragrant with blossoms and buzzing with honey bees, producing a creation that only nature can provide.



One of the three steam engines used in the mill served as the power source to run the water pump which filled the water cylinder above the apple press.

Picture Source: Louise Richter

Dr. Leighton Honored By Hospital

by Beverly J. Sincell

Dr. Herbert Leighton, Garrett County's "baby doctor," was honored by friends and coworkers last fall when he delivered the 5,000th baby of his career at Garrett County Memorial Hospital. In February of 1983, Dr. Leighton observed his 26th anniversary of service to this region as a family practitioner.

Dr. Leighton received several gifts—among them a needlepoint wall hanging from the OB ward and made by Leighton's assistant, Nurse Mary Ellen Lichty.

Mrs. Lichty, who has kept track of Dr. Leighton's deliveries over the years, says she feels privileged to work for Dr. Leighton who is known for his calmness, subtle sense of humor, and knowledge of his field.

"Doctors call him for advice," Lichty said. She added that he is consulted on most of the cesarean deliveries performed at the county hospital.

OB Head Nurse Bonnie Snyder, who was present for Dr. Leighton's first delivery at the hospital, echoes Lichty's respect for the doctor. "He is a very dedicated and intelligent doctor," she said. "We lean on and depend on him in times of emergency. He's always here when we need him."

Although 5,000 deliveries in 26 years may be small in an urban obstetrician's practice, in Garrett County it is almost half of the babies born at Garrett County Memorial Hospital. Through the end of July 1983, 12,071 babies had

been born at the hospital. Dr. Leighton has delivered 144 babies since his 5,000th delivery last September.

During his first year of practice in Garrett County, Dr. Leighton delivered 59 babies. His peak year was 1966 when he delivered 261. Now, as more physicians are delivering babies in the county, his deliveries have leveled off to about 160 a year.

He was not the only physician delivering babies in the county at first, but the others phased out of OB and for a period of time in the mid-60s Dr. Leighton was the only one in the county delivering babies. But, gradually more physicians have come to the county to help shoulder the load.

Upon reflecting over his career, no one, including Dr. Leighton, could think of any noteworthy events except that he has delivered three sets of twins for one woman in Garrett County.

Dr. Leighton's difficulty in coming up with a single note-worthy event is primarily because to him each patient is a special case. His concern for his patients is what attracts many to him. Mary Ellen Lichty noted, "He may have a room full of patients, but when each one is with him, he takes time to talk with her, making her feel she is important as a human being."

What does stand out in Dr. Leighton's mind are the painful experiences he has had over the years. "It would be nice," says Mrs. Lichty, "if all deliveries could be pleasant outcomes, but it does not always work out that way."

Although obstetrics is not a

particularly attractive field to many physicians because of the unusual hours, it has always attracted Dr. Leighton.

He describes OB as a very upbeat branch of medicine. "Medicine usually involves disease and injury—something people don't want," Leighton explains. "In OB, the physician is helping a couple to have something they desire. It's a very positive aspect of medicine."

OB is also an area where, as Dr. Leighton puts it, "things which seem exceptional in some areas are everyday in OB."

And, Dr. Leighton seems to be well suited to obstetrics.

Dorothy Leighton, his wife, says she always felt her husband was well suited to delivering babies. "He is patient and calm," she says, "and explains things thoroughly to his patients."

She cites the birth of their first child as an example of his calmness. (Although he had not delivered any of their four children, he has always been present at their birth). Mrs. Leighton recalls how upset and nervous she was while in labor, but when her husband came in to talk with her she "immediately relaxed" because of his calm, supportive manner.

In describing her life as a "doctor's wife," she noted that because of the all-encompassing nature of medicine, she felt she had to develop other interests to prevent her and her husband from becoming too engrossed or even absorbed.

Her interests vary from directing their church choir (she has a Masters in music) to campaign-

ing for a political office.

Although her bid to the House of Delegates last year was unsuccessful, she says the experience was fantastic for her because her bonds with friends and her husband became stronger and she developed many new friendships. She notes her husband did accompany her on various campaign activities and provided her with some of her best ideas for her campaign.

His creative mind has caused him to become a favorite master of ceremonies at various medical functions where he has exhibited quite a sense of humor and love for practical jokes. His jokes, says his wife, "are very important to him. I have seen him take more trouble concocting a subtle joke than almost anything else."

Mrs. Leighton, who was formerly Dorothy Brock, was Dr. Leighton's high school sweetheart but they did not marry until 1953, the year Dr. Leighton went from medical school to intern training.

How was he first attracted to medicine? He was encouraged by his parents, the late funeral director Herbert Cale Leighton and Leona Leighton, and his uncle, a former Grantsville high school principal. Their encouragement not only worked on him, but also on his brother Richard who is a physician and the head of the cardiology department at Medical College of Ohio.

Dr. Leighton received his medical training at the University of Maryland after obtaining a bachelors at Western Maryland College. In 1953, he entered the Army and served as an obste-

trician for two years at Ft. Eustis, Va.

In 1955, he and his wife and their first child came to Garrett County, their childhood home.

Although the basic technique of delivering babies has remained the same over the years of his practice, Dr. Leighton has seen quite a change in the style of delivery: from a sterile atmosphere in a delivery room which was barred to any family member to a birthing room meant to provide a home-like atmosphere.

Reassigned

by George R. Shawley

We were just three country boys growing up together: Joe Buckel, Russell Brenneman and I.

We were assigned to a tworoom Garrett County school through the 1930s.

Early in 1941 came Greetings from the President: "We need to assign you for a year in the Army."

"I'll be back in a year, Little Darling," was a popular song.

Pearl Harbor, December 7, 1941, changed all of us, and our assignments.

December 1942 found me back at Ft. Meade waiting to be reassigned. "You have company," someone said. There were Joe and Russ! They had come by for a visit. They were just waiting to be reassigned to England.

"Good to see you," we told each other, in many more words than that. We sat on the bunks and talked until lights out.

"We're shipping out in the morning."

"I'll be here a few more days."

"I'm going south."

"So long."

"Catch you later."

D-Day and Normandy Beach for them.

Southern France for me. Then V-E Day and V-J Day! Home at last!

All married now. Raising kids. Becoming grandparents, reassigning ourselves to that task.

One day not too long ago we were together at a funeral home. We spoke of old times. Then another look at the third member in the casket: "So long, old buddy. Catch you later."

Joe has been reassigned.

Governor Hughes Greets Maryland Heritage Group

Governor and Mrs. Harry Hughes hosted a reception on June first in the Governor's Reception Room for the Maryland Heritage Committee and the county chairmen who will be coordinating state and local activities for Maryland's 350th Anniversary in 1984. Attending from Garrett County were Mr. and Mrs. Paul Calderwood, Deer Park.

The Maryland Heritage Committee, chaired by General Orwin C. Talbott (U.S.A. retired), held an orientation for the county representatives prior to the reception. The orientation included brief remarks by Louis L. Goldstein, Honorary Chairman of the "350 Committees," a tour of Government House and a

D

slide presentation prepared by the Citizens 350 Committee, a private citizens' group formed to commemorate Maryland's 350th Anniversary. The slide show is available to the public by contacting the Maryland Heritage Committee Office, Room H-4, State House, Annapolis, Maryland 21404; 269-2810.

Marylanders will have the opportunity to purchase special 350th Anniversary commemorative license plates. The Motor Vehicle Administration accepted applications for the special plates beginning July 1. Steve Horwitz, of the Motor Vehicle Administration, made brief remarks regarding the commemorative plates and displayed the first tag in the series.

During the Governor's reception, Governor Hughes spoke of "the importance of Maryland's heritage in shaping our future" and expressed his appreciation to the Committee members and county chairpersons for their "voluntary dedication to make Maryland's 350th Anniversary an enjoyable and historic occasion."

E83 T3 EX86

ROSTER OF OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS

(After 1983 Dinner Meeting)

Designation following names shows status:	
A—with figure of year appointed	
E—with figure of year elected	
T—with figure of term in years	
EX—with figure of year term expires	
President—Dr. Raymond O. McCullough	E83 T2 EX85
Vice-President—Charles F. Strauss	E83 T2 EX85
Secretary-Treasurer—Mrs. Dorothy B. Cathell	E82 T2 EX84
Assistant Secretary—Miss Edith Brock	E82 T2 EX84
Corresponding Secretary-Mrs. Ruth F. Calderwood	E82 T2 EX84
Editor—Jack Taylor	E83 T2 EX85
*Associate Editor—	
*Managing Editor—	
Curator—Mrs. Mary V. Jones	E83 T2 EX85
DIRECTORS	
Randall R. Kahl	E82 T3 EX85
Mrs. Clara Bell Briner	E82 T3 EX85
Thomas Butscher	E82 T3 EX85
Rev. John A. Grant	E81 T3 EX84
Mrs. Jean Swauger	E81 T3 EX84
Dr. Bruce G. Jenkins	E81 T3 EX84
William B. Grant	E83 T3 EX86
Mrs. Alice E. Smith	E83 T3 EX86

^{*}No candidates were found for the positions of Associate and Managing Editor.

Mrs. Anna Maxine Broadwater

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE GARRETT COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY

June 23, 1982 to June 30, 1983

Balance in Checking Account, Ju	une 23,	1982		\$ 986.94	
RECEIPTS					
Membership Dues Glades Stars Civil Marriage Fees Marriage License Fees Dinners-Paid by Members Annual Tour Donations at Museum Memorial Interest on Certificate of Depos Sales:	it	21 000 70	\$1,254.40 376.30 940.00 287.10 511.50 374.00 201.62 10.00 72.45		
Books Indexes and Other Booklets		\$1,002.72 26.00			
Other Items		198.40	1,227.15	5,254.52	
TOTAL				\$6,241.46	
DISB	URSEA	MENTS			
Stationery, Supplies & Postage Ladies' Auxiliary, Bittinger Fir Printing & Engraving - Glades Bus & Lunch at Penn Alps - Ani Miscellaneous Museum Expensi Hostess - To keep museum op Insurance Drain Pipes & Turn on Water Lumber & Construction Of Platform for Eagle Move Furniture to Museum Light Bulbs, Supplies & Chang Labor & Repairs on Building Utilities:	Star nual To es: en		195.13 495.00 1,039.00 333.50		
Gas Electric	79.81 193.34				
Telephone	86.77	359.92	2,711.01	4,773.64	
Balance in Checking Account, Ju	ne 30, 1	983		\$1,467.82	
OTHER FU Savings Account - Garrett National Savings Account - First National Certificate of Deposit - The First Certificate of Deposit - First Fe	JNDS Conal Ba ol Bank of Natio	nk nal Bank	\$ 3,482.45 \$1.85 1,000.00 13,426.12	17,990.42	
TOTAL FUNDS ON DEPOSIT				\$19,458.24	

Respectfully submitted, Dorothy B. Cathell, Treasurer

How Garrett Countians Once Moved About

(Editor's Note: The following nine stories were written by students at Dennett Road School in Oakland, in the spring of 1983. At that time they were third graders. Miss Donna Miller and Mrs. Helen Fitzwater were their teachers. These young authors are discussing the modes of transportation in Garrett County's history).

by Jason Buckley

Long ago my grandmother would have to go to school by foot, or her mother would have to take her by car. Sometimes when it was winter, and there would be a blizzard, they would either have a half day of school, or they would call school off. Sometimes when she walked to school, she saw a few buggies going down the road.

Then at summer she would play with her friends and her sisters. Once on her birthday she got a lot of cards and about 20 dollars. The rest of her life she rode to school by car.

by Sheila Butt

When grandma was little, she had to walk because the snow was so deep. It was so deep it went up to her knee! So grandma had to walk. When the snow went down they went by sleigh.

by Michelle Duling

Long ago they had no cars. And they rode horseback and sleighs in the winter. And some times they had to walk. They got tired after a while so they didn't go anywhere. And the stores didn't get very much money because there weren't any cars. But after they rested awhile they walked. It took two days just to get to the store.

by Beth Heatherman

Transportation has changed since both my grandmothers and father were young. They rode in buggies and on horses. But now we ride in trucks, cars, and subways. It was kind of hard to get around then. But now, it's easy if you have gas and oil. The roads weren't paved. And at night they carried lanterns on their buggies and rode through the fields. Today we have 2 or 6 lanes to drive in. And transportation is a lot better and faster today than it was long ago.

by Michelle Kisner

My grandma (Gertrue Rexrode) got around in winter time by sleighs pulled by horses. In spring she and other people rode old fashioned cars. In the summer they rode bikes, trains, cars, taxis, and even went by foot. If they lived near the pool, by foot; if they lived near Florida, by bike; if near Ocean City, by car; if near train station, well of course, by train.

Sometimes I wonder how old people get around without a drivers license. Well my grandma told me the answer. She said, "By Foot!"

by Shelly Nesbitt

Long ago when my grandmother was young in the winter they went around on sleds. In the summer they would have to walk because they didn't have cars back then. But when it was very cold they would put a cover over their legs to keep warm. In the summer it got warm enough to walk. Her family didn't like to walk. But she and her sister did.

My grandfather did the same thing, except he didn't walk. He made a bicycle out of some old things in the garage. Then he would ride that where he wanted to go, since he didn't like to walk. Then when he saw my grandmother walking he asked her if she wanted a ride. She said yes. So she got on because he thought she was tired of walking and he had a seat for two people. Then he dropped her off at her house. She ran in through the house and started to make a bike. At last it was finished and she rode it to the store

by Jimmy Patton

Long, long ago my grandmother used to walk all around the United States. She said it was as cold as an icicle. She said her sister, who didn't have many stoves, got warm by making a fire in the house. She sat beside it and got warm.

by Dawn Scheffel

When my grandparents were little they went by snowshoes, sled, and sleighs. Sometimes it was very hard going by them because it was windy and it was hard to stop the wind because the only things that could stop the wind were walls, houses, and other strong things. If it was cold when you traveled you'd have to bring big army blankets or you would be cold.

Sometimes when people went by sleigh they would have a little box in the back so they could put their babies in the box. Usually people would let birds sit on their sleighs or sleds.

by Susan Umstot

Long ago people had to go places by foot. My father had to walk to school every day. He walked in any kind of weather. Sometimes he even walked in snow as high as your desk.

Sometimes people went by sleigh in the winter.

In the winter and other seasons people went by horse and carriage. But sometimes the horse and carriage broke down or the horse got tired and they had to go back to sleighs.

Also people went by train (if they could afford it). Trains were fine in the spring, fall, and summer, but they could get stuck in the winter.

Some people went by horseback. They only rode by horseback when it was warm.

People also went by car but their roads weren't as smooth as they are now and they couldn't go as fast.

That's how people traveled when my grandmother was a little girl.

Museum Announces Fall Plans,

Has New Displays

The Garrett County Historical Museum in Oakland will be closed during September. It will reopen during The Autumn Glory Festival in October. The museum will then be closed until the summer season of 1984.

Some new displays have been added to the museum, including the eagle which sat on top of the dome of the Garrett County courthouse from the time the courthouse was built until just recently when it was replaced with a new replica. The restored eagle is now resting on a new aerie above the door inside the museum. It weighs 300 pounds and has a wing span of seven feet. It was given to the museum by county commissioners Ernest Gregg, John Braskey and Elwood Groves

The aerie was built by Charles O'Brien, who hoisted the eagle to its new perch with the assistance of Lewis Jones, James Ashby and Paul Naylor, along with a block and tackle.

Other new gifts to the museum are a bedroom suite and china closet, donated by Mrs. Theresa Wilkins.

Voting registers from around 1905 were given by the Board of Election Supervisors for Garrett County.

A Communion set was donated by the council of St. Mark's Lutheran Church in Oakland. It was originally owned by the Deer Park Lutheran Church, which was part of the Oakland parish until its closing in the mid 1930s. The set had been bought by the adult class of the Deer Park church.

100 Years Ago

Oakland—The Oakland woolen mill, which has been idle for several weeks, was sold today to Mr. Julius Thears, of Eglon, W.Va. Mr. Thears will put the factory in repair at once and expects to begin operation about the 1st of May. The mill employs quite a number of workmen...

Sunday Times, Feb. 27, 1983.

Hundreds Attend Mt. Lake Park Days Programs

Several hundred persons participated in one or more of the events of the first Mountain Lake Park Days observance, held July 11-12.

Over 300 persons attended the opening program on Monday evening at the camp meeting auditorium to hear a welcome from town council member Margo Vandiver, representing Mayor Russell Alexander. followed by talks and slide presentations by Dr. Kathy Peiss, of the University of Maryland, Baltimore County; Alfreda Irwin, of the Chautauqua Institute, New York; and Mary I. Love, Mt. Lake Park Days coordinator. Judge Fred A. Thayer, a member of the Mt. Lake Park ad hoc committee, served as master of ceremonies.

Dr. Peiss discussed the changing patterns of recreation and related philosophies during the late 1800s and early 1900s which corresponded with the rapid, vibrant growth of Mt. Lake Park as a resort area, and its Chautauqua program which attracted thousands of summer visitors every year during that period.

Ms. Irwin spoke about the founding fathers of Chautauqua and how the program has changed and progressed over the years.

Dr. Love explained what life was like in Mt. Lake Park at the height of its popularity and success by using the story of an imaginary family that discovered the Park in 1911. Slides of old photographs of various buildings and locations in the Park accompanied her presentation.

The program was followed by a soiree (reception) in the Assembly Hall which featured refreshments common to the old boarding houses and hotels of Mt. Lake Park. There was also a display of old photos, publications and other exhibits.

On Tuesday approximately 500 persons participated in open houses at 11 Victorian homes in the Park. One residence alone registered 466 guests.

The two-day observance concluded Tuesday evening at the auditorium with further talks by Dr. Peiss, Ms. Irwin, Dr. Love and Donna Ware, an historian from Washington, D.C., who was formerly with the Maryland Historical Trust. Approximately 200 were in attendance. The decline of Mt. Lake Park as a prosperous resort, a view of present day Chautauqua programs, a look at possibilities for the future and the announcement that a segment of Mt. Lake Park will most likely be listed with the National Register of Historic Places within the next few months were the major segments of the closing program.

Judge Thayer also announced that the committee has decided that plans for an annual program for the Park will be undertaken.

In Memoriam

Grace von Schlichten, aged 74, of Rochester, NY, died at home

on May 16 after a long illness. She was born in Accident, a daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. Henry M. Speicher, Her home was across the street from the Accident School, which she attended through 3 years of high school. She finished high school in Oakland, then went on to Frostburg, at that time a Normal School. This was followed by a number of years of teaching in the Accident School until her marriage in 1939 when she moved to New York. While in Accident, she was a member of the Brethren Church.

Grace is survived by her husband Frederick, sisters Mrs. E.C. (Hazel) Weitzell of Winchester, Va., and Mrs. H.R. (Mabel) Weitzell of Riverdale, Md., as well as a number of nieces and nephews.

Her husband Frederick also has Maryland roots. He is a grandson of Melchior Miller of the Accident area. His mother Sophia Miller, the youngest of Melchoir's family, was born in the house which is the present home of Mr. and Mrs. B.O. Aiken.

A memorial service for Mrs. von Schlichten was held at St. Matthew's Lutheran Church, Rochester, on May 19, with interment in Mt. Hope Cemetery in Hastings on Hudson, N.Y.

Grace had been a regular subscriber to The Glades Star for a number of years.

Mrs. Mary Roseann "Mame" Shank, 78, Kitzmiller, died April 25, 1983 in the Garrett County Memorial Hospital following a brief illness.

Born in Barnum, W.Va., on February 12, 1905, she was a



daughter of the late Denton Jacques and Sarah Jane Adams Butts.

She was preceded in death by her husband, Earl Scot Shank, former mayor of Kitzmiller, and two sons, Harold (Sonny) Shank and Howard (Pedro) Shank.

Mrs. Shank was a member of the Kitzmiller Presbyterian Church, where she served as a deacon and Sunday school instructor; the Marylyn Rebekah Lodge, Blaine Council No. 26 Daughters of America; Pythian Sisters: and the Kitzmiller Fire Ladies. She was also an active member of the Democratic party, and worked on the election board from 1941 through 1982. She served as judge on the election board in Kitzmiller. She was chairperson of the Kitzmiller area Heart Fund and Cancer Fund from 1950 through 1975. She was also a member of the Garrett County Historical Society, and was retired hostess for the Senior Citizens Hot Meals Program.

She is survived by one daughter, Earlene Scott Evans, Kitzmiller, with whom she resided; one son, William Denton Shank, Hartmansville, W.Va.; five grandchildren; and two greatgrandchildren.

Friends were received in the David A. Burdock Funeral Home. Pallbearers were M. Van Evans, Richard L. Sherwood, E. Richard Sherwood, George Brady, Kenneth Knotts, F. William Ferry. A

funeral service was held in the Kitzmiller Presbyterian Church with Rev. David Watterworth officiating. Interment was in the I.O.O.F. Cemetery, Elk Garden.

The family requests that in lieu of flowers, donations be made to the Southern Rescue Squad or the Elk Garden Rescue Squad.

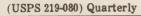
Singleton Townshend (Townie) Naylor, 83, Oakland, died June 3 in his residence. Mr. Naylor was a Life Member of the Historical Society. Born in Oakland, he was a son of the late Alonzo D. and Mary Townshend Naylor.

Mr. Naylor was a retired merchant; a member of St. Paul's United Methodist Church; a charter member of the Oakland-Mt. Lake Park Lions Club; Oakland Lodge 192, AF&AM; and past director of the First National Bank of Oakland.

Preceded in death by his first wife, Mrs. Elizabeth Mitchell Naylor, who died in 1956, he is survived by his second wife, Mrs. Alice Naylor; three daughters, Mrs. Ann Grant, Oakland, Mrs. Mary Richardson and Mrs. Olivia Mersing, both of Williamsburg, Va.; two sisters, Mrs. Mary Drake Bennett, Oakland, and Mrs. Rebecca Wareham, Mount Vernon, Ohio; 10 grandchildren and five great-grandchildren.

The family requests that memorials take the form of donations to St. Paul's United Methodist Church, or the Southern Rescue Squad.

Glades





ISSN: 0431-915X

— Published By — THE GARRETT COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY

VOL. 5, NO. 27

OAKLAND, MARYLAND

DECEMBER, 1983

An Old-Fashioned Christmas Tree

by Mary Miller Strauss

When autumn returns and the evenings grow shorter and cooler, our grandchildren turn to books and longer periods of story time. Some of their favorite books are Laura Ingalls Wilder's stories of Pioneer America.

One of her delightful stories, telling of the Christmas season and the trimming of the tree, triggered the bombardment of requests for me to tell again and again what Christmas was like in the house on the prairie, as well as when I was "a very little girl."

Strange as it may seem, Christmases for many rural people in Garrett County at the time of World War I were not too greatly different from those during the latter part of the 1800's.

Laurel Hicks in her book Hidden Treasure describes so adequately a typical Christmas tree of early America:

"... There were colored bags filled with candy, gilded apples and walnuts. Above and all around were red, blue and white candles. Dolls were placed under the green leaves, and at the top was a gold star. Oh, it was very beautiful. And finally, lavish

strings of popcorn were looped over all this."

I decided our grandchildren would have a tree like their Nana knew when she was "a very little girl." The idea provided me with an intriguing challenge for our Christmas of '81. This year there would be no artificial tree or any store-bought decorations.

My husband and I made the candle holders from clip clothespins which we had painted green. We made little drip trays from aluminum disks (the size of a quarter) whose edges we crimped with pliers. From the same size disks we cut an object that resembled a four-petaled flower pressed flat. Using a nail, we made a tiny hole in each tray and "flower." After placing the "flower" over the tray, we inserted a thumb tack through the perforations and nailed the objects to the clothespin.

Using the pliers, we bent the petals in perpendicular positions to form the holder. Each petal tip was bent slightly outward to promote easy placement of each candle.

The candles and candle holders that we used on our family tree when I was young are no longer on the market. That is why I chose the "Angel Chime" candles for use in our homemade holders.

Fortunately we were lucky enough to get red ones as well as white ones this year.

Our neighbor's corn fields are adjacent to our lawn, providing an abundant supply of husks for the dolls I wished to make. Some of the husks needed bleaching before they could be used on the exterior parts of the dolls.

I had no written directions, so I studied a corn husk doll which I had once purchased from Penn Alps Craft Shop. Through trial and error I learned my own method for making the dolls. One can work with the husks only after they have been well moistened. Otherwise they crack easily and resist bending. For me it was time consuming but I was pleased with the finished dolls. Anyone wishing to make the dolls

should consult a book on American doll making and avoid the trial-and-error method.

Our grandchildren helped to string the popcorn. We popped twice as much as necessary, so there were large amounts consumed by little fellows before the garlands of popcorn were finished. I recall that my father used to buy pink candied popcorn which made the strings more colorful by alternating the pink and white grains. Mother always helped us with the stringing to prevent too much loss of the pink popcorn. It was indeed most tempting.

My husband gathered cones from the white spruces, which I frosted with wheat flour paste. These took the place of walnuts which are a costly item this year.



A Genuinely Traditional Tree (Source: Mary Strauss)

The "bags" for the hard tack candy were nine-inch squares of clean, gay-colored used cotton material. The children counted the pieces of candy for each "bag" and placed them on cellophane squares before we tied them in the cloth with pieces of yarn. These were hung on the tree with the yarn ties. After the tree was dismantled the children divided the "bags" and each took his share—a sweet afterthought!

Red and white peppermint sticks, usually the only Christmas candy in many homes years ago, added color and beauty against the green of the fragrant smelling Douglas fir.

Our little granddaughter did not want a star at the top. She pleaded for a beautiful Christmas Angel which I fashioned from corn husks and cotton eyelet material, crowning the angel's head with yellow yarn hair. Laura was delighted and pleased with the angel!

We did not light the candles on the tree until Christmas night. Friends, relatives, and family gathered at our home for the special occasion. As the candles glowed upon the tree a silence filled the room and my husband offered a special Christmas prayer for the people of Poland. No electric bulbs will ever compare with the soft glow of the burning candles; they are yet alive, providing a light like the twinkling stars overhead.

What a beautiful season Christmas is, challenging a world to greater love, peace and life. I believe our grandchildren will always remember this lovely Christmas.

St. John's Evangelical Lutheran Church Red House, Maryland

When reading old histories of congregations, one discovers that almost all of them began as Sunday Schools. Very few if any were organized in the early 19th century as worshipping congregations. The reason for this is eminent. There were not sufficient clergy to supply these upstart churches in what was then known as the frontier. However, congregations could find capable teachers or persons with some educational background to provide education on the Sabbath for their children. Education was seen as the key ingredient in the survival of these mountain people.

From these small beginnings grew many of our present day congregations. St. John's, Red House is no exception.

John Stauch was among the first Christian settlers in what is now Aurora, West Virginia. He was joined by six other families that same year of 1788. There was no pastor to send to this first settlement, so the Hagerstown fathers sent them a sermon book and urged them to assemble each Sunday for worship. Stauch was chosen lay-reader to conduct the worship and prayer services. His services were demanded by other colonies nearby which included present day Sunnyside, Mary-

land.

This man was compelled to do the work of a preacher, riding horseback and conducting services almost daily for weeks at a stretch. From the start, Stauch kept the names, ages, and sex of all whom he baptized and confirmed: also the text, day and dates of sermons. Life was filled with hardships for several years after the death of his wife in 1793. However, he was examined by the Pennsylvania Evangelical Lutheran Synod and received a license as Catechist for one year. In 1794 he was licensed to preach one year in Carmel, later called Salem (Aurora), and other places. Pastor Stauch remained in the glades until 1806 when he left to labor in Ohio.

George Reinhart emigrated with his parents from Germany to Carmel (Aurora) in 1788. He married Susannah (Sussan) Wiles (Weils) and settled in the Yough Glades in a little cabin at a place (Sunnyside) not more than two miles north of present-day Red House, Maryland.

On November 26, 1800, Thomas J. Johnson deeded "The Glades," 297 acres, to George. This land today is traversed by Route 219. On this site he built a large twostory structure of logs in two sections with a hall and kitchen between them, fronted by an 80 foot porch and two stone fireplaces, one in each end. The fireplace foundations are still visible. For vears the building served as a residence and one large room was used as a dance hall, tavern, and inn. It was also used as a meeting place for politics and for church services prior to Sussan's Church. The tavern was very active as a place for horses and people to rest and at all times the yard would be full of wagons and stagecoaches.

The early settlers on both sides of the Allegheny Mountains had a living faith and their worship was not hampered by denominational doctrines. Eager to hear the word of God, little groups met in cabins, barns, taverns, schoolhouses and in fine weather under the trees. Here in the glades they mingled, married, worshipped, comforted, inspired and strengthened one another. The worship groups were composed of sprinklings of Episcopalians. Methodists, Catholics, Lutherans. Presbyterians and perhaps others.

The first Lutheran ministers came from Cumberland preaching the gospel to the pioneers at various points including Reinhart's (Sunnyside), Salem (Aurora), Morgantown and Frostburg.

Pastor John G. Butler of the large Cumberland parish came (1806) to the rescue of the glades congregations after Stauch departed. He worked zealously among the people for five years until he gave up this part of the parish to organize a congregation in Frostburg, Md. Pastor J. G. Lamprecht spent a little time in the Yough Glades. He was the Addison (Petersburg), Pa. parish minister who served a number of congregations in that area. After Pastor Butler's death in 1816 the congregations formerly served by him were neglected for several years until Rev. C.F. Hever received a call to come to Cumberland where they needed a minister who could speak both English and German.

While there "Father Heyer" (1818-1823) preached regularly at Salem and Reinhart's. St. John's histories list no specific date of the erection of Sussan's Church, although on September 20, 1820, George Reinhart deeded to the minister of the gospel of the congregations in the Yough Valley Glades one-half acre of land for the use of the German Lutheran and Dutch Reform congregations which was confirmed by Pastor Frederick Heyer and Henry Gearheart.

The newly erected log church stood on the west side of the old state road that led to Morgantown, (W.Va.) in an oak grove now (1983) part of the lawn on the Cecil Kight farm. This first church building was locally known as Sussan's, as a tribute to Mrs. Reinhart whose maiden name was Susannah Wiles. Sussan's log church had evidently been built and dedicated by Pastor Heyer before he left his field to Rev. Martin Kuebler.

Six of the original oaks still stand in the former church yard that were growing there in 1820. Remnants of the old road that went through the grove are still visible along with remnants of the church including a few stones from the fireplace. The building was razed in 1885 and some of the timbers were used to build a barn, which later was razed. The well-preserved parts of the old



The white oaks which grew along the edge of the lot where Sussan's Church stood still contain the nails used to fasten horseshoes to the trunks to which the horses were tied. (Source: Mary Strauss)

barn once used in the church were used in the new barn built in the 1930's. The cornerstone, one foot by one foot and about two feet long, was buried by Ben Hudson on the site where Sussan's Church once stood. The stone was removed by Cecil Kight and his brother and moved to the back edge of the garden. When the new barn was built the masons concreted it into the barn wall.

The Reverend C.F. Heyer was a mighty influence in almost every home he visited in this part of his large parish, and from two of these families came three Lutheran ministers: A. Weils, S. Weils, and G. Shaffer (Schaeffer). An epidemic of fever forced Pastor Heyer and family to flee to the mountains near Somerset, Pa., where he accepted the Lutheran Pastorate in the spring of 1824.

Pastor Martin Kuebler (Kibler) had been placed in charge of Salem (Aurora) and Sussan's in the fall of 1823 by Father Heyer. Pastor Kuebler organized a formal Sunday School at Salem during his first year. It is likely that he organized one at Sussan's, during his second year.

New pastors appeared in more frequency: G.F. Haas, 1830-1836; Daniel Heilig, 1836-1842; Henry Kempper (Reformed), 1843-1845; John Skepperson, 1845-1851; George Haines, 1853-1855; and John W. Cupp, 1856-1861, 1865-1873. During Cupp's first term the present site of St. John's Lutheran Church (1983) was secured. The land was deeded to James Chisholm, John Nicholas

Gower, and David E. Hauser, trustees and their successors in office for the Glade Valley Evangelical Lutheran Church. Andrew Gonder, Justice of the Peace, witnessed the signing of the deed, and it was left in the care of the father of Floyd and Elmer Shaffer.

(Editor's note: To be concluded next issue).

Alice Duggan Honored

Miss Alice Duggan, a resident of Cuppett and Weeks Nursing Home in Oakland, was honored for her 104th birthday with ceremonies attended by staff members and friends at the home.

Miss Duggan was 104 on September 6, and has been a resident of the home since January 1974.

Born in 1879, she is the daughter of the late Silas and Caroline Duggan. She has one sister, Gladys Arnold, and a nephew, Robert Warner.

Miss Duggan enjoys reading and listening to music and keeps up her interest in music after years as a music teacher. At age 94, when she came to Cuppett and Weeks, she enjoyed playing the piano and attending all musical festivities at the home.

Mt. Lake Park Honored

Mt. Lake Park has been named to the National Register of Historic Places. Town officials have been notified that the town, which was begun in the 1880's as a religious and cultural resort, was entered into the register September 1, 1983.

Farming Long Ago And Today

(Editor's Note: The following four stories were written by students of Rosetta Rodeheaver, gifted/talented program resource teacher at several Garrett County schools. The children have conducted interviews to gain background for their stories).

by Jamie Fletcher 5th Grade Kitzmiller School

The following information on farming in Garrett County was given by Martin Tichinel, Swanton, Md. in an interview by Jamie Fletcher.

Jamie: How did you plow in the old days?

Martin: Horse and homemade plow.

J: How long did it take to plow one acre?

M: About 10 hours.

J: How long today?

M: 20-30 minutes.

J: How is machinery different today?

M: Years ago all equipment was made by hand. Today it is all mechanical or factory made with motors.

J: How did you make hay?

M: At first they made it with a scythe. The scythe had a wooden handle with a blade. Now the hay is cut by a long cutter bar operated on a tractor.

J: How did you plant crops?

M: Plowed your ground with a horse and plow then took a harrow or thorn bush pulled by a horse that leveled the ground down, and then you sowed your seeds.

J: How did you sell crops?

M: Loaded them on the wagon and took to Kitzmiller to sell them.

J: How did you get things to the market?

M: Put them on the wagon.

J: How many people did you have to have to make hav?

M: The whole family helped.

J: How many today?

M: Two people.

J: How did you keep your milk cold?

M: In the spring drain in crocks. It was called the milk-house.

J: How did you keep your milk from spoiling?

M: Cold water running around the crocks.

J: How did you butcher?

M: We fattened our hogs with corn and killed them and put water in a barrel. We built a big fire and put metal in the fire and heated it, then put the hot metal in the barrel of water. We dropped the hog in the barrel, took it out and laid it on a table and scraped off the hair. Then we hung it up by its hind feet and cut it down the stomach and took its insides out. Then we cut it up and put it away. Some of it was salted and some was canned.

by Heather Lipscomb 4th Grade Kitzmiller School

Farming has changed through the years. Claudine Beard of Bloomington, Md., and Mike Kiddy of Barton, Md. answered these questions for me about farming years ago in Garrett County.

Heather's Question: What was the farm house like?

Answer: Very plain - no bathrooms - no electric or running water. They had a coal stove in the living room for heat.

Q: How did you plow?

A: With a horse and plows.

Q: How long did it take to plow an acre?

A: One day.

Q: How long today does it take to plow an acre?

A: One day.

Q: How different are the machines now?

A: Today everything is done by modern machinery. Years ago it was done by rakes, plows, wagons and mowers all pulled by horses.

Q: What things did you plant?

A: Corn, wheat, oats, buckwheat, beans, beets, cucumber, onions, radishes, carrots, lettuce and cabbage.

Q: How did you sell your things?

A: Took them to town and peddled them from door to door.

Q: How did you get help to make your hay?

A: All farmers helped each other (good neighbor policy).

Q: How did you sell your milk?

A: Put it in large milk cans and sold it to local dairies.

Q: How did you keep milk cold?

A: In springhouses in cold running water.

Q: How did you keep it from spoiling?

A: You tried to sell it as fast as you could.

Q: How did you butcher?

A: Pigs; shoot them, cut their throats to drain the blood out.

Then dip them in large barrels of scalding water. Then lay them on boards and skin the hair. Cattle: shoot them, cut their throats, then hang them up by their hind legs and skin them.

by Michael Sharpless 3rd Grade Kitzmiller School

(Information from Richard Sharpless of Mt. Zion.)

Farming years ago was hard but many people think it was more fun. Neighbors helped each other with butchering, making hay and shucking the corn. When it was time to butcher the pigs the whole family would go to help their neighbors. The men butchered and the women cooked and canned the meat.

All the children played games and had fun. They got pig tails and stuck them on people without them knowing it. It was always fun to play jokes on each other. Most people don't do their own butchering now. They take their pigs to a slaughter house.

Hay was cut with a scythe or a horse-drawn mowing machine. Hand rakes were used for raking and the hay was put into the wind rows to dry. It was then put into shocks either to be hauled to the barn or to be stacked. Hay was hauled to the barn on wooden sleds. The children enjoyed riding to the barn on the loads of hay. Today machines are used to cut and bale the hay and to put it in the barn.

The corn was always cut in the late summer. Corn was cut with a sickle or a knife. It was then put into shocks with the aid of a

"corn horse", a wooden tripod that held the corn until it was tied with hickory shoots. It was left in the field or hauled to the barn to be shucked. The neighbors came to help shuck the corn. This was called a Husking Bee. If a boy got a red ear of corn he got to kiss the girl of his choice. The neighbors must have had fun helping each other. The corn is now harvested by machine.

by Amy Tichinel 5th Grade Kitzmiller School

(Information Source: James Tichinel)

Amy: How did they make hay long ago?

James: 1. Cut it down with a scythe.

- 2. Horse rake.
- 3. Gather by hand loosely.
- 4. Put it in the barn loose.

A: How today?

- J: 1. Cut it with a mowing machine.
- 2. Rake it with machine (by motor).
- 3. Bale it by a machine (motor too).

A: How many people were needed to cut hay?

J: The whole family and neighbors with their scythes.

A: How long did it take to plow an acre?

J: One day (by horse).

A: How long today?

J: Twenty to Thirty minutes (by machine).

A: How did they milk cows?

J: By hand.

A: How do they milk cows today?

J: Milking machine (by motor).

- A: How did they store milk?
- J: Milk house. It is built over a stream drain and you put the milk down in it.
- A: How did they keep the milk from spoiling?
- J: Sitting in the cold water so it wouldn't spoil.
- A: How did they butcher animals?
- J: Build a log fire. Heat the metal and put water in a 52 gallon barrel. Put the metal in the water to make it boil. Put the animal in the barrel (take it out). Scrape hair off and cut up for canning and smoking.

Life In The Old Days

(Editor's Note: The following four stories were written by eighth grade students of Ada Schrock, teacher at Yoder School. Martha Kaiser's story tells about a school of years gone by, and the other three writers describe their grandmothers' lives on the farm).

by Martha Kaiser

For the cold and often stormy walk to school in the early 1920's children had to be warmly clothed.

Each girl wore long-legged underwear and two petticoats (one woolen and one cotton). Next came a pair of home knitted socks and over those a pair of button-up shoes. Last was a thick high necked, long-sleeved woolen dress. For the actual walk they put on more leggings and rubbers over the button-up shoes.

All the children would crowd around the stove to dry and warm themselves when they arrived. The smell of drying wool soon would fill the school house. The children near the stove would start to itch in their hot woolen clothes, while those sitting farther away would shiver.

Everyone enjoyed the lunch hour. The children brought their lunches in small baskets. They usually had a slice of homemade bread with jam or applebutter, an apple or a piece of pie for dessert. Sometimes they got some cheese or sausage.

On warm, sunny days the children would eat outside, sitting on fences, or on the front steps or, if the grass was not too damp, on the grass. On cold and rainy days the children ate inside at their desks.

The school had no running water so one of the older boys would go to the nearest farm house to get a bucket of water. The whole school drank from one dipper. They had a basin of water to wash with and one towel a week.

There was a teacher for eight grades. The parents had to buy the books, slates and pencils for their own children.

The students sat in double desks, two to a desk. The room was roughly divided into two sections—one half boys, the other half girls. A student who was bad or did not know a lesson would have to sit with someone of the opposite sex.

The teacher called the classes to sit on a long bench and recite their lessons.

At recess the children went outside and played hide and seek, snipe hunting, and softball. On rainy days they would play authors or "dollar dollar" and

many other games.

Every Friday they would have programs. They sang or read poems.

At the end of the year, which was only 7 months, the teacher would give them a picture, sort of like our postcards, and school would be out till the next year. That was how school was in the "Good Old Days."

by Latisha Lapp

When my grandma, Cleda Holliday, was small her father cut the hay with a scythe. Then it was tied by hand. A threshing machine would come around house-to-house and the hay was thrown into it. The machine separated the oats from the straw. The oats was put in the granary.

A farmer's children had to work in the fields from the time they were old enough to walk. They had a small shovel hand plow that a horse pulled.

The family would plant potatoes and corn to sell. Most of the time they could sell over 100 bushels of potatoes to a local store.

My grandma says farming when she was small was a lot of hard work. "Most kids now-adays would never be able to work as long or hard as we did then," said grandma.

They had to take a hand rake and gather all the hay along the edge of the field and around trees, and put it in the middle of the field so the rake could "catch" it.

My grandma's mother would sell eggs, milk and cream to buy flour, sugar and salt that would last all winter. All of the girls in the family had two dresses for school and one for church. It never took them 15 minutes to decide what to wear.

Grandma said it was a lot harder for her brother and sisters to get along without much, because her dad died when she was 13. The people in the neighborhood would help out whenever they could. But they had their own families to look after.

Pitch forks then had 3 or 4 prongs, not 5. You would use the 3 pronged fork for hay and the 4 pronged one to clean the barn.

The hay was never baled—it was stacked loosely in piles in the barn.

My grandma remembers stomping the hay down on top of the wagon. Once her brother and a friend accidently threw two rattle snakes on the wagon!

My grandma said, "One thing for sure—farming's a lot easier now than it was when I was growing up!"

by Jan Thomas

My grandmother, Juanita Beachy, is 51 years old and is an only child. She once lived on a farm in Barton, Maryland, with no brothers or sisters to fight with or to share the chores. She had to learn how to play alone and to help out on the farm.

Farming was a good life and grandma would now like to live as she did in the "good ole days." She had to work hard although it was a slow, unhurried life.

She had to do farm chores after school, although school always came first. She was a good student and finished her homework before going to the barn. It usually took her two hours to do the barn chores, helping with the small tasks such as carrying the milk pails, feeding barn cats and baby pigs, and bringing in the cows. Everyone helped with the chores except her mother, who always worked in the house cooking, canning, washing and cleaning. They didn't have modern appliances such as dishwashers.

Modern appliances weren't found in the barn, either. They had horses to pull the plow in the fields, and wagons with metal wheels. They never had a tractor. The cows were milked by hand and not with an electric milker. Errands were run in an old pickup.

Although no high-powered machinery was used, the live-stock didn't mind. The farm consisted of horses, cows, pigs, chickens, dogs and cats.

The family kept some of their products produced by livestock and raised in the fields. They also sold produce, fresh baked bread, and eggs in town. Friday was peddling day. Grandma and her mother would travel to town to sell their goods. Grandma also worked in the garden and helped make butter. She gathered and cleaned the eggs and helped wherever she was needed whether it was in the barn, garden or house.

Grandma says she enjoyed her life and learned much when she was younger. She is happy to have lived and grown up on a farm. It was a good, healthy experience and one she will never forget.

by Lola Yoder

My grandmother, Lydia Yoder, is 68 years old and I asked her what farming was like in the old days. This is what she told me.

On their farm they had cows, horses, sheep, pigs and chickens. They milked their cows by hand, separated the milk, and churned the cream to make butter. They sold some eggs and kept some. They washed the eggs by hand. She didn't like to do that very well. They butchered cows and pigs for meat. When they butchered an animal their neighbors came and helped them, and when their neighbors butchered, my grandma's family went and helped them.

They sheared the sheep, and when they wanted to wash the wool they'd fill a tub with water and put the wool in the tub. Then the girls would go barefoot and tramp on the wool. Grandma said that was fun. When they finished spinning they made bedsheets and a cover. They also knitted stockings. One time my grandma got her hair caught in the spindle: I guess that didn't feel too good!

They had a wringer washer. Since they didn't have a dryer they hung their clothes outside. In the winter they hung their clothes out till they froze dry, except when it was too cold. Then they hung them up inside.

They didn't have a deep-freeze, so they dried some of their food. They dried elderberries, corn, apples and beans. They raised soup beans and potatoes instead of buying them from the store. They canned peaches and pears. To make cheese they heated sour

milk on the stove to a certain temperature. They ran the separator, butter churn and wringer washer with gasoline engines.

To make hay they used a hay loader and not a hay baler. It would scratch the hay off the ground and bring all the hay to the back end of the wagon. Then they'd drag all of that to the front of the wagon. They'd keep doing that until the wagon was full. They would pull the hay up to the haymow with a hayfork and a rope.

They'd cut the corn with a corn binder and then load it up on the wagon and put it through silage cutter.

When it came time to gather wheat, oats, barley and rye they would cut that and put it in shocks. Then a week or two later they'd bring it in on the wagons and put it through the threshing machine. They used horses to do their farm work on the steep fields. They had three or four horses for one wagon. They plowed with a one-bottom walking plow. The neighbors helped them with their threshing so when dinner came they had 12-15 men to cook for. Grandma enjoyed that.

They ran a milk machine with a gasoline engine until the hired man got caught in the pulley. It threw him in the water trough. After that they got electricity.

They hauled sugar water to the camp with a team of horses; then they boiled it.

Every winter they filled their ice house with ice. In summer they used ice to cool the butter when it was too soft, and to make

ice cream. That cooled them off.

Farming is a lot different now than it was in the old days, but my grandma really enjoyed being a farmer's wife.

Annual Historical Tour Features Yough

The annual Garrett County Historical Society tour held Saturday, August 27, featured parts of the Youghiogheny River basin between Sang Run and Ohiopyle.

The group left by bus from Garrett College and, with John Hinebaugh of Sang Run as its first guide, toured Crabtree Bottom. The Hoye Family Memorial on the Sebold farm honors William Waller Hoye, the pioneer who settled about 1799 in this beautiful

valley where at one time the Hoyes became quite numerous.

The Friend Cave Farm was visited. This is reputed to have been the site where saltpeter was obtained from a cave to make gunpowder. The cave is now inhabited by the Indiana Bat, a rather rare species. The Nature Conservancy Chapter of Maryland will improve the cave's entrance to protect the bats' winter home.

Nothing now remains of the log house and gristmill built shortly after 1800 by Meshach Browning. Some traces of the mill race were pointed out by Mr. Hinebaugh.

The tour group viewed the Wild River Corridor and Friend's Delight Valley from Sang Run Cemetery, where Capt. Charles Hoye, founder of the Garrett



The earliest frame Methodist Church in Sang Run. Erected in the mid-1800s. In recent years membership dwindled and the church was sold at public auction. The citizens of Sang Run reopened the church as a non-denominational community worship center named The Open Door Chapel.

County Historical Society, is buried.

The time-forgotten Sang Run store and post office are still in good condition. The old District Six election house was last used for that purpose in 1972.

James Ross, another versed in area history, took over the tour at the Yough River bridge. He showed the group the once-famed lumbering area of White Rock, the Blooming Rose plateau, various sites of former buildings and old Indian cultures, and Selbysport, Garrett County's oldest organized town which was mostly inundated by Yough Lake in the 1940's.

At the Yough Dam site in Confluence, Pa., David Wash, a park specialist, gave the group a tour and lecture about the reservoir and spillway.

A picnic break was enjoyed at the Cucumber Run picnic area near Ohiopyle, where the group saw rafting parties embarking on their 7-mile stretch of white water.

Final stop on the tour was Fallingwater, which Frank Lloyd Wright designed for the Kauffman family of Pittsburgh. Tour arrangements were made by



The Hoyes Cemetery became the final resting spot for Charles E. Hoye's ashes. The inscription reads: Charles E. Hoye, Captain of Infantry PI NG, World War I, October 21, 1876-November 21, 1951.



The only election house in Garrett County erected by county commissioners specifically for elections. The sign reads: Election House 1872-1972 Sang Run, Md.

Mary and Charles Strauss. James Matthews, the bus driver, provided the group with a safe journey.



The general store which served Sang Run residents for many years will be preserved by its owner John E. Hinebaugh of Sang Run.



The gray sandstone monument erected in honor of Paul and William Waller Hoye, and families is located in the Sang Run Valley on the Paul Sebold farm.

In the 19th Century

Monday, Feb. 27, 1888—Speaking of the chances Oakland has for a bank the Democrat says: "The long-wished for and muchtalked of banking house for Oakland, is at last an assured fact. Prominent citizens have had the matter in hand and we under-

stand all preliminary arrangements have been completed. Ex-State Sen. John P. Jones and Son, of Terra Alta, Messrs Brown and Bishop of Kingwood, W.Va., D.E. Offutt, G.S. Hamill and others of the county are among the stockholders. A suitable building will be erected, but its location has not yet been decided upon.

Wednesday, May 23, 1888—Oakland—The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company has torn down and removed the waiting rooms in front of the depot at Oakland and will erect a building for that purpose about 50 yards east of where the old one stood. The old building was an obstruction to the view from the hotel porch.

Cumberland Sunday Times, May 22, 1983.

John Friend's Trek Revisited

by Jack Taylor

The year is 1764. A young man's Potomac River farm has been devastated by flooding. The man decides to brave mountains and forests to look westward for a new home. He and two others set out on foot in the direction of the Youghiogheny River Valley.

The year is 1983. A descendant of that young farmer has an abiding interest in that bygone trip across those Maryland mountains. John Friend, Sr., was the frontier farmer. Hugh Friend is John's seventh generation descendant. Hugh, of Friendsville, and Paul O. Frazee of Frazee Ridge used a four-wheeldrive vehicle in July 1983 to retrace John Friend's original

route to Friendsville.

John Friend's farm was situated near where the Little Cacapon River empties into the Potomac. Back then it was part of the Virginia Colony. Now that spot is located in Hampshire County, West Virginia, not far from Paw Paw.

John Friend, Sr., and Andrew Friend were brothers. They and John's son Gabriel left the flooded acres and hiked up the Potomac. Today Cumberland is the largest of many towns which lie along their path. But in July of 1764 Fort Cumberland was the only white settlement of any size on that stretch of the Potomac.

According to accounts long revered by Hugh Friend and other keepers of Friend family legends, John Friend, Sr., had been a chainbearer for George Washington, surveyor and civilian, a few years earlier. Now Washington, a soldier, was stationed at Fort Cumberland. The Friends may have renewed their acquaintance and compared scouting reports with Washington as they stayed over at the fort.

When the three Friends reached Glade Run they left the Potomac Valley and took the Great Warrior Path through Ryans Glade. Westbound over Backbone Mountain they trekked, crossing the Eastern Continental Divide.

Leaving the Great Warrior Path, the three pioneers headed downstream along the Youghiogheny River. "Pioneers" is an accurate name for them because at that time whites had little knowledge of the Yough between present-day Oakland, Maryland, and Confluence, Pennsylvania. According to Hugh Friend, "there might have been some white trappers and traders on the Great Warrior Path but probably not very many. However, the Indians at present-day Friends-ville told John, his brother, and his son that they were the first white people they had ever seen."

The Shawnee tribes were flourishing in the Yough Valley (see Glades Star, June 1983). According to Hugh Friend, "John negotiated with the Shawnees to purchase fertile lands for an iron pot. He told the Indians he would be back the following summer to live there. He returned home for the winter. When he did return to settle on the Yough in 1765, the Indians were no longer there. And that's when Friendsville began as a white settlement."

Why did Hugh Friend want to retrace his ancestor's trip? "I've always been interested in finding the exact route John took to get to Friendsville. Following the accounts written by Evelyn Olsen, author of Indian Blood, I used a 1983 Ford pickup because I found we could drive, rather than walk, almost the entire route." Hugh, a counselor at Salisbury-Elk Lick School District just across the Mason-Dixon Line in Pennsylvania, showed slides and narrated his odyssey at the Friend Family Association's seminar in Warren, Ohio, in August.

Hugh Friend sums up his trip: "I was amazed that the distance John, Sr., walked was about 100 miles. I hadn't thought it would be that far. It was very rugged

terrain although much of the trip was along the rivers. The countryside must have been very beautiful in its original condition back in 1764."

Our Father's House Celebrates

The congregation of Our Father's House (The Log Church) at Altamont celebrated the church's 50th anniversary on August 7. To honor the occasion there were introductions of visitors, special music, and dedications of memorial gifts. On display was a collection of photographs of the construction work and early life of the congregation. These photos have been grouped in large frames by Mrs. Mabel Shank.

Our Father's House was begun in 1933 with what the Rev. David Churchman Trimble described as "Faith and Fifty Dollars." The cornerstone for the Episcopal building was laid on Sunday, August 14, 1932, by Mrs. George Stewart (Susan) Brown, who later helped Rev. Trimble to write a brief history of the venture entitled "Faith and Fifty Dollars."

Judge and Mrs. George Brown, Presbyterians, had donated the land and sufficient chestnut logs from their Backbone Mountain property for a chapel, an offer quickly taken by the growing congregation. Architectural design was donated by Arvid Kundzin of the Youghiogheny Forest Lodge, Aurora, WV, and labor and material were contributed by members of the congregation. Rev. Trimble and Samuel

S. Johnston, then a candidate for Holy Orders, were overseers of the work.

A supper was given for 250 people, and the money raised was enough to meet the immediate expenses of construction.

The church was completed the following year. Dedication ceremonies were conducted by the Bishop of Maryland, Bishop Helfenstein.

The Rev. John A. Grant, pastor of St. John's Episcopal Church, Deer Park, is pastor of the church, currently used during the summer and for special occasions such as baptisms and weddings. The church has pews for about 80 persons.

Gormania Presbyterian Church Honored

Gormania Presbyterian Church was honored October 2 with its 95th anniversary. The church was built at its present location in 1888, with Sunday School rooms added in 1925.

According to a history written by Mrs. Charles Evans, Fairview Road, this was not the first church built in that area for Presbyterian services. In 1855 churchgoers gathered in a farm building in the neighborhood of Fort Pendleton with the traveling minister, Rev. C.N. Campbell of the Winchester Presbytery. Out of this group grew the Winston Church organization.

In 1858 a building was erected at the turn of the road on Hoffman land along the Northwestern Turnpike which crosses the bluff at the Potomac's North Branch.

The Civil War interrupted the

work, and the members scattered. Meanwhile the building suffered from neglect and finally in 1882 the frame burned to the ground.

A Presbyterian pastor in the Allegheny field preached once a month in Oak Grove Church along Nydegger Run, and later the present church was built as membership grew. The manse was funded in six months' time in 1918.

Hoyes Methodist Is 128 Years Old

Hoyes United Methodist Church observed its 128th anniversary July 31, 1983, with an allday celebration, dinner, and worship service by Rev. Robert VanGilder, former pastor.

In 1855, John DeWitt, Jr., deeded to several parties the Lot No. 2 in what was then known as Johnstown (now Hoyes) to build a house of worship. The original log church, under the auspices of the Methodist Episcopal Church, was replaced in 1877 with a "little white church," according to a church history prepared by Helen Sollars Friend, but church services were not held every Sunday as a preacher was not always available.

In 1893 the church bought its 150-pound copper and tin bell and built a "neat, strong belfry." The present-day belfry was built between 1906 and 1909. The building was damaged by lightning twice, in 1914 and 1934.

The Youth Fellowship began as the Epworth League in 1893. The Ladies Aid, organized in 1936, was supplanted in 1940 by the Women's Society of Christian Service. The men's Brotherhood was begun in 1942.

Stained glass windows were installed in 1948 at a cost of \$90 each. In 1954 a basement was dug and a new foundation built, and the church was moved about 50 feet to its new location. In 1975 the Hoyes Church merged with the Deep Creek United Methodist charge, and the present minister, the Rev. Ellis Harvey, was appointed.

In Memoriam

Margaret Josephine Glotfelty Schoch died at Cuppett and Weeks Nursing Home July 26, 1983, a month short of her 85th birthday. The daughter of the late Joseph T. and Carrie Lelia Browning Glotfelty, Margaret was born at Deep Spring Farm south of Oakland, August 23, 1898.

She attended Fair Sweep, Oakland, and Crellin Schools and was graduated from Oakland High School in 1918. She attended Towson Normal School and taught in Garrett County elementary schools until after her marriage to Rolland G. Schoch, December 29, 1920.

In 1925 Mr. and Mrs. Schoch with their daughter Lelia moved to the Rio Grande Valley of Texas, where they lived until 1937. They returned to Garrett County and lived in Oakland before moving to Loch Lynn Heights in 1969. Mr. Schoch died the same year, and Mrs. Schoch remained in her home until she was hospitalized in November 1982. Mrs. Schoch was a regular

member of the Historical Society.

Surviving are her children: Lelia Sproles Carr of Angleton, Tex.; Margaret Ashby of Oakland; and Rolland G. Schoch, Jr., of Deer Park. Also surviving are a brother, Joseph Glotfelty, Jr., of Silver Spring, Md., and a sister, Eleanor G. Robey (Nellie) of White Plains, Md.; eight grandchildren and eight great grandchildren.

Arrangements and services were conducted by Stewart Funeral Home July 29th, with burial in the Schoch family plot, Oakland Cemetery.

Mrs. Schoch was descended from the Browning, Brant, Glotfelty, Casteel, and Frantz families of Garrett County. She was affiliated with St. Mark's Lutheran Church in Oakland and attended church in Loch Lynn during her years there.

Harold H. Harned, 88, N. Second Street, Oakland, died August 23 at Garrett County Memorial Hospital.

Mr. Harned, who owned the Oakland Pharmacy from 1951 until 1972, was a past president and former member of the Oakland Town Council. He was a member and past Sunday School superintendent of St. Paul's United Methodist Church. He was also active in many service clubs, and was a longtime member of the Historical Society.

Born in Oakland on July 9, 1895, to the late Joseph E. and Emma B. Harned, he is survived by one daughter, Helen Kahl of Oakland, and two grandchildren. His wife, Mrs. Naomi Marquis Harned, died in 1982.

Services were conducted by

Oakland Lodge 192, AF&AM at Durst Funeral Home and by Rev. Allen Ridenour and Dr. K.W. McCracken at St. Paul's Church. Interment was in Oakland Cemetery.

Garrett County centenarian Robert W. "Pop" Hinebaugh of Deer Park died July 27 at his home. Mr. Hinebaugh had been recognized in feature stories in The Republican and Glades Star (March 1983) to honor his 100th birthday.

Born in Deer Park, he was a son of the late Sebastian and Emily Harvey Hinebaugh.

He was a member of St. John's Episcopal Church, Deer Park, a retired farmer, and a life member of the Deer Park Sportsmen's Club. He was preceded in death by his wife, Minnie H. King Hinebaugh, in 1974.

Mr. Hinebaugh is survived by four daughters, four sons, 34 grandchildren, 89 great-grandchildren, and 50 great-grandchildren. Services were held at Stewart Funeral Home with Rev. John Grant and Rev. Gail Hixon officiating. Interment followed in Deer Park Cemetery.

Margaret Browning Hoffman, 96, of Uniontown, Pa.. died at Lafayette Manor in Uniontown on Octóber 3, 1980, after a long illness. She was born at Sang Run on September 6, 1884, a daughter of Nathan and Anna Browning.

Mrs. Hoffman was a member of the Third Presbyterian Church in Uniontown for many years. She was preceded in death by her husband, John Hoffman, in 1956. He was born in Accident. Also three brothers—William, Frank and Richard—and two sisters,



Maeleta and Jennie, and a sister, Mary B. Savage (d. February 15, 1982), preceded her in death.

She is survived by four daughters: Mrs. Robert Reed (Lorna); Mrs. William Patterson (Erma); Mrs. Hugh Lloyd (Retha); and Mrs. Alvie Allan (Ruth). She is also survived by eight grandchildren; two sisters, Mrs. A.C. Englehart of Meyersdale, Pa., and Mrs. Gladys Litman of Uniontown, Pa.; and one brother, Mason Browning, of Uniontown.

Mrs. Hoffman was a greatgranddaughter of Meshach Browning. She was also a member of the Historical Society since 1973.

Mrs. Frances Sybil Paugh, 80, Deer Park, died October 5, at Garrett County Memorial Hospital, Oakland.

Born in Deer Park, she was a daughter of the late George P. and Cora Belle Shreve Marley. Her husband, Raymond "Hickory" Paugh, died in 1968. She was also preceded in death by a daughter, Glenna J. Paugh, and a son, Joseph J. Paugh.

She was a member of the Historical Society, Deer Park United Methodist Church, United Methodist Women, Deer Park Homemakers, and Vacationland CB Radio Club.

Friends were received in the Durst Funeral Home, Oakland. A service was conducted October 8 at the Deer Park United Methodist Church, with Rev. C. Franklin Mick officiating. Interment followed in the Deer Park Cemetery.

Garrett County's Autumn Glory celebration was saddened by the death on October 15 of John L. Yommer, age 105, at the Goodwill Mennonite Home in Grantsville. Mr. Yommer was Garrett County's oldest living resident.

Members of the Bittinger Lutheran Parish and residents of the Goodwill Home had celebrated Mr. Yommer's 105th birthday on August 20th. John's brother, Dan, now 97 years old, was also honored.

John Yommer was born August 20, 1878, at Jennings and spent his entire life in Garrett County. He was married around 1903 to the former Abby Beachy and the couple had one child, a daughter, who died at the age of two. Mrs. Yommer died 13 years ago.

Mr. Yommer was a charter member of the Zion Lutheran Church in Jennings, and a retired saw miller. He resided in and maintained his own home with his brother until January 1981.

Mr. Yommer is survived by his brother Dan, also a resident of Goodwill Home, and a number of nieces and nephews.

Services were conducted at Newman Funeral Home with the Rev. David Rockwood officiating. Interment followed in the Grantsville Cemetery. (USPS 219-080) Quarterly

ISSN: 0431-915X

— Published By — THE GARRETT COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY

VOL. 5, NO. 28

OAKLAND, MARYLAND

MARCH, 1984

Friend Family To Meet In Grantsville

The Friend Family Association of America will hold its Seventh Biennial workshop/genealogical seminar and national meeting at the Grantsville Md. Holiday Inn, August 10-12, 1984.

The Association is a unique, non-profit genealogical group through which members and descendants of the various lines may establish and perpetuate the deeds and accomplishments of their ancestors.

Current membership in the Association is more than 400 and their projected goal is "500 in '84". The 500th member is to be especially recognized as a part of the '84 seminar program.

The Friend family is particularly interesting because of its long period in the United States. Friendsville, Md. was founded in 1765 by John Friend, who emigrated from Hampshire County W.Va. and settled on the west bank of the Youghiogheny River with his wife Karrenhappuch Hyatt and their children.

A National Headquarters is maintained which includes the Col. Lester D. Friend Sr. Historical Library. This unusually large

and diversified data bank serves as a premier research center for those seeking to establish, preserve and extend their genealogical lines of descent. A large portion of this library will be housed in a special room at the Grantsville, Md. Holiday Inn and will be available for individual research. There will also be a large variety of FRIEND handcrafted articles on display. Also planned are genealogical presentations and all-day, FRIENDrelated, guided tours of the immediate area.

Non-members as well as members, both genealogical beginners and serious scholars are welcome to participate. Early indications are that attendance may exceed the nearly 200 who participated in the 1980 seminar in Ft. Wayne, Ind., and the 1982 seminar at Huntington Beach, California.

For program, registration or membership information send a SASE to Byron L. Friend, 1123 Harrison, Park Ridge, Ill. 60068.

Myrtle Steele Ferrier Honored For 100th Year

(Editor's Note: This article combines two stories. One was written by Evenlyn Olsen, whose by line appears below. Other parts are inserted from Connie Kinsel's story in the Lindsay, Cal., Gazette, which Mrs. Fred S. Colcord sent us. We thank all involved for their contributions.)

> by Evelyn Guard Olsen December 17, 1983 5:15 p.m.

Major festivities were visible through large glass walls of the ranch house behind trees and a flower garden along Road 196, Lindsay, California.

These glass walls, replacing the former house front of wood. had been installed under the supervision of the lady, Mrs. Myrtle Ferrier, whose hundredth birthday celebration was busily in progress in the brightly illuminated premises. She herself had been the carpenter, sawing away the old walls—a not unusual skill for her as later noted by a "Proclamation" read by a granddaughter. Yet she was dainty, not a large woman. No wonder here she was in velvet and pearls, still showing will, strength and confidence as she greeted everyone and reminisced with accuracy different phases of her life.

The interior of the house was commodious and replete with Christmas scenes. A bountiful buffet was served. Hosts were son Clifford and wife Barbara and his sisters Violet Colcord and Faith McCutcheon who thoughtfully welcomed and entertained. Music was provided by the Porterville Elks Band.

There were about ninety-two guests, neighbors and relatives from near and far. Seven grand-children, nine great-grandchildren and four great-great-grand-children were present.

Myrtle was born at Elder Hill, Garrett County, Maryland in 1883, daughter of Henry William and Martha Spear Steele. In 1893 she came with her parents to her father's native Look Sharp in Friendsville where a minor metropolis was emerging as a result of the logging operations. At that time was built the Steele family home, popularly ornate with complements of gables, bay windows, porches with pillars and wooden lace enrichment.

Connected with one of the back porches by a short walk was a two-story summer kitchen where all the canning, laundry, meat preserving, wool carding, and candle making were done.

The family farm provided the Steeles with everything they needed. It had a smokehouse, maple sugar groves, and an ice house to keep ice cut from Bear Creek which, along with the Yough, adjoined the property.

At eighteen she married Emerson Ferrier, "a timber man" and tramroad engineer, and she went to lumber camps with him and was not dissatisfied there as she "liked the woods." Her husband worked for the Kendall Lumber Company and also the Meadow Mountain Lumber Company where he was an assistant superintendent. He operated a Climax Engine out of Bear Creek into Negro and Meadow Mountains. The Glades Star of September 1970 contains an article by Walter W. Price about the "Wood Hicks" and shows a picture of the Climax #4 with Emerson sitting on the boiler walkway. The Ferrier Family has a prized photo of Emerson

with Henry Ford, Thomas Edison and Harvey Firestone, the three famous men who together came and toured this rich area. The Ferrier family had the chance to make the acquaintance of these notables as Emerson acted as guide on their excursions. The story goes that Ford wanted Mr. Ferrier to come and work for him.

In 1922 the Ferriers and Myrtle's parents moved to Oakland, California, where Emerson built apartment houses. In 1928 he traded one of them for an orange ranch in Lindsay, California, where Mrs. Ferrier resides today. She lost her beloved husband in 1937.

In her ninety-third year, 1976. Mrs. Ferrier attended the Friend Family Association's Seminar in Glendale, California. She is a descendant of Gabriel Friend through her grandmother, Susan Friend Steele. She was asked to make a talk which she did, starting out with a little folk tale apropos of the preceding speaker's topic. The topic was the discrepancy between the size of the land Lord Baltimore was allowed to keep and the amount of land, extending from the Potomac north to the 40th parallel, as granted him by King Charles the First. As tape recorded from Mrs. Ferrier's talk.

Myrtle Steele Ferrier has lived 100 years. She was born December 23, 1883, when Chester Arthur was just the first of 20 Presidents whose terms would occur during her lifetime. Mrs. Ferrier was honored at an open house birthday party December 17, 1983, at the home of her son and daughter-in-law, Clifford and Barbara Ferrier, in California. About 82 guests attended including her two daughters, Violet Colcord of Carson City, Nevada, and Faith Ferrier McCutcheon of Santa Barbara, Cal. One of the honored guests was Myrtle Ferrier's friend Evelyn Olsen, author of the book "Indian Blood."

"This is supposed to be a ghost story. There was a lot of trouble about the Mason-Dixon line and it was said all the surveying in Maryland started at the Fairfax Stone. But the stone was supposed to have been moved away from its original site because it would give somebody more land.

The ghost in the story was a certain man, who, whenever seen, was always carrying the Fairfax Stone, and everybody was afraid of ghosts. A fellow, half drunk one time, was supposed to have seen this ghost who said, "Where shall I put it?" The fellow replied, 'Damn it, put it where you got it."

Later, responding to a question about how she met Mr. Ferrier who came to town at the time the big mills started, she gave some local color:

"Years ago all the recreation we had was when something came to town—no amusement parks or anything like that—so this merry-go-round came in and we thought it was wonderful. I was about sixteen and I went to this merry-go-round as every-body did that was the whole thing! I would get on a little horse and I thought it wonderful to ride it; I always loved to ride horses.

They wanted us to ride which I

GARRETT COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY Founded in 1941

OFFICERS 1983-84

President Dr. Raymond McCullough Vice Pres. . . . Charles F. Strauss Sec'y-Treas. . . Dorothy B. Cathell Asst. Sec'y Edith Brock Corresponding

Sec'y Ruth F. Calderwood Curator Mary V. Jones

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Randall R. Kahl, Clara Bell Briner, Thomas Butscher, Rev. John A. Grant, Jean Swauger, Dr. Bruce G. Jenkins, William B. Grant, Mrs. Alice E. Smith, Mrs. Anna Maxine Broadwater.

EDITORIAL STAFF

Editor Jackson Taylor Assistant Editor . . . John A. Grant Managing Editor . . Elwood Groves

THE SOCIETY'S OBJECT

The purpose of this Society shall be to discover, secure and preserve whatever relates to the history of the area, and to disseminate knowledge of our local history among our people.

THE GLADES STAR

PUBLISHED quarterly by the Society at Oakland, Md. Entered as second-class matter March 12, 1942, at the Post Office at Oakland, Maryland, under the Act of August 24, 1912.

PRINTED by the Sincell Publishing Co., Inc., Oakland, Maryland. FOR SALE by the secretary and at the Ruth Enlow Library. Single copy, 75 cents.

MEMBERSHIP: All persons interested in the Garrett County area are eligible.

The membership fee is \$3 for individual and \$5 for joint (husband and wife), renewable annually and four issues of this quarterly bulletin, THE GLADES STAR, are included with each membership. Life membership is \$100.00.

did and it played one time and the man who owned the merry-goround let us have another ride on it. Well, it was only five cents a ride so it wasn't very much. But, with the free ride the horses were all taken and this man who afterward became my hustand—he was just a boy then—he said, "We could ride in a sleigh," and I said, "Yes, that would be fine."

The audience was all smiling at this favorable situation where the swaying motion would bring the two close enough for the young man to act as protector. As Myrtle stated, "You know when it went around it slides you over."

Myrtle Steele Ferrier comes from a long line of longevity. Some of her ancestors lived to 109, 102, and her grandfather to 97. At her party last December, photos were taken of Mrs. Ferrier and her children, grandchildren, great-grandchildren, and great-great-grandchildren.

What kind of a lady is the tiny Mrs. Ferrier? "Absolutely marvelous, smart, tolerant, generous, and has a fine sense of humor," say her daughters. Her daughter Faith says "she is a fine seamstress, immaculate house-keeper, and learned to wallpaper when she was 10 years old." Both Violet and Faith agree: "Mother is the rock of the family."

50 YEARS AGO Saturday, January 27, 1934

NEW CLUB—A number of young women have formed the Junior Women Volunteer Service Corps for the purpose of aiding relief and welfare organizations of the city by giving a portion of their leisure time in service to the community.

St. John's Evangelical Lutheran Church Part II

(Editor's Note: The information for this article was obtained from a collection of short histories belonging to Phyllis Knepp and St. John's Church. Related reading for St. John's, Red House, is in Glades Star: Dec. '47; March '49; Sep. '49; Sep. '50; June '61, and Dec. '83.)

Pastor Jesse Winecoff was one of the most highly esteemed ministers to serve the parish. He labored at Sussans during the dark days of the Civil War. Soldiers were stationed all through the hills. Lumber was stacked for the new building on the lot secured during Cupp's first ministry, but the project was abandoned until Cupp's return after the war when he served the parish for eight more years. The building had a typical rectangular frame so characteristic of the early frame churches which replaced the log structures. The first church building stood at the present site of St. John's house of worship.

The First Church Building at Red House was erected and dedicated some time during Cupp's second term. We have the record of many infant baptisms and members confirmed during this period, but no reference to the dedication.

After the departure of Pastor Cupp, Patrick H. Miller served one year before Pastor W.Y. Cline came to the parish, which was now to grow and experience twelve years of constant

Christian service under the leadership of a man who was both a great preacher and a faithful pastor.

Short pastorates characterized the next forty-four years at Red House. Twenty pastors ministered during the years 1888-1932.

During the ministry of J.G. Koser, the first building on the present site was torn down and the cornerstone of the new one was laid on July 7, 1907. The building was not completed until the following summer, while C.W. Barnette served as supply pastor. Formal dedication took place on June 14, 1908.

In 1921 the parsonage at Eglon was sold and plans were submitted for the erection of one on the present site. It was ready for



Dedicated June 14, 1908 with Dr. Luther Kuhlman as the preacher for the occasion.

(Source: Earl Hauser)

occupancy in May, 1922 and was dedicated on June 18th, 1922. The Reverend C.R. Botsford, pastor of St. Paul's, Cumberland, preached. The Reverends M.L. Peter, Aurora, and D.M. Funk, Oakland, assisted Pastor Umberger in the dedication.

Pastor Walter E. Waybright brought about a steady and substantial growth in the church's spiritual and educational progress which no similar period had experienced.

The Daily Vacation Bible School was begun (1936) under Pastor and Mrs. A.K. Jones, and has been continued to the present (1983).

From the Red House Lutheran Church came some notable Christian workers. Dr. E.R. Hauser became a minister and at the time of the merger of three Pennsylvania synods he was president of the Allegheny Synod.

Sister Virginia became superintendent of Girls' Home, Frederick, Maryland, Pastor Abel Thompson graduated from Gettysburg Seminary and was ordained by the Kentucky Synod, Dr. Jacob Yutzy, Pastors John G. Breuninger and Joshua C. Breuninger, brothers, Reverend Elwood L. Hauser and Reverend G.J. Sanders, Jr., were all former members of St. John's.

After the departure of Pastor Jones, St. John's again experienced short pastorate terms, during which time the congregation was ministered to by seven pastors in a period of thirty-one years (1951-1982).

The 150th anniversary services were held on September 25-29, 1940. A guest minister and choir were present for each service: Grace Lutheran of Fairmont, West Virginia; St. Paul's Lutheran of Grafton, West Virginia; Trinity Lutheran of Keyser, West Virginia; and St. Mark's of Oakland, Maryland.

Rededication Services were held in 1952 for the Social Room and furnishings. The cost of



St. John's Lutheran Church and parsonage as they are today (1984), known as "The Friendly Church on the Hill".

(Source: Phyllis Knepp)



The new pastor is Daniel M. Yeiser, a native of the Pittsburgh area. He was educated at Grove City College and the Lutheran Theological Seminary in Gettysburg, Pa. He was ordained on June 11, 1983 at the Western Pa.-W.Va. Synod Convention held in Greenville, Pa. Rev. Yeiser was installed June 26, 1983 as pastor of St. John's Lutheran Church in Red House and St. Paul's Lutheran Church in Aurora, W.Va.

(Source: Arlene K. Roth)

refurbishing the basement amounted to \$3,719.54. The Red House Circle gave \$550 for the work on the basement and paid for the church carpet (\$1,540),

choir gowns (\$255, primary room piano (\$90), and gown cabinet (\$42). A two-fold service of dedication for an electronic organ (\$2,670) and a sexton's

residence was held on November 2, 1952. The organ was first used at the service on August 17, 1952.

A Luther League was organized May 11, 1952 with Gene Ridder as president. League groups had functioned previous to this group, chiefly because good leadership existed during the active periods. Today (1983) the group is known as Youth Fellowship but the basic work remains the same.

During 1954 the first edition of a news letter was issued under the guidance of Pastor W.A. Renn with the help of the Adult Fellowship members.

St. John's became (1962) a member of the Synod of Western Pennsylvania-West Virginia which merged the same year into the new Lutheran Church in America (L.C.A.), the largest Lutheran church body in North America.

The completion of six classrooms and the complete redecoration of the church sanctuary was realized in 1962. Renovations and improvements to both the church plant and parsonage continue as the years pass.

St. John's Lutheran Church of Red House supported a Pastor on its own for many years. On April 4, 1971 the congregations of St. Paul's Lutheran Church of Aurora and St. John's Lutheran Church of Red House voted to create the Aurora-Red House Parish.

The Women's Missionary Society of St. John's was organized in 1942. Mrs. A.C. Breuninger was the local president as well as the synodical president of the Missionary Society of the West Virginia Synod in 1949-50. It is no longer active.

An anniversary service commemorating the 175th year of St. John's congregation was conducted on Sunday, October 31, 1965 at Red House. Felix Robinson, Oakland, noted for his concern in the historical development of the county, made a presentation on the role St. John's played in the county development.

The Lutheran Church Women (LCA), organized in 1981, has become strong and active, taking part in special church programs, attending LCW District Assemblies as well as hosting them, conducting Bible studies, and providing fellowship dinners and mother-daughter banquets.

The group called the Ladies Circle is the "heart" which shares with the needy. Bedding, food boxes, money donations and bus fares to Camp Luther are just a few of the deeds done by this organization.

Christian education continues to receive priority in the Sunday Church School, a well organized and fully staffed auxiliary of the church. St. John's offers a wealth of educational experiences, all for the taking.

"The Friendly Church on the Hill" is a congregation of active, faithful, dedicated people whose pastors, for the most part, have provided strength and vitality to the believers. St. John's congregation holds the distinction of being Garrett County's oldest established Lutheran Church body.

Yohogany Iron Wants To Sell

(Editor's Note: What follows is the entire text of a story printed in the Baltimore American & Commercial Daily Advertiser, Nov. 16, 1835. Our thanks go out to John McGrain, who encountered the item recently and sent it to us. Spelling of "Yohogany" and capitalizations in the last sentence are as they were in the original text. See the Glades Star, March 31, 1950, for a feature article on the Bear Creek Iron Works.)

IRON WORKS FOR SALE—The Yohogany Iron Company will sell at public sale in the city of Pittsburg (Pennsylvania) on Monday, January 4th, 1836, their corporated property, situated on the Yohogany River in Allegany County, Maryland.

The property consists of about 2.700 acres of land, on which there is a blast furnace built in 1829-30-a forge with four fires and two hammers-a grist mill with two pair of stones and a saw mill, together with the necessary out buildings; consisting of a coal house at the furnace 70 by 35, and twelve dwelling houses; one a two-story frame house, suitable for the residence of a manager. The other comfortable log houses suitable for the hands. Also, a store, blacksmith and wagon makers shops, stables for four teams, a corn house and smoke house.

The foregoing buildings are at the furnace—at the forge, which is one mile from the furnace, there is a stone coal house, 60 by

30 feet, and 12 feet high; an Iron House and six dwellings for the hands. — The forge is on the Big. Yohogany river, and commands all the water of the river, with a fall of 15 feet. About 100 acres of land is cleared and in cultivation. on which there are three dwelling houses and a good barn. A considerable portion of the land is of good quality and well timbered. There is a strong probability that either the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal or the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, or both, in case both are made, will go through the property-Persons desirous of engaging in the iron business will do well to examine this property. The materials for making Iron. Wood, Water Power, Ore and Stone Coal are abundant

> John S. Gittings, President Yohogany Iron Company

Artifact Found Following Release Of News Article

An archaeological artifact has been located as the result of a story which appeared in The Republican in May '83 and the Glades Star in June 1984. It is a gorget, often referred to as an amulet and is owned by Mrs. Neva Georg of Grantsville.

These gorgets were worn about the neck of Indians who lived in this area, according to Rev. John Grant, local amateur archaeologist, and what makes this particular gorget important, he said, is the fact that it is marked with lines which resemble Celtic Ogam script.

"We are searching for examples of Celtic Ogam script, and this seems to be one of them," said Rev. Grant. "The gorget has been photographed in a special way, and we are now waiting for a translation of the script from an expert. The markings on the gorget, which at first glance seem to be decoration, have a very real possibility of being the type known as linear Ogam. If this is true it will be supporting evidence needed to prove that the markings are authentic which were found in Wyoming and Boone counties of West Virginia."

Questioned about the age of the gorget belonging to Mrs. Georg, Rev. Grant replied "Even though the carvings down in West Virginia might date back to the 7th Century A.D., the gorget worn by an Indian need not be that old. For example, the Greek letters Alpha and Omega are often seen in Christian churches, even though scriptures written in Greek haven't been used for many centuries. In the same way, a gorget might be only 500 vears old. However, the presence of Celtic Ogam on that gorget points to a Christian heritage of Celtic missionaries who came to the American shores before the time of the Vikings."

As emphasized in the earlier articles, Rev. Grant would still like to know about markings seen in caves or on other artifacts. He may be contacted by telephone at 334-4630.

Notice: The obituary information on deceased members of the Society will be published only when the Society is notified. Send the appropriate statistics to the Corresponding Secretary. Your Society has no other method of officially obtaining this information.

The Garrett County Animal Shelter

by Cheryl Rexrode, MRAT and Ellen Michael, MRAT

The Garrett County Animal Shelter was formed in May of 1975 through an agreement for operation by the Garrett County Commissioners and the town of Oakland. The land belongs to the town of Oakland while the Commissioners are responsible for maintenance, personnel, and the care of the animals.

The original building was constructed by Don Nine Construction in the summer of 1975 at a cost of \$22,239. It was a block structure measuring 28'x24'. The shelter was operated by the dog warden who was paid by the number of animals captured plus mileage. The shelter was understaffed and lacked the room to properly house a large number of animals until the fall of 1977 when Garrett Community College admitted its first Veterinary Science Technology class.

The students were very interested in the Animal Shelter and as a group they invited the County Commissioners and their fellow Veterinary Technician students to visit the shelter. All of those who attended were upset with the conditions found at the shelter. Through an agreement between the Commissioners and GCC, bids were accepted for the expansion and remodeling in the spring of 1978. By the fall of 1978 H.M.F. Enterprise of Mt. Lake Park began construction of a 36'x34' addition to the old building at a cost of \$43,000. Equipment for special animal care was purchased with a \$57,000 grant from the Appalachian Regional Commission. Some of the equipment included surgical instruments, anesthesia machine, examination tables, cabinets, counter tops, various laboratory equipment, and radiology equipment.

The second addition was finished in the summer of 1981 by the CETA program. This addition consisted of a 40'x20' area for dog runs and storage.

In July of 1981 construction began for relocation of the Maryland State Animal Health Laboratory. An agreement of cooperation was made by GCC and Dr. Frank Custer (representing the Animal Health Lab) for student participation and the use of some equipment.

At the present time the Garrett County Animal Shelter is capable of housing 65 single animals. Due to caging facilities the shelter accepts only cats and dogs, all ages. Because of the limited space and the large number of unwanted animals, each animal is retained for only three days with the hope of finding a new home. Animals can be adopted at a low cost fee. This fee includes neutering (a must!), immunization, worming, and county licensing. The current staff consists of two full time Registered Animal Technicians, both graduates of the GCC Veterinary Science Technology program. Dr. Paul Deal, D.V.M., coordinator of the Veterinary Science Technology program at GCC, instructs students at the shelter and provides any necessary veterinary medical attention for the animals. Auxiliary personnel include work/study students from GCC and CETA summer youth.

50 YEARS AGO Saturday, January 27, 1934

COLDEST AREA—With thermometers in Accident, Garrett County, registering -14° this morning, the community was believed to be the coldest spot in the state. Oakland recorded a -5°.

Wednesday, October 24, 1888—Oakland—The public schools of Garrett County were opened Monday and the term will last five months. Examiner Hinebaugh has a splendid corps of teachers in the Oakland schools. Prof. E. E. Enlow is principal of Oakland School, Miss Mamie Weber, assistant to the principal, and Miss Mattie Porter and Miss Lou A. Thayer are the other assistants.

West Salisbury Depot Closes Its Doors

(Editor's Note: Information for this article was gained from a Meyersdale Republic story by Linda Gindlesperger. Many Garrett Countians share memories of that now-defunct Casselman River rail line to Jennings, so this bit of Somerset County, Pa., history is well-suited for inclusion in The Glades Star. See Glades Star articles of September 1949, September 1973, June 1974, and December 1975 for related stories of this railroad and of Little Crossings. Also in this issue are two reminiscences of life in the Little Crossings area.)

The West Salisbury, Pa., depot became only a memory when its

doors were closed October 7, 1983. Once busy with shipments of coal and lumber from northern Garrett County and southern Somerset County, the depot has in recent years seen diminished train travel. Lack of business was cited by the B&O as reason for its closing.

Back in 1871 the Salisbury Railroad Company plotted land into lots. Some of the lots were sold and homes were built, but not much progress was made until 1876 when the railroad was completed. Soon afterwards, 75 homes were built in the West Salisbury area. The company was to be renamed as Baltimore Railroad Company and was later sold to the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

Michael Francis Riley, born in 1859, was hired in 1882 as station agent for the B&O depot in West Salisbury. One of Mr. Riley's ten children Margaret (Mrs. Reese) Lichliter of Salisbury, recalls that her father retired in 1934 after a 52-year career as station agent there.

Other agents included Pete Cook, Charles Sanders, Eber Cockley, W. F. Tedrow, Mr. Burnsworth, E. S. Barncord and Alvie Ravenscroft. The late Mr. Ravenscroft of Meyersdale held the West Salisbury job from 1962 to 1967 and again from 1973 until his death on June 23, 1983, Cal Sipple served as agent for the depot's last three months of operation. On October 7, 1983, the building's furnishings were removed and a sign was tacked there to note that all further shipping will be done through Somerset

Old Trails Inn:

A Notable Landmark Of Little Crossings

by Ruth Hetz

One of the oldest buildings on the National Highway between Grantsville and U.S. 219 North, located at Little Crossings, is a house, once known as "Old Trails Inn." In its earlier days it was used as a stopover for travelers on Route 40.

At one time it contained, along with sleeping rooms, a dance hall, kitchen and dining halls, where meals were served to guests. The ceilings of all the first floor rooms are ten feet high and the dance hall was enhanced by an open-arch doorway. The kitchen is large and a swinging door opens to the dining room.

After a variety of early owners Old Trails Inn was purchased in the late 1930's by Isaac Hardesty and wife. Three rooms were now added to the front of the first floor. The room that was once the dance hall now became a family room. One of the added rooms became a parlor, another a sewing room and the third a bedroom. The Hardestys must have been lovers of sunshine for these three rooms contain a total of 19 fullsized windows. Part of the basement room was made into a grocery store and service station which were operated by the Hardestys.

In 1945 the property was sold to Luther Horchler and wife, who operated the store for several years and lived in the house. Wanting to increase the number of rooms, Mr. Horchler divided the family room into three small rooms and closed the archway into a solid wall.

In the late 1950's Isaac Hardesty bought the house back from the Horchlers. After he regained possession, Mr. Hardesty removed the partitions, returning the dance hall room to a spacious living room. The basement was rented to Blaine Durst and wife and once again became a grocery store and service station. In 1967 the Dursts moved their business to Grantsville, and the store space was rented to the Floyd Hetzs, who purchased the property in April 1970 and remain the owners today.

The house is not only one of the oldest but also one of the largest private homes in the area, containing a total of 17 rooms in its three stories besides the basement storeroom which is now used for storage.

Memories Of Little Crossings

by Bobbi Hetz Hemmis

I remember that old caboose at Little Crossings very well. When I was about seven years old it was one of my favorite places to play. Dewey Yommer was the superintendent and dispatcher for the B&O spur line which ran just about next to our house, the "Old Trails Inn" place. Mr. Yommer loved to tell us stories about his railroading days.

We spent many an hour playing in that caboose. One of us would play engineer and the others would be passengers. We visited Mr. Yommer's grocery and service station, too. I remember there were old benches in the store. Railroad lanterns, too. We used to spend our allowance for the candy in the old fashioned candy case. Two candies cost us one cent. We would buy a pop and put three straws in it and share it that way.

People traveling down Route 40 now don't realize how high that bump used to be where the tracks crossed it. If you drove too fast, coming downhill especially, you could lose it on that curve for sure. They have graded down that bump quite a bit. You still notice it, but it's not like it used to be when I was a kid.

Before we bought the big house that my mother has written about in this issue, we lived on a farm up where the Zion Christian Academy now is. That was before Route 48 was built. We would take walks through the fields and woods south of 40 down to Little Crossings and in summer we camped out down by the Casselman and swam and fished at the dam. I remember that lake was big!, or at least it seemed like it then. There were boats and cabins. There was a coal tipple up the hill, and the bowling pin mill also. Now Route 48 has taken all those things out of there.

Route 40 used to be much busier than it is now, especially in the summertime. New Germany Road used to intersect with 40 right at my folks' place. Everything considered, progress is fine and Route 48 has been wonderful for this region. But I sometimes wonder if kids nowadays have as many great places to play without getting into trouble as we had back then, in the '60s.

Sword Commended As Historian

Gerald J. Sword, Herrington Manor State Park manager, has been awarded a certificate of commendation. The American Association for State and Local History has honored Mr. Sword "as a result of his excellence in research and interpretation of local history in Maryland." The Association's awards program holds high prestige for local history achievement throughout the country.

At Herrington Manor, Mr. Sword has used land and probate records and initiated a summer interpretive program on the first settlers in Western Maryland. At Swallow Falls, he has discovered markings which could be Ogam script similar to that found in West Virginia (see Glades Star, June 1983). He has done extensive historical and archaeological fieldwork in prior service at Fort Frederick, Patapsco Valley, and Point Lookout State Parks.

"Sword has had no formal training as a historian, yet has shown much dedication to history and has developed a disciplined methodology for research and public interpretation of the past," an Association spokesman said.

David H. Friend Sketch Now Available

John E. Hinebaugh of Sang Run announces the recent publication of "Historical Sketch of Sang Run, Seng Run and Ginseng Run." The sketch was written by David Harrison Friend of Sang Run after he passed his eightieth year of life—in the 1905-1910 time frame. It traces the early "Friends in America down through the generations to their settlement in Garrett County."

The original handwritten manuscript was found in 1982 in an old trunk in the "Friends Delight" residence at Sang Run. It was first belived the sketch might be a historical find that had not been available to those interested in Garrett County history. However, with further research it became evident the sketch was available to Evelyn Guard Olsen when she wrote her book "Indian Blood." In her book Mrs. Olsen refers to the sketch as being "unpublished."

In addition to tracing the early Friends in America, the sketch also covers the first settlements in Garrett County, the early settlers' life-style, their hunting expertise, and the discovery of ginseng at the Sanging Ground. Included are genealogical charts of five generations of the Friend family. To obtain copies of Judge Friend's sketch, readers may call Mr. Hinebaugh at 387-4933.

Oakland Parcel Cited As Historic Place

The central section of Oakland has been entered into the National Register of Historic Places. This area, considered for almost a year, is bounded roughly by Omar, Crook and High Streets on the north; on the east by Third and Seventh Streets; on the south by Oak Street; and on the west by Bartlett Street. The Bureau of Mines had surveyed historical

and cultural resources in Garrett County a number of years ago, for possible inclusion in the

National Register.

Maryland Historical Trust officials have noted some of the benefits of this designation include eligibility for tax benefits, consideration in planning for federally assisted projects. qualification for federal grants when historic preservation funds are available, and consideration of historic values in an area considered for surface coal mining. Officials have pointed out that the National Register title does not place burdens or obligations upon property owners within a district, nor does it restrict them from developing their property as they see fit.

Maps of Oakland and Mt. Lake Park Historical Districts may be viewed at Oakland Town Hall or the Garrett County Planning Office, county courthouse.

Mining's Difficult Days

(Editor's Note: This article continues our series of contributions by Garrett County students who have interviewed their friends and relatives about bygone days in our local history. Ada Schrock is Miss Yoder's teacher.)

by Diane Yoder Grade 8 Yoder School

Mining in the '40s was not too easy. My grandpa, Herman Opel of Bittinger, worked in a mine around that time. He said he was paid little, roughly \$1.50 a day, and he worked long, hard hours. He said the mines were around 32 inches high and eight feet wide.

He would have to lie down to get into the mines. He had to wear a light hooked onto this hat. He picked away with a pick. After he would get a little heap picked away, he would shovel it into a cart and push it outside, dumping it on a pile. The people who lived nearby would come and buy the coal. It sold for about five cents per bushel.

Grandpa worked by himself most of the time. Sometimes he worked with one or two other men. They had to put posts in between the roof and floor, so the roof wouldn't fall in on them.

If you think mining is hard today, just think how it was back then!

Calderwoods Attend 350th Anniversary Of Ark and Dove

Paul and Ruth Calderwood, Deer Park, were among 120 Marylanders attending ceremonies November 21 and 22 on the Isle of Wight, off the English coast, to commemorate the departure of The Ark and The Dove for Maryland 350 years ago. The two pilgrims' vessels sailed for the New World on November 22, 1633.

The celebration kicked off Maryland's festivities to honor its founding. A ceremony, a parade, luncheon, displays, and tours were planned by the Maryland Heritage Committee in cooperation with the Isle of Wight, Borough of Medina government.

On the return trip to London, the group stopped at a family's home in Salisbury. Of particular interest, the Calderwoods noted,



was a plaster fresco portraying what is thought to be The Ark and The Dove. The home also had a relief with a picture of Queen Henrietta Maria, the wife of Charles I, for whom the state of Maryland was named.

In Memoriam

Homer Lampson "Ben", Bennett, 51, died November 22, 1983 at Garrett County Memorial Hospital, Oakland. Born in Elkins, W.Va., on September 22, 1932, he was a son of Drake Naylor Bennett and the late Homer Lampson Bennett.

Mr. Bennett operated Rolyans Furniture Store for several years and was also involved with other buiness ventures in the county. He was a life member of the Historical Society, a member of St. Paul's United Methodist Church, the Oakland-Mt. Lake Park Lions Club, and the board of directors of the First United National Bank and Trust. He served in the U.S. Marines and was a Korean War veteran.

In addition to his mother, Mr. Bennett is survived by five sons and one sister. Services were conducted by Rev. Allen Ridenour at St. Paul's. Interment was in Oakland Cemetery. The family requests memorials take the form of contributions to the Ruth Enlow Library or to the American Cancer Society.

Charles Edward Lewis, age 75,

died February 3, 1984, in Memorial Hospital, Cumberland, Maryland. Born in Paw Paw, W. Va., on June 18, 1908 to the late Asa and Cora Ludwig Lewis, he is survived by his wife, six daughters, two sons, thirteen grandchildren and five greatgrandchildren.

Mr. Lewis retired from the B&O Railroad with forty years of service and was a member of the Garrett County Historical Society. Services were conducted by Rev. George Tichnell at Boals Funeral Home. Interment was in Potomac Memorial Gardens, Keyser, W. Va.

Francis H. Ruge, 79, Frostburg, formerly of Deer Park, died November 29, 1983 at his residence. Born in Eckhart, he was a son of the late Robert J. and Frances (Schreiber) Ruge.

Mr. Ruge was a regular member of the Historical Society for many years. When the Society conducted county historical tours, traveling in private cars, he gave valuable assistance in keeping the caravans together.

Mr. Ruge was a member of St. Michael's Catholic Church in Frostburg; the Holy Name Society; Knights of Columbus; Elks; and F.O.P. Lodge 99. He was a retired game warden of Natural Resources

Surviving are four sisters. A Mass was celebrated at St. Michael's in December by Msgr. John L. Reinsfelder.

— Published By —
THE GARRETT COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY

VOL. 5, NO. 29

OAKLAND, MARYLAND

JUNE, 1984

Garrett County's CCC Camps

From 1933 to 1942, nearly three million unmarried men, ages 18 to 25, boarded trains bound for 2,650 forest camps. They built reservoirs, planted trees, rebuilt campgrounds, fought forest fires, built trails and minor roads, combated plant diseases, and scoured beaches. These young men belonged to the Civilian Conser-

vation Corps (CCC).

In 1933, President Franklin D. Roosevelt asked Congress to establish the Civilian Conservation Corps, a large-scale version of a reforestation program he had launched while governor of New York. Congress approved the plan on March 31, a week after the president's proposal. Huge numbers of young men wandering city streets-at that time, 15 million people in the United States were out of work-were recruited. By the end of July 1933, more than 300 thousand of them were at work in forests in every state.

The CCC borrowed its discipline, even its nomenclature, from the Army. Camps were run by reserve Army officers. Workers were recruited and the best among them could re-enlist for three six-month hitches.

Workers awoke to the sound of

reveille and dressed in surplus fatigues until CCC uniforms became available. The standard wage was \$30 a month, \$25 of which went directly to workers' homes. Officers and technicians were paid more.

Sub-District No. 10, CCC, was located in Western Maryland's rugged, forest-covered mountains. As part of District Three, Third Corps Area, this sub-district exercised supervised over Western Maryland CCC Camps varying in number from 7 to 12. For a short time three Pennsylvania camps were also included in Sub-District No. 10.

Sub-District 10's headquarters was first established at CCC Camp S-53-Md., Flintstone, in May 1933 under the command of Lt. Col. Edgar W. Taulbee, Cavalry, who was then Supervisor for the entire state of Maryland. This headquarters was later designated Numbers 21, 16, and again 10. On November 30, 1935 the headquarters moved to CCC Camp S-52-Md., Grantsville.

According to District Three's 1937 "Official Annual," commanding officers that year in Sub-District 10 were: Lt. Col. E.W. Taulbee; Maj. Herman Meyer; Capt. T.A. Reiner; Maj.



Capt. Randall E. Slaugenwhite, Cmdr. of Sub-District Ten. This and all other CCC photos are taken from 1936-37 Yearbooks now located in U.S. Military Institute, Carlisle Barracks, Pa.

J.S. Dougherty; CAMP C.G. Banks; Maj. C.D. Carle; Maj. Arthur Blackburn; Maj. M.L. McCreary; and Capt. R.E. Slaugenwhite. Capt. Slaugenwhite, Infantry-Reserve, commanded Sub-District Ten.

Quoting from the 1937 yearbook, "the initiative, cooperation, and leadership of many officers in this Sub-District were aptly demonstrated during the flood of March, 1936, which raged through Cumberland and other towns in Western Maryland. The cooperative endeavors of Camp Commanders and other personnel in lending the assistance of personnel and equipment to towns and townspeople in distress can never be fully appreciated in words of gratitude or figures of money. Camps in this Sub-District with few exceptions are so located at a distance from cities on rough and

hazardous mountain roads and facing severe weather conditions that the problems of supply, transportation, and welfare are exceedingly difficult. The establishment and maintenance of camp sites and buildings, the health and morale of the personnel under such adverse conditions, have been very creditably accomplished."

(Editor's Note: I am finding to my great pleasure that a wealth of primary source material about the CCC exists in Garrett County! As we at The Glades Star are able to sift through more of these resources, we will bring them to you. The most difficult task is that of unifying the material into a continuing saga beyond fragments and facts which do not in themselves fit together. We invite everyone who was familiar with the CCC or who was once a member to lend us manuscripts,

photos, or letters about the camps for our publication. See the related stories—one about CCC interviews, the other about the Swallow Falls camp—in this issue. More stories about Garrett County CCC camps will be published in subsequent Glades Stars.)

Swallow Falls CCC Camp

Company 304, located in Swallow Falls State Forest, Oakland, Maryland, was organized on April 7, 1933, in Baltimore, with 100 men. They were sent to Camp Holabird for conditioning and issue of equipment.

The enrollees remained at the camp for only one day, leaving for Fort Humphries, Virginia, the next day, where they remained for a little more than six weeks. On May 16, 1933, they received orders to move to Potomac Camp, Deer Park, Maryland, arriving there on May 17, 1933. After staying at Potomac Camp for about 5 months, the company was ordered to move to Camp Ritchie, Maryland, where they finally located on October 24, 1933.

After enjoying the comfortable camp about seven months, the company's members were again ordered to move on May 14, 1934, to the present camp site at Swallow Falls. Upon arrival the enrollees found nothing but a field of brush, but they set diligently to work, and soon had the site cleared off and tents erected. In October of the same year barracks were erected. Many changes were wrought, walks were built and grass sown, and

before long a beautiful camp site had been constructed from the original field of brush.

Since the company has been at its present location, many miles of roads have been constructed in and around the camp, many forest fires fought and checked, and more recently the enrollees began the construction of a dam of considerable importance.

Each year the company puts an aggressive and fighting baseball team in the Mountain State League, and in addition to the league contests, the enrollees engage in inter-camp games.

The educational program is based, as nearly as possible, upon the needs and desires of the men in the camp. Interest is about evenly divided between academic and vocational classes. During 1936 the company acquired a large library, which has been widely read by the enrollees. A camp news magazine, The Youghiogheny Digest, was begun, and has ranked as one of the finest of all CCC publications.

Since the coming of Company 304 to rugged and historic Garrett County, the men have become popular in the community. The men of the company have a host of friends in Oakland, Maryland, and other nearby towns.

The town of Oakland, through its school board, Rotary Club, churches, and citizens, has contributed to the fine morale of the company by so generously extending its hand of welcome to the enrollees of Company 304.

Listed here (in the 1936 Annual) are these Army Personnel in charge of Swallow Falls camp:

GARRETT COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY Founded in 1941

OFFICERS 1983-84

President Dr. Raymond McCullough
Vice Pres. Charles F. Strauss
Sec'y-Treas. ... Dorothy B. Cathell
Asst. Sec'y Edith Brock
Corresponding

Sec'y Ruth F. Calderwood Curator Mary V. Jones

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Randall R. Kahl, Clara Bell Briner, Thomas Butscher, Rev. John A. Grant, Jean Swauger, Dr. Bruce G. Jenkins, William B. Grant, Mrs. Alice E. Smith, Mrs. Anna Maxine Broadwater.

EDITORIAL STAFF

Editor Jackson Taylor Assistant Editor John A. Grant Managing Editor ... Elwood Groves

THE SOCIETY'S OBJECT

The purpose of this Society shall be to discover, secure and preserve whatever relates to the history of the area, and to disseminate knowledge of our local history among our people.

THE GLADES STAR

PUBLISHED quarterly by the Society at Oakland, Md. Entered as second-class matter March 12, 1942, at the Post Office at Oakland, Maryland, under the Act of August 24, 1912.

PRINTED by the Sincell Publishing Co., Inc., Oakland, Maryland. FOR SALE by the secretary and at the Ruth Enlow Library. Single copy, 75 cents.

MEMBERSHIP: All persons interested in the Garrett County area are eligible.

The membership fee is \$3 for individual and \$5 for joint (husband and wife), renewable annually and four issues of this quarterly bulletin, THE GLADES STAR, are included with each membership. Life membership is \$100.00.

Commanding, Capt. C.H. Tall, Jr.; Exchange Officer, 1st Lt. Karl L. Rudser; Camp Surgeon, 1st Lt. Milton S. Saslaw; and Educational Adviser, Mr. John R. Small.

(Editor's Note: The preceding essay was taken from the 1936 "Annual." The following jottings were found in CCC records in the National Archives, in a section pertaining to Company 304).

Report 1/20/42: Problem with Dr. Irving E. Baumgartner not being able to meet terms of his contract due to his added responsibility of Selective Service work 2 days a week. Complains that heavy snow is due any day and no bulldozer to keep roads open. Reviews mess hall problems and is amazed that no "food strike" had occurred among the boys. They were getting less than (indecipherable word) of meat per ration. Problem with inexperienced commanders.

"Work Project Report" 1/20/42: Started 5/18/34. Work composed of HM dam lake development, truck trails, forest stand improvement. Water and sewage system, construction of 10 cabins, bath house reservoir, picnic ground development, contact station of equipment garage. Building of two 10,000 gallon septic tanks.

1/10/39: William H. Johnson, junior forester, \$2100 a year. F.W.B. Taylor, principal foreman, \$2600 a year. John Reams, blacksmith, \$1320. Rhesa Bowman, mechanic, \$1440.

Complaint letter to CCC headquarters about food and water conditions in camp from "several



CAPT. C.H. TALL, C.O. 1st. LT. K. L. RUDSER, ADJ.

mothers of Pennsylvania boys."

On 1/10/39 work completed: Casing 70%. Earth dam 95%. Clearing lake bottom 50%. Riprap 15%.

A menu is given for 4/14/38. Enrollees were allowed \$.4431 per day for rations.

A partial list is given of work that was planned for 4/1/38 to 3/31/39: 10 cabins. One pavillion. One H. Creek dam. One reservoir. Widen the spillway of channel: 5,000 cubic yards.

Riprap 1200 square yards. Level waste 3000 cubic yards.

Supplemental report of 4/26/38: 16 cases of mumps.

4/28/38: Total of 23 subjects of instruction given at camp, with six additional related courses.

(Editor's Note: See The Glades Star, Sept. '42, Page 90, for another story about the Swallow Falls CCC Camp, which I am told was the last such camp in Garrett County. It closed May 20, 1942, after eight years of service.)

Oak Seedling Planted For 350th

by Ruth F. Calderwood

Arbor Day, April 4, 1984, the traditional day for planting trees, was chosen for planting a 2-year-old seedling of Maryland's Wye Oak to honor this significant time in our history. It is said that this majestic tree is the oldest white oak in existence. Also, this year marks the 100th anniversary of the first Arbor Day.

Mrs. Ruth F. Calderwood, as Garrett County's 350 Committee chairperson, officiated during the ceremony at a very suitable location, the grounds of the Garrett County Memorial Hospital.

About a dozen persons braved the rain to take part in the ceremony, the first in the County's observance of the State's Birthday. Several Garrett Countians were also present at Annapolis during the ceremonies connected with the 200th anniversary of the signing of the Treaty of Paris during January, as well as the festivities at St. Mary's City on Maryland Day.

The seedling was furnished by the Maryland Forest, Park and Wildlife Service. Ernest Metz, local representative of that Service, and William Beck, Hospital administrator, chose the site and made appropriate remarks during the ceremony. Wielding the shovel on the occasion was Mike Collins, Groundskeeper for the Hospital, with Mr. Metz furnishing gentle tamping of the soil with his feet.

The Maryland Wye Oak, located on Maryland's Eastern Shore approximately 15 miles from the Bay Bridge, is more than 400 years old and it was, of course, there at the time of the landing of the Ark and Dove in 1634. Planting this seedling gives us a living link with our past.

The ceremony was closed with prayer by the Rev. John A. Grant, of St. John's Episcopal Church, Deer Park, who also gave some appropriate historical remarks.

The Committee wishes to convey sincere thanks to Mr. Beck for accepting and locating the seedling on behalf of the Hospital, and to Mr. Metz for making it available; also to all others who had a part in this occasion.

"Deer Park: Days Of Glory"

A group of ten fifth graders, wearing late 19th-century clothing to fit the time period they were portraying, presented a program about the glory days of the Deer Park Hotel and cottages. The students, members of the Broad Ford School gifted and talented class, gave their show twice to the public and once to their classmates. The first presentation was on March 26 at Ruth Enlow Library in Oakland. The second time, they spoke on May 1 to the Deer Park Homemakers. Marianne Green, resource teacher who works with the class, says they have also been invited to present the show a third time: on July 30 for Garrett County Days.

The one-hour program includes

a slide show prepared and narrated by the students and a presentation of the students' projects.

The program was the culmination of a three-month research project made possible through a \$405 grant from the Maryland Humanities Council, an affiliate of the National Endowment for the Humanities. They entitled their project, "Deer Park: Days of Glory."

As the program began, Mrs. Green, the Broad Ford School gifted and talented teacher who headed the effort, told about contributions which people in the community had given, including information obtained from the Robert Garrett family and from the current owners of the remaining cottages.

In gathering information for "Deer Park: Days of Glory," the students took field trips to the five remaining cottages, interviewed local historians and researched materials in the Ruth Enlow Library.

The students then presented their projects. There was Randy Livengood who with his father built a dollhouse-size replica of the Pennington Cottage. Billy Mahoney told of the significant events for Deer Park from its founding to the razing of the hotel. David Banks explained the decline of the hotel and how it was razed for lumber and World War Two materials.

Ginger Zimmerman discussed people important to Deer Park's development. Todd Fearer talked about the four presidents who visited Deer Park. Stephanie Smith explained a felt map of the Deer Park Hotel grounds and Barbara Leininger presented her map of Deer Park.

A listing of the recreational activities offered at Deer Park was provided by Scott Hamilton. The final project shown the groups before the slide show was a 20-page activity book, compiled by Heather Hamilton and Laura Bittinger, which was later distributed to fifth-grade students at Broad Ford during a program there.

As part of their project the students also set up a display and bulletin board in the picture window at Ruth Enlow Library in Oakland. This exhibit remained at the library until April 8. Mrs. Green hopes to have the children display a similar exhibit for Garrett County Days, but she says that will include a felt collage of different towns in Garrett County and not only Deer Park.

Also assisting in the project were Broad Ford fifth grade teachers Virginia Grove, Keith Harvey, and Debbie Hinebaugh. The costumes were provided by Joan Sussman and some parents.

Young Scholar Tells Findings

by William F. Mahoney II

As a new resident of Garrett County, Maryland, I did not know anything about the history of Deer Park. But later in the year when my Gifted and Talented Class at Broad Ford Elementary School began studying about the subject I learned there was a lot of historical data hidden in those old houses, stone ruins and quiet

glades. It was really my Gifted and Talented Class teacher, Mrs. Green, who helped me tremendously.

After I learned much of Deer Park's history my interest seemed to grow. I wanted to learn more and more about its past.

Deer Park has changed much over the years. For example, the Deer Park Hotel is gone now and some of the once fine cottages are in ruin today. On the other hand some cottages like the Pennington, now owned by Mr. and Mrs. Faulkner, are still in use.

Deer Park, Maryland, is today a small rural town and much of its past has been forgotten by the general public. Oh yes, it still has that "5 and 10 cent" store on the corner and it has other little places of interest; but it is not like yesteryear, not like the good old days - Deer Park's Days of Glory.

Deer Park is still a nice place to live and visit. It has plenty of youth, plenty of people. But many of them seem to have forgotten its days of glory. Nevertheless, some people do remember. I have talked with one person who actually remembered swimming in the old swimming pool of the Hotel.

It is important for people, especially for Garrett Countians, to know about the history of Deer Park. It was a thrill for me to learn about how important Deer Park was to the people of the past. Presidents and senators and important businessmen found the area so good that they regularly vacationed there with their families and servants. Deer Park and all of Garrett County

can take great pride in that fact.
What facts did we learn about
Deer Park's "Days of Glory?" I
could not begin to tell all about
the glory, but I can give here a
basic outline of some of Deer

Park's most important dates.

First, John W. Garrett, in 1857, became president of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. In the following year (1858) The "B and O" purchased the land for construction of the Deer Park Hotel. When the main building was built it cost \$100,000 (which included the cupola). The hotel was so popular that it could not accommodate all who flocked to it. In fact, it was so popular that four U.S. Presidents vacationed there; one (President Cleveland) even honeymooned there.

During the 1870's cottages of great beauty were constructed by Senator Henry Davis and lettered "A" through "E". On July 4, 1873, the Deer Park Hotel formally opened its doors. Two annexes were built sometime in 1881-1882 at a cost of about \$100,000. The design of the main building and the annexes was unique. If there was a fire only one building at a time would burn. It had board and batten construction. Two chapels were located nearby.

In 1884 five large cottages (numbered 1-5) were built by the B and O. Professor Zimmerman of the U.S. Naval Academy hosted the Saturday night ballroom dances. In 1887 two indoor swimming pools were put in. In 1889 President Harrison vacationed in Deer Park. The Hotel received water from the famous

"Boiling Springs" which was kept in two water tanks a mile away. Gas was pumped from a nearby cave. The gas was called "carbide."

The lights of the hotel grounds were so bright that they could be seen for miles in all directions.

During the 1890's they built a nine-hole golf links and later enlarged it to eighteen holes. The Hepburn Railway Act of 1906 did not allow railroads to subsidize their hotels. The Deer Park Hotel changed hands many times until at last in 1924 Mr. Henry Duncan became the owner. Then the bottom fell out! The stock market crashed and he lost all his money and his deed to the hotel. This tragic day was in 1929. In 1941 (December 7th) the tragedy of Pearl Harbor threw the U.S. into World War II.

So the Deer Park Hotel had to be razed for war materials.

I think it is very possible that the way people lived in yester-year could help us now and in the future. Because of what it meant to the people back then I think it would be tremendously valuable to have another Deer Park Hotel for people today. It could reproduce the way life was in the last century and give people a chance today to feel what it was to live back then. Just think of sitting on the porch of the hotel watching the twilight over the horizon. A fantastic evening!

This project, in a way, has affected my own future. It makes me think more about the past - what it would be like back then. It

would be helpful in the future because if I ever needed some information on this area I would have it on hand. And, because I am interested in history, the likelihood of my needing information is great. And the project made me realize this great and important fact: that war doesn't affect only the people who are fighting but it also affects the people who live in the peaceful areas such as the Deer Park Hotel.

In conclusion, I gained insight into American society of the late nineteenth century-of how there were rich families with people who worked as their servants. and I learned that life in America was made up of classes like it is today. I also learned that there is great personal value and fulfillment in studying about our heritage. It surprised me to learn that recreation was regarded as very important for the people of the past. Deer Park was built for people's leisure and recreation. Even Presidents needed to relax. And finally, I learned that there was a great tradition of architecture. I think it would be exciting to study about the history of architecture.

Deer Park is indeed a great historical site and should be cherished, valued and visited by many people.

(Editor's Note: Billy is a 5th grader at Broad Ford School. His father, the Rev. Dr. David Mahoney, is publishing his second book on the history of the Methodist Church in West Virginia.)



Dr. George Dailey, keynote speaker for 1984 Historical Society dinner.

June 28 Dinner Planned

The Historical Society will hold its annual dinner meeting at the Deer Park Fire Hall on June 28, 1984, at 6:30 p.m. The Society invites all members and all other persons interested in our county's history. For reservations, use the form in the middle of this Glades Star. A business meeting will follow the dinner. Featured speaker will be Dr. George R. Dailey.

Dr. Dailey is professor of history and transfer coordinator at Garrett Community College. He has served GCC since its founding in September 1971; as assistant, then associate, professor of history; registrar;

athletic director; and transfer counselor. He had previously taught history at Penn State, Altoona, and the University of Maryland.

Dr. Dailey earned his Doctorate of Arts in History at Carnegie-Mellon University, Pittsburgh, in 1980. He earned his Masters in History at Temple University, Philadelphia, and his Bachelors in History at Franklin and Marshall College, Lancaster, PA. He lives in McHenry with his wife, Carol Ann, and three children, George, Lani and Jennifer. He attends St. Peter's Catholic Church in Oakland.

Four Seasons Of Robert Frost

by Jackson Taylor

Frost is an inescapable fact of Garrett County history. Frost has been known to chill our county's ground in every season in every year. Robert Frost was a great poet whose words relate in a special way to Garrett County, which is a rural and wooded region as is the poet's New England. Four distinct and strong seasons-"outer seasons"-mark our every year of mountain weather. Likewise. there are "inner seasons" of the human soul.

Robert Frost's poetry-exploring the ranges of inner and outer seasons—was brought to Garrett County in a wonderful way in April. "The Four Seasons of Robert Frost" was a Reader's Theatre presentation given April 11 and April 14 at Garrett Community College. Joan B. Crawford, chairman of the Humanities Division, was project director. She joined Dr. Jean D. Shaw, adjunct instructor, and Robert W. Crone, assistant professor of English, in dramatic readings and interpretations of Frost's poetry. A beautiful set with woodpile, trees, stone wall, and farmhouse was designed by Ben Sincell, instructor of speech and theatre, and the Technical Theatre class at GCC.

Five springtime poems began the evening. After Mr. Crone suggested that Frost's "things in nature" are metaphors for human "characters" and drew the comparison I mentioned between "inner" and "outer" seasons, Ms. Crawford read "Tree at My Window." Next was "Mending Wall," Frost's famous poem which strides upon a contradiction. "Something there is that doesn't love a wall" conflicts with "Good fences make good neighbors." The poet moans "we keep the wall between us as we go," and avows "Before I built a wall I'd ask to know what I was walling in or walling out."

After Dr. Shaw read "Spring Pools," telling of "snow that melted only yesterday," Ms. Crawford recited "Two Tramps in Mudtime." Could Robert Frost have foreseen Garrett County's spring of 1984-or dozens of past Aprils here—when he composed: "The sun was warm but the wind was chill. You know how it is with an April day when the sun is out and the wind is still, You're one month on in the middle of May. But if you so much as dare to speak. A cloud comes over the sunlit arch, A wind comes off a frozen peak, And you're two months back in the middle of March."

Winter hovers in these mountains for the longest time. Spring is long-awaited, sharing its Marches and Aprils with frost who, unwelcome, stays too long. Fitting that "Nothing Gold Can Stay" was the last spring poem in the program because Garrett County springtimes, once they've arrived, turn to summer in an instant.

To begin summer's season in the program the readers chose "Birches," a long and storylike poem. "Hyla Brook" sings of summer's dryness: "By June our brook's run out of song and speed." House, barn, birds, lilac: these are more of Frost's characters which, as Robert Crone read of them in "The Need of Being Versed in Country Things," made summer into symbol. Next was "Wild Grapes," a lighthearted story in which Dr. Shaw played a little girl lifted off her feet up into a tree while Mr. Crone, as her brother, rescued and teased her: "Don't you weigh anything? Try to weigh something next time so you won't be run off with by birch trees into space."

Well, soon comes autumn to give less daylight for climbing trees; so we should remember Frost's advice as that little girl said it when she was done being suspended in the tree: "Nothing tells me that I need learn to let go with the heart." We need never forget warm summer days. And as autumn neared, Joan Crawford portrayed a farmer going out to "The Pasture" to bring in her cows.

"The Road Not Taken," one of Robert Frost's best-loved poems, began the autumn segment as it was read by Jean Shaw. "After Apple Picking" has vivid, fabulous images of the harvest: "my instep arch not only keeps the ache, it keeps the pressure of a ladder round." Now the readers closed out fall: "Out, Out" went autumn with a buzzsaw screaming. And many people anticipate winter with nothing better than "Reluctance."

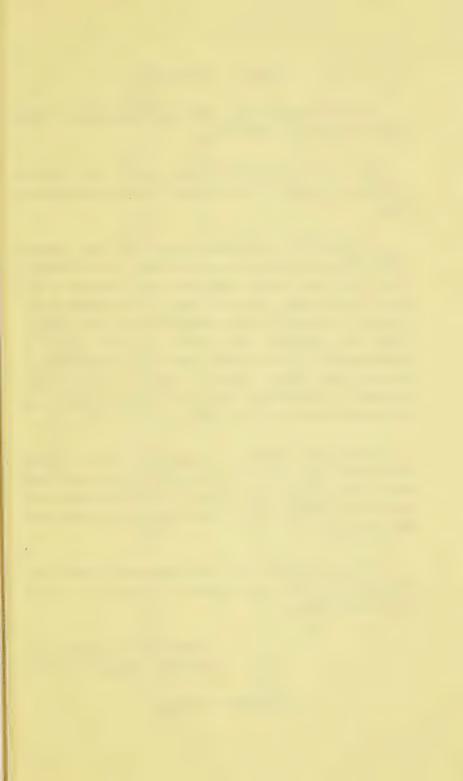
Well, maybe winters aren't so

bad. Let us open ourselves to Garrett County's frostbitten beauty, advises the poet; a "Dust of Snow"... "has given my heart a change of mood and saved some part of a day I had rued."

Next the audience was to hear how wide is the range and how deep is the poignancy of Frost's poetry. "Home Burial" is as heartbreaking as "Wild Grapes" is whimsical. A husband and wife are anguished over the loss of their first child. Robert Frost, who outlived three of his children, shows his grief in "Home Burial." As Mr. Crone introduced this poem, "The season may not be winter but the feeling is." Can the wife draw out her husband, whose feelings seem all walledin? She only hears him saying something about "the best birch fence a man can build!" Was that all he meant to say? How sad they both are, but they cannot share their sadness very well.

How to recover from grief or ill fortune? Frost believed the best ways were to take heart and persevere. Opening the poem "The Woodpile," the poet says: "Out walking in the frozen swamp one grey day, I paused and said, 'I will turn back from here. No. I will go farther-and we shall see."" Indeed, people must "turn to fresh tasks," says the poet, and he ends his famous poem "Stopping by Woods on a Snowy Evening" not with a conclusion but by a continuance: "But I have promises to keep, and miles to go before I sleep, and miles to go before I sleep.

Yes, Mr. Crone concluded, Robert Frost was a contradictory



DUES . . . PAYABLE

Dues for the ensuing year, beginning July 1, 1984, are payable as of that date.

Due to ever-increasing costs, particularly postage, we shall not send dues notices by separate mail.

To determine whether you owe for dues, please check the address panel on the back of this *Glades Star*. The figure which appears near the seal is the year to which your dues are paid. If that figure is not beyond '84 please hand or send \$3.00 for one person, \$5.00 for husband and wife, to Mrs. Paul T. Calderwood, P.O. Box 3026, Deer Park, MD 21550, or to any Ruth Enlow Library, Oakland, Grantsville, Accident or Friendsville. Dues will also be received at the annual dinner on June 28th.

Should you wish a membership card, please include 20¢ with your dues payment. Your cancelled check will serve as your receipt. When paying at any one of the libraries, you will be furnished a receipt for the payment.

Please bear with us in these economy measures. Economizing is the only means of survival in these inflationary times.

> Mrs. Paul T. Calderwood Corresponding Secretary

Please remove this sheet.

RESERVATIONS June 28, 1984 6:30 p.m.

Box 30, Oakland, MD 21550, for delivery by June 21, accompanied by your remittance for For reservations, please remove and mail to Mrs. Carl M. Cathell, Treasurer, Route 5, the dinner.

Servanions
gui
u are mak
Please list below names ot all tor whom you are making reservations:
r names ot all
e list below
Pleas

For we do to the first of the f

figure—"At once was he tender and terrifying"—and more than simply a nature poet: "The country things of which he wrote stand for other things. What counts is the meaning behind the things." Thereupon the lights were softened into program-ending darkness during the lines of "Acquainted With the Night."

I had never heard Robert Frost's poetry read so masterfully-with so much feeling!-as I did that Saturday night. My thanks to Joan Crawford, Jean Shaw, and Robert Crone for their fine dramatizations and interpretations: to Ben Sincell and his students; and to the sponsors. "The Four Seasons of Robert Frost" was sponsored by the Humanities Division of GCC and the Alpha Alpha chapter of Delta Kappa Gamma Society. The Maryland Humanities Council. an affiliate of the National Endowment for Humanities, granted funds for performance.

A Bit Of Nostalgia

(Editor's Note: Harry Rasche (b. 12/3/1880, Oakland; d. Uniontown 6/10/1955) wrote the letter which is excerpted below. Postmarked Uniontown, PA, February 17, 1953, the letter was written to his sister, Mrs. Estelle M. Treacy. Mrs. Treacy, now of Tallahassee, Florida, celebrated her 100th birthday on April 8, 1984. Dennis T. Rasche, Harry Rasche's brother, was Glades Star editor in the 'Fifties and 'Sixties. This letter was sent me by Estelle's son William O.

Treacy, an attorney of 214 Lafitte Crescent, Ft. Walton Beach, Florida 32548. Our thanks to Bill Treacy for making his uncle Harry's remarkable letter available to us. While the Treacy family no longer lives in Garrett County, we send them our best wishes.)

Dear Stelle:

Thanks a million for the Glades Star copy. I could have had a real "bang" out of hearing Chas. Tower sing "De bugle Horn Am Silent Now," and Harper Bartlett's rendition of "The Student's Lav." Never before had I heard of either of them doing any singing, and would still bet neither one could carry a tune in a bucket. That whole program was more than interesting, especially when one knew most of the participants. The school picture is not large enough to enable one to pick out very many of the kids, and the cut is not too fine, because when put under a glass, the engraving is so coarse it detracts a lot from the facial likenesses of the class. I was able to pick out the following boys for certain: Morris Sincell, Francis Shaffer, Tom Little, Harold Harned, Tom Compton, and Playford Navlor, and possibly Bob White, Frederick Thayer and Wilbur Davis. Did not have as good a percentage with the girls: only sure ones I can find are Veronica Rasche and Gertie Welch, and possibly Cass Helbig and Evelyn Helbig. Think I recognize for sure among the teachers H.A. Loraditch, Miss Lizzie Leary, U.G. Palmer, and possibly Miss Daisy Hanna.

I dote on these old pictures, and

love to look at the present staid. portly, and dignified old ladies and gentlemen when they wore braids and short pants. Had that cut been made the size of a full page in the "Star" it would have been much more recognizable. Would also like to take a whack at "Do You Remember." Might be a barometer as to one's own age. but there are just lots of the instances and locations I can definitely spot: starting with the Republican office on Liberty Street, just about in the rear of and opposite the B&O Station; first Opera House, if you can call it such, was Offutt's Hall, with entrance on Railroad Street; am not just sure, but thin Andrew Nelson had the first slaughterhouse, and it was located out towards Mt. Lake Park, in the vicinity of the planing mill or close by.

I don't remember the John Smith affair, but heard it discussed plenty; he was the only man ever executed in Garrett County, and his hanging deeply affected Edmund ("Uncle Muns") Jamison, who was sheriff at the time and who did not believe in capital punishment, and whose job it was to carry out the sentence. He tried to delegate the actual tripping of the gallows trap to some of his deputies, but none of them would have the job "Uncle Muns" finally had to do it himself, and it was said he never was the same man afterward.

The weekly Journal, ought to remember it, worked on it and learned to set type there: used to loaf in Hamp McCrobie's Shoe Shop-was in the building on R.R. Street, just east of the Old West Hotel; "Cheap John" Michael had a store in the same building, which is now owned by the James P. Treacy Estate.

Had my "phiz" snapped many a time in "Galuch" Pritchard's Gallery, just this side of Loughridge's Shoe Shop on Third Street, K. of P. Bldg. takes up most of the space now (what big fire in January 1887?) maybe that was while we were in Minnesota, however, I never have heard it even mentioned.

Can remember when Oakland had not ten, but eleven saloons, during the period around 1907 to 1914; didn't know where Capt. Wardwell lived, but knew him when I saw him, and thought he was "some pumpkins" as commander of the local Maryland Nat'l Guard company, known more familiarly as the Garrett Guards, and R.S. Jamison was his first lieutenant.

Wm. Broderick's wagon shop is beyond me, must have been the corner where Ward's Restaurant now operates because Hart's store in those days was directly opposite, and diagonally across was the Davis Millinery for a couple thousand years, until the A&P moved in temporarily.

The last really big circus to play Oakland was Wallace's, and they set up in the big field just west of Helbig's Tannery on South Third Street. The elephants refused to cross the little wooden bridge across the Little Yough at that point, and after hours of coaxing and prodding the keepers had to have them wade the Little Yough.

I don't remember Boyer and Hiskel's store, but do remember that same store right in the corner of the old Central Hotel Building (Second and Alder) presided over by C.B. Cropp, and later purchased from him by one James P. Treacy. James P. had to get out to make room for progress. The First National bought the Central Hotel and possibly other lots in that locality to make way for their present banking quarters, and Jim moved across the street to one of the rooms in. I think, the Ravenscroft Bldg. I watched the razing of the Central Hotel and the erection of the First National Building from the windows of the "Democrat" office, setting type between times.

I remember the J.M. Davis store, later John M. Davis & Sons Hardware; first courthouse still stands in the same old place and has just been vacated as the "OLD" Oakland High School.

The first R.D. Carrier out of Oakland was Chas. J. Newman; if the Townshend residence on the corner of First and Water Streets is not the oldest house in Oakland it comes close; G.A. Shirer & Co. owned the first Tin Shop now operated by his nephew, W.E. Shirer. The first Nickelodion in Oakland was in the Townshend Store Bldg. just west of the present McIntire Bldg. on Alder Street, across from the Hamill-Hart Building.

Nobody knew what a hunting or fishing license was when I was a kid, not even "furriners" who came to the county for such sport, among whom around the early 1880's was no less a personage than President Grover Cleve-

land, and who was entertained around the Deep Creek vicinity by the Delawders, who knew where the trout lived, and it is said you could really catch them in those days. Can't do it now. Never saw the pigeons, but have heard the White boys "kid" their dad, Mr. Jas. W. White, when he would tell about the pigeons darkening the sky; never heard of Robin pie, did you?

I can remember the Colored church up Quality Hill—Oscar Notes almost owned it. Visited Mr. John Bradley with my dad many a time; they were great friends, and had numerous business deals together, and our dad drove out there often. The cupola atop the large frame mansion was a place I never ceased to wish I could get into. Catonsville was a small clump of houses just east of the B&O pump station between Oakland and Weber's on the south side of the Little Yough.

George M. Mason built the City Roller Mills: the old woolen mill was not far beyond the present American Legion home, formerly the Offutt (C.E.) residence, and the Lawtons had something to do with running or owning it; I have already mentioned the Helbig tannery (very vivid); and the old wooden bridge; was sent for the mill many a time up Oak Street, just this side of the Present Nursing Home (Mrs. Lowenstein's) and the P.M. was, I believe, Mr. Ralph Thayer, father of the late Fred A. Thaver, Sr.

As to the early settlers of Oakland—how about you, Dennie, Leo, Aggie, and Mrs. Robertson. I could name a lot of "old timers" but do not know where to start. Anyhow, maybe I have made my 75% and better rest on my laurels, and bet you are tired reading all this "guff." Must stop now, Mollie joins me in sending our best love and before we forget it, we are sorry to hear that Leo is fighting an ulcer, and sincerely hope he gets it "licked" pronto.

As ever, H.A.R.

F. Reis Writes

Dear Editor:

I enjoyed the article in The Republican on 3/29/84: Deer Park History. I was born in Deer Park on December 26, 1902, the son of Cora Wright and Ferdinand N. Reis.

I worked at the Deer Park Hotel the last three years it was open and operated by the Duncan Hotel Corporation of New York, I worked there two years as a stenographer and a year as assistant steward. I passed the Certified Public Accountant exam in February 1942. I believe I am the first Garrett Countian to become a CPA. I have searched public library files on this score. I was employed by the first CPA firm, Haskins and Pells, Baltimore office, and large corporations before opening my own office as a CPA.

Sincerely, Frederick N. Reis Class 1922 OHS Md. Masonic Homes Cockeysville, MD 21030

Society Can't Do Searches

The Garrett County Historical Society is operated by the members on a volunteer basis. Due to the increasing number of requests for genealogical information, we can no longer impose upon our members to search records. Therefore, the following information is provided to help you.

Garrett did not become a county until 1872. Prior to that time it was part of Allegany County which was formed in 1789 from Washington County. Washington County was carved from Frederick in 1776, and Frederick was formed from Prince George's County in 1748. Prince George's County was organized in 1696. Records in Garrett County do not begin until 1872.

Birth and death records for Garrett County start with the year 1930. The local office does not charge a search fee. They will look to see if the person you are looking for is listed in their office, and will issue a statement of age card. The records are confidential and cannot be looked at by the public. You can write them for an application blank to order a copy from the State Department of Health, which charges a \$2.00 search fee, payable by money order or check. The address is: Garrett County Health Department, Garrett County Memorial Hospital Building, Oakland, Md. 21550.

The Register of Wills for Garrett County does not charge a search fee. If he finds what you are interested in, he has a fee of \$.50 per page for photocopy expense. The address is: Register of Wills, Courthouse, Oakland, Md. 21550.

The Clerk of Court's Office, which has marriage license, deeds, etc., does not charge a search fee, but does charge \$.50 per page for photocopies. If you wish to have a record certified by their office stating such information is available there, then the fee is \$3.00. The address is: Clerk of Court's Office, Courthouse, Oakland, MD. 21550.

The Historical Society maintains a records section in the Ruth Enlow Library at Oakland, Md. Should you wish to visit the library and do research at your leisure, the hours are 9:15 to 5:00 daily. The Society also maintains a Historical Museum in Oakland, adjacent to the library, which is open to the public during the summer months but closed in the winter.

In closing we extend an invitation to visit our area.

CONSTITUTION Of the Garrett County Historical Society (As Amended)

At the annual meeting of the Society on June 27, 1974, the Constitution of the Society and its By-Laws as unanimously adopted on June 19, 1967, were amended and approved unanimously. The text of the Constitution is published in this June 1984 issue and successive issues for the information of readers and members in the official quarterly, The Glades Star.

Preamble

Whereas, our present civili-

zation is built upon the accomplishments of the past, and our hope of future progress rests upon the same foundations, and

Whereas, it is proper and necessary that we preserve the history of the motives and deeds of those who formerly inhabited this region;

Therefore we hereby ordain and adopt this Constitution.

Article I - Name

The name of this organization shall be the Garrett County Historical Society, Inc., Oakland, Maryland.

Article II - Objects

Section 1. The purpose of this Society shall be to discover, secure and preserve whatever relates to the history of this area, and to disseminate knowledge of our local history among our people.

Section 2. The territory embraced by this Society shall include Garrett County, Maryland. This Society invites the cooperation of contiguous districts of West Virginia, Pennsylvania, and Maryland.

Section 3. The Society headquarters shall be at Oakland, Maryland.

Article III - Membership
Section 1. The members of this

Society shall be:

(a) Regular members: Persons paying the regular membership fee.

- (b) Life members: Persons or organizations paying a fee of \$100.
- (c) Honorary members: Persons who, because of outstanding service in our field of history, may be elected by the Society.

Mt. Lake Park Memories

(Editor's Note: Ed C. Lewis, a former resident of Mt. Lake Park, was inspired by the recent interest in the Park and the festivities there last summer. He wrote the following letter to Mary I. Love, coordinator of Mt. Lake Days, held in July '83 and planned again for July 13-15 of this year. Mr. Lewis, now 87, lives in Wadsworth, Ohio.)

Att. Ms. Mary I. Love:

About the turn of the century my father built a house on the Deer Park Road. It was next to Major Burns which was the last house on that street. The last time I saw it, it looked in good shape 'though the little red barn and the coal and hen house had vanished.

My father acquired a large three-story barn near the Oakland Road and kept about 12 horses with runabouts, surreys, several 3 and 4-seated carriages and a couple road wagons and bobsleds for heavy work.

A Ms. List ran the Dennett (Hotel), later the Loch Lynn Hotel and we furnished most of the riding and carriage business for her guests.

Several of us used a hole in the fence by a large oak tree on the far side of the Auditorium fence instead of the gate. We could then spend our 15 cents at Malette's refreshment stand across the street.

I remember Father taking me up to shake hands with Mr. William Jennings Bryan. I changed my opinion of him later. They drained the lake in the fall and let it fill with clean water for ice. A large icehouse on the far shore was filled and the B&O took out carload after carload. I suppose they stored it for their diners. Father had his own icehouse after he bought the Columbian Hotel. He also erected a tank on a 60 foot tower at a well between the stable and the hotel with a gasoline engine furnished water for them and the Braethorn.

I had a sailboat on the lake one summer and a shack up the creek from the upper end of the lake.

The platform you mentioned was for little tykes. We used to see 15 or 20 at a time having a great time in it.

I attended high school in the old red Courthouse on the hill at the same time as Mary and Donald. I knew Mr. Ben (Sincell) too.

I joined the Marines at the outbreak of World War One and never went back except for short visits.

Another hotel was Faith Home, run by a lady from Virginia who paid kids for raking her grounds with a bag of raw peanuts. It was located near the edge of the Park toward Deer Park.

If you have read this far, I thank you, and if you haven't, I don't blame you.

You mentioned Miss Thayer. I knew her brother and father and I remember when we needed a monocle in a high school play she had the only one in Oakland.

Hoping I haven't bored you too much I am Respectfully,

Ed C. Lewis

(Editor's Note: Believe me,

Mr. Lewis, I'm sure I speak for many of our readers who are grateful for your time in writing this letter and who, like me, no doubt enjoyed it!)

Apple Mill Is Recalled

Dear Mr. Taylor:

What memories Mrs. Strauss' autumn 1983 article on Frush's apple butter mill evoked! I can recall, as a child, the annual trip to the mill. Apples—the Northern Spy. Fall Rambo's and others were piled high in the sturdy road wagon with the high spring seat. Long before daybreak my father, Mr. James T. Glotfelty, and Wilbur Sliger who with his family lived in the little red (tenant) house set out for the mill driving a three-horse team: Sally, Lizzie, and Flora (German Coach horses).

I do not exactly recall if the finished products were brought home the same day or not, but when they were there was a barrel of cider that was laid down on a rack in the milkhouse loft so the cider could be drawn out through the bunghole. By then the weather was cool and the cider stayed sweet for a long time. As the spring water freely circulated around the lower floor milkhouse the upper level did not freeze. When the cider finally hardened and eventually turned to excellent cider vinegar, it was drawn out, jugful at a time, and taken to the house pantry where it was used to mix with ground horseradish for winter use with pork and used on souse after butchering time.

Always there was a cruet of vinegar on the table. We used it for lots of things. As I recall, the vinegar cruet needed refilling along with the salt and pepper shakers.

But it was the apple butter that I recall most of all! It was thick. red mahogany-colored and so delectable-spicy with cinnamon and cloves and sugar-sweet, vet there was so much apple rind pectin incorporated in it that it was pungent to the taste. Try as I may, through the years, to reclaim the exact flavor to the apple butter I make, it never quite matches the flavor, smooth texture and the thick spreadability of the Frush's Mill apple butter of my childhood recollections. The apple butter always came home in big stone jars and they were set in the spring water which coursed through the wide troughs around the lower level milkhouse. A flat stone lid covered each jar and from the jars the apple butter was ladled out for table use.

It was delectable with liver pudding and buckwheat cakes for breakfast. Also, the tenant wives who came to my mother's kitchen for "grub" a couple of times each week always brought a lard can (a bailed bucket) in which to carry home a portion of apple butter and usually a jug of vinegar from the barrel.

I recall, too, on several occasions that my father brought Mr. Noah Pepell from the mill. He was, I think, a brother of the late Mrs. Jackson Kolbfleisch and an uncle of Carrie Kolbfleisch. He wore an elegant moustache and a tiny red bow on

each side of it. As it was always really late at night when the horse team, wagon, and the men got home from the apple butter mill, supper was eaten very late at night and Mr. Pepell always stayed overnight at our house before he continued on his way.

Thank you for bringing the story of the Apple Butter Mill to Glades Star readers!

Sincerely, Eleanor Glotfelty Robey "Nellie" 273 Billingsley Road White Plains, MD 20695

Another Ogam Find

A series of unusual markings, possibly Celtic Ogam in nature, has been found on a large stone above the Youghiogheny River in the Swallow Falls State Park area. Park Ranger Gerry Sword, since cited for his efforts as amateur historian (see Glades Star, March 1984), notified the Rev. John Grant, local amateur archaeologist, who examined and photographed the find.

Comprising a dozen characters, the inscription extends about five feet along the sandstone outcropping. The markings can be seen about 12 feet above the river path near the "Little Falls." "Admittedly," Grant said, "they could be the result of natural fracturing of the sandstone, but this possibility is diminished by their regular sequence. They resemble the same pattern of Ogam script which is found in West Virginia."

When asked what message the inscription might contain, Grant replied, "If this is Ogam script,

the letters can be deciphered into a message. However, a translation of the message is something for experts to do, since it has only consonants; vowels are absent. When a person starts adding vowels, the entire meaning of the message could be changed. Ranger Sword's find adds collaborating evidence to other inscriptions which people have contacted me about."

An Indian neck amulet, called a gorget, has markings similar to the Swallow Falls find (see Glades Star, March 1984). Celtic Ogam alphabet markings used for writing Gaelic Old Irish have been found in Wyoming and Boone Counties, West Virginia (see Glades Star, June 1983).

Beitzel Clan

A well-written and researched feature on the Beitzel clan of Bittinger was a highlight of the Sun Magazine of the Baltimore Sun published March 25.

The article, written by Luther Young, starts out by saying "The Beitzels of Bittinger are beside themselves" and continues by telling of the descendants of Lewis Beitzel, who arrived in Baltimore in 1856 and walked 170 miles to a new life in Grantsville.

His son, Daniel, had 12 children of his own, four of whom died in infancy. The six surviving sons are Roy, the eldest of the six boys; Raymond, Lawrence, Gorman, Freeman and Wilbur.

The article tells how the family was reared in the Mennonite faith with "no smoking, drinking or carousing to distract them from their chores."

It tells of a simple rural life with a social focus through the church and with homemade toys and clothing, and good farm foods in abundance. It also tells a little of the hard work which has been and continues to be a part of their lives and their children's lives.

Their family now embraces 40 children and 82 grandchildren and great-grandchildren, and the article notes there are 36 Beitzels in the local phone directory, "right up there with the Yoders, Glotfeltys, Rodeheavers and Kitzmillers but somewhat shy of the total of seven score and 10 families named Friend."

Included are several color photographs including one with five of the six brothers; maple sap gathering; quilting by Edna Beitzel, Roy, Gorman, and Virginia Beitzel, and the former Cherry Glade Mennonite Church and the tombstone of Lewis Beitzel.

The article concludes with a quote from Roy, who said when asked if there is anything he misses from the old days that doesn't still exist in the past-present of Bittinger, "I guess my wish would be for things to remain the same. People here are nice. People here take pride in being able to help themselves. And if someone needs help, they get it. It's a little bit like the old days yet."

(Editor's Note: This article was reprinted from The Republican, 4/12/84.)

Yeast Family

Dear Mrs. Calderwood:

I always enjoy reading the Glades Star and seem to find something of special interest in each copy. I was especially interested in the story of Stanton's Mill in the June '83 issue

Among my many "relics" of my Yeast family, who were in the Grantsville country from 1800 to about 1850, and who were neighbors and friends of the early Stantons, is an item from an 1894 paper.

My grandfather Yeast was born in Grantsville in 1836, moved to Pennsylvania in about 1850 and then to Illinois in 1858. He was John Leonard Yeast and the family called him "Lem." The short article reads, in part:

"1894: Lem Yeast and wife visited the home of Mr. Yeast's boyhood days, in Maryland. One incident of the visit is especially interesting to note - Mr. Yeast visited the old grist mill where he, when a boy, took the grist on horseback. Here he found the same old mill, and was surprised to learn that the mill was now run by a grandson of the old miller who used to own and operate the mill, adjusting the sack of meal for the once boy - little Lem Yeast."

There is only one branch of my family still living in Garrett County, and they spell their name Yaste, having changed the spelling in the 1910's.

Keep up the good work!

Yours truly, Kenneth Yeast 2844 N. Fruit Avenue Fresno, CA 93705

CCC Interviews Available

Not all history is written. Far from it. A good example is the Maryland Oral History Project. About fifty Civilian Conservation Corps veterans gave interviews to a student intern of the Maryland Forest and Park Services. These tapes, made in the summer of 1980, are now available for public listening at the Maryland Historical Society in Baltimore.

Ross M. Kimmel, State Forest and Park Historian, supervised the taping and has provided us with a list of the interviewees. The men interviewed from Garrett County's CCC camps are as follows, with their terms of service:

Savage River-Camp Bond-Westernport: Ernest Smith 1933-34; John Holland 1934-35.

Swallow Falls-Herrington Manor: Albert Ott 1933; William Lottee 1933; Joseph Wickless 1933; David May 1937-39.

Little Orleans-Oakland: William Nutter 1934-35; William Brenner 1933-34; Joseph Ross 1934; William Grove 1934-36; Earl Selby, and Ernest Smith, both 1933-34.

Deer Park-Potomac State Forest: Harold Horner 1933; Verlon Dukes 1935-36; Frank Trovinger 1934-36.

Savage River-Grantsville: William Harris 1935-37.

New Germany: William Care 1934-36; Will Shulman.

Mr. Kimmel has also established the Maryland Forests and Parks gift collection at the Hall of Records in Annapolis. He says, "All of the CCC material we have

is on deposit there and anyone is free to go to the Hall of Records and see it." He invites CCC veterans and others interested to donate whatever original documents and photographs they might have to this collection.

The Maryland Forest and Park Service holds annual reunions for anyone who served in any capacity in the CCC anywhere in the United States. This year's reunion is at Elk Neck State Park, Maryland, July 14. For further information, contact: Ross M. Kimmel, Tawes State Office Building, 580 Taylor Avenue, Annapolis, MD 21401 (phone 301-269-3771).

Francis Asbury Portrayed

The Grantsville United Methodist Charge received a surprise from their minister, Rev. K Almond, during the March 18 service.

As part of her children's sermon at St. Paul's Emmanuel, Rev. Almond was discussing the great United Methodist circuit riding preachers. During the vivid story the Rev. Edgar Suite appeared, playing the part of Francis Asbury, who was one of the great UM circuit riding preachers who taught on the Garrett County frontier during the 18th century. Stories about Francis Asbury can be read in Glades Star issues of March 1950 and June 1972.

Rev. Suite and his wife Hazel served the Grantsville UM Charge from 1954 to 1958, making the surprise visit also a homecoming celebration. Rev. Suite is now serving the Calvary United Methodist Church in Keyser, WV. (This article adapted from The Citizen-Record.)

Early Methodists In Oakland

In 1849 the town of Oakland was laid out. The lots were surveyed by James Armstrong on land belonging to the McCarty family. The town was named by Ingaba McCarty. In 1850 Edward McCarty deeded lots 43 and 44 to the Methodist Episcopal Church. At the June 1850 session of the Western Virginia Conference the "Oakland and Snowy Creek Mission" was established.

Apparently a parsonage was started in Oakland shortly after the town began. A receipt in the church record book states: "Received Oakland, March 3rd, 1857 of Rev. A. Bower Thirty Dollars as part pay on amount due me by the parsonage on Oakland Circuit. (Signed) S.L. Townshend."

Early Methodist Episcopal Church records show the list of members as they were in 1853. This list is for the entire Oakland Circuit. The records list the members by the various "classes" or preaching places. The extent of The Oakland Circuit can be seen by observing the list of classes. In addition to the Oakland class are the following:

Arnold's Class. Armstrong's Mill. Bethlehem. Cranberry Summit (early name for Terra Alta). Glade Valley. Henry Hammil's Class. Lishes Class. Ryan's Glade (spelled "Ryonds"). Salt Lick, Samuel Beaver's Class. Stemple Ridge Class. West Union (early name for Aurora).

The following list of names of the Oakland Class includes 31 white and 2 colored members:

Wm. Loar, Class Leader, Isaac McCarty, Recording Steward. Ann McCarty. Hannah Armstrong. Mariah Armstrong. Haddon Armstrong. Ellen Devecmon. Ingaba McCarty. Rebecca McCarty, Eliza J. McCarty. Volonder B. McCarty. Martha Thayer. David McCarty. Hannah Thayer, Ann Gilpin, John Junkins. Elizabeth Junkins. Elizabeth Lower. Wm. Ashby (spelled "Ashpy"). Rachel White. Daniel R. Brant. Catharine Townshend, Helen Ashpy, James W. Dixson, James Turner. Martha Turner. Ann Mariah Armstrong. Louisa E. Townshend. Geo. Bosley. Eve E. Root. /Colored Members: Fanny Massa, Rachel Massa,

A BRIEF OUTLINE OF OAKLAND HISTORY

by Anonymous

1859 Dr. J. Lee McComas opened his office.

1873 A.G. Sturgis Pharmacy opened.

1874 The Glades Hotel on site near the railroad was burned.

1875 The new Glades Hotel was built in grove of oak trees.

1875 The Oakland Hotel was built by the Railroad Company.

1881 The Courthouse and Sheriff's Home were built on Fourth and Green Streets.

1882 Mt. Lake Association was formed.



1882 W.Va. Central Railroad completed to Davis, to Elkins.

1884 Railroad station was built.

1884 A.D. Naylor purchased business on Liberty Street.

1888 Garrett County Bank opened for business.

1889 Public school in three buildings.

1892 Dr. M.C. Hinebaugh opened his office.

1901 First National Bank opened for business.

1909 Natural gas brought to Oakland.

1912 Survey of line established between Garrett County and Preston County, WV.

1912 Ford motor car agency was opened.

1916 Hard surfaced road opened north to the National Road. Celebration by the Civic Club.

1925 Deep Creek Lake impounded and opened for recreation.

Md. Travel Exhibit Set

A state-sponsored traveling exhibition called "Moving Maryland" will be displayed at the Allegany County Historical Society in Cumberland during August 4-26. This exhibit explores 350 years of the state's transportation history. The display features steamboats, trains, autos, airplanes, sailboats, and balloons. It is part of the 350th anniversary celebration of Maryland's statehood.

In Memoriam

Jesse Jonathan Walker, 87, of Shallmar, is remembered by The Glades Star and Historical Society. Mr. Walker passed away in April.

Born in Blockton, Ala., he was a son of the late William Daniel Walker and Mary Ann (Tibbetts) Walker. He was a retired coal operator; president of the Wolf Den Coal Corporation; member of Mount Bethel Methodist Church; 50-year member of the Hiram Blue Lodge of Westernport and the Ali Ghan Shrine Club

Mr. Walker was a Navy veteran of World War One; a charter member of the Kitzmiller Lions Club with 35 years of perfect attendance; and a member of the Garrett County Republican Club. He was very much interested in Garrett County history.

Mr. Walker is survived by his widow, Iva (Bishop) Walker; one daughter, Mrs. Margaret Morris of Deep Creek Lake; two brothers, Dan of Daytona Beach, FL, and Clark of Bel Air, FL; four sisters—Ruth Walker, Mrs. Pearl Chappell, Mrs. Dixie Wilson, all of Kitzmiller, and Mrs. Caroline Wilson of Albuquerque, NM; and six grandchildren.

Services were conducted at Burdock Funeral Home by the Rev. Ruth Russell. Interment was in Kalbaugh Cemetery. — Published By —
THE GARRETT COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY

VOL. 5, NO. 30

OAKLAND, MARYLAND

SEPTEMBER, 1984



Maryland's 350th Anniversary Balloon

350th Birthday Celebration

by John Grant

With the slogan "capture a Maryland memory", the week long celebration in Garrett County began with worship service on Sunday evening, July 29th, at the Garrett Community College. This date marked Maryland Tolerance Day, and this title became the theme for the program of the service. It commemorated the heritage of Marvland as a haven of religious toleration. Highlight of the evening was a speech by the Honorable Louis Goldstein, Comptroller of the State of Maryland, Mr. Goldstein was appointed overall Chairman of the Maryland Heritage Commission by Governor Harry Hughes. Assisting in the program were members of Company "C", 121st Engineering Battalion, Maryland National Guard: members of the Mt. Top Ministerial Association: combined elements of the Northern and Southern high school bands: and the Garrett Highlanders Bappipe band.

The celebration continued on Monday with a slide presentation of the Deer Park Hotel in the main room of the Ruth Enlow Library in Oakland. These were made from historical photographs by the Gifted and Talented Students at Broadford Elementary School. Prior to the presentation, Mrs. Marianne Green, teacher for the group, gave a short explanation of what would be seen in the slide presentation and how the material was gathered.

On Tuesday, this same type of interesting historical offering was available in the form of an address by Dr. John E. Stover of Purdue University on "John W. Garrett and His Railway To The West." Dr. Stover recounted much of the early history of the B & O Railroad under the guiding hand of its president, John W. Garrett.

The auditorium of Garrett Community College was well filled for Dr. Stover's presentation. Many of the same people returned on Thursday evening for another historical sketch. This was a slide presentation on the Braddock Road by local historian, Robert J. Ruckert.

Mr. Ruckert has not only traced the path of the road for many miles in Garrett County but in the surrounding counties as well. In addition, he has done extensive work in the examination of documents connected with this famous pathway to the West.

Concurrent with the week day presentations was a series of events which took place in Friendsville, culminating in the Saturday parade and festival activities. These activities were the result of long and careful planning by a group who modestly called themselves Town and Country Women, Inc. They brought in and featured Indians of the Shawnee Nation, and had a presentation in the afternoon of the History of the American Indian in Maryland, featuring dancers and drummers.

Louis Goldstein Address

(Ed. Note:) Through the efforts of Dr. Walter W. Price, a copy of the full text of the speech delivered by Hon. Louis L. Goldstein was secured for the Glades Star. Unfortunately, space does not permit the printing of the entire speech; however, below are excerpts of the most relevant sections of that speech.)

"In 1625, George Calvert, the first Lord Baltimore, left the Church of England and became a Roman Catholic, thus becoming a target of religious discrimination in his homeland. From that time on, he dreamed of planting a colony in the New World where men and women of different faiths could worship freely . . . The Maryland Charter provided the foundation for two of our most basic American freedoms . . . Representative Government and the Rights and Privileges of Private Property. (His son) Leonard Calvert, First Governor of Maryland . . . brought with him a letter . . . for the basis of the third of our great Principles of Freedom . . . Religious Toleration."

Mr. Goldstein then proceeded to explain how this third basis was unique and the "bright candle in the dark days of religious discrimination." He concluded with a vivid description of the first religious celebration by the Maryland settlers. "March 25th... Maryland Day... is more than just a date on a calender. It marks the birth of a land where dreams and hopes

could come true."

The dream of George Calvert became a reality when the lawmakers met at St. Mary's City. ". . . They passed the 'Act of Religious Toleration' on April 21. 1649. This was the first piece of legislation passed in the New World that guaranteed Freedom of Worship by law." Mr. Goldstein cited the establishment of many places of worship in different parts of Maryland as examples of the far reaching effects of the original "Act of Religious Toleration." Some of the more permanent buildings are still in use today.

From a general overview of the State, Mr. Goldstein moved to specific instances in Garrett County. He spoke of the untiring efforts of the early "Circuit Riders" and their contribution to religious worship. This was followed by a tribute to the more permanent settlers in the County and the notation that many of those early families were still represented in the County today.

The conclusion of this memorable speech drew upon the items which unite us, rather than the differences which divide us. The whole spirit of Maryland's Religious Toleration can be summed up in Mr. Goldstein's quotation from Cecil Calvert's letter of November 22, 1963. The Colonists were asked to "... live together in harmony and peace, and not to allow matters of religion to dominate their association with one another."

GARRETT COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY Founded in 1941

OFFICERS 1984-85

President Dr. Raymond McCullough
Vice Pres. Charles F. Strauss
Sec'y-Treas. ... Dorothy B. Cathell
Asst. Sec'y Edith Brock
Corresponding

Sec'y Helen B. Friend Curator Ruth F. Calderwood

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Randall R. Kahl, Clara Bell Briner, Walter W. Price, Rev. John A. Grant, Jean Swauger, Dr. Bruce G. Jenkins, William B. Grant, Mrs. Alice E. Smith, Mrs. Anna Maxine Broadwater.

EDITORIAL STAFF

Editor Rev. John A. Grant

THE SOCIETY'S OBJECT

The purpose of this Society shall be to discover, secure and preserve whatever relates to the history of the area, and to disseminate knowledge of our local history among our people.

THE GLADES STAR

PUBLISHED quarterly by the Society at Oakland, Md. Entered as second-class matter March 12, 1942, at the Post Office at Oakland, Maryland, under the Act of August 24, 1912.

PRINTED by the Sincell Publishing Co., Inc., Oakland, Maryland. FOR SALE by the secretary and at the Ruth Enlow Library. Single copy, 75 cents.

MEMBERSHIP: All persons interested in the Garrett County area are eligible.

The membership fee is \$3 for individual and \$5 for joint (husband and wife), renewable annually and four issues of this quarterly bulletin, THE GLADES STAR, are included with each membership. Life membership is \$100.00.

43rd Annual Dinner Meeting

The 43 annual dinner meeting of the Garrett County Historical Society was held on June 28th at the Deer Park Fire Hall, Deer Park, Md. While the dinner guests were assembling for the meal, music was provided by the Garrett Highlanders Bagpipe Band of Deer Park. After a dinner prepared by the fire department auxiliary group, the dinner guests were once more entertained with musical selections by the bagpipe band.

The business session of the dinner meeting was conducted by Dr. Raymond McCullough, president. Dr. McCullough introduced officers of the society, and certain guests who were present for the occasion. Following reports to the group by various officers of the Society, the speaker for the evening was introduced. This was Dr. George Dailey, professor of history and transfer coordinator at Garrett Community College.

Using photographic slides as part of his presentation, Dr. Dailey spoke on the history of Maryland. In a talk which was in keeping with the 350th Anniversary of Maryland, he brought out highlights of the early days of the Maryland colony.

Reprint of Meshack Browning's Book

Mr. Ivan Rowe is undertaking another reprinting of Forty-Four Years The Life of a Hunter.

See the back page of the Glades Star for additional information.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE GARRETT COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY

June 30, 1983 to June 28, 1984

Balance in Checking Account, June 30, 1983		\$ 1,467.82					
RECEIPTS							
Membership Dues	\$ 1,578.35						
Glades Stars	382.00						
Civil Marriage Fees	1,084.00						
Dinners - Paid by Members	620.70						
Annual Tour	77.00						
Donations at Museum	229.95						
Miscellaneous	59.65						
Interest on Certificate of Deposit	144.50						
Sales:							
Books							
Indexes and Other Booklets 69.00							
Other Items	1,452.25	5,628.40					
20.00	1,102.20	0,020.10					
TOTAL		A 77 000 00					
TOTAL		\$ 7,096.22					
DISBURSEMENTS							
Stationery, Supplies & Postage	\$ 252.21						
Ladies' Auxiliary, Grantsville Fire Co							
Dinners	630.50						
Printing & Engraving - Glades Stars	1,402.45						
Annual Tour	97.00						
Miscellaneous Museum Expenses:							
Hostess - To keep museum open \$1,175.65							
Insurance 536.00							
Drain Pipes, Ballcock & Labor 214.70							
Binder for Accession Records 42.80							
Painting Museum 864.00							
Light Bulbs & Supplies							
Utilities							
Gas \$220.39							
Electric 224.46							
Telephone	3,422.93	\$ 5,805.09					
	0,122.00						
Balance in Checking Account, June 28, 1984	TOTAL	\$1,291.13					
OTHER FUNDS ON DEPOSIT							
Savings Account-Garrett National Bank \$ 3,624.50							
Savings Account-First United Bank							
Certificate of Deposit-First United Bank 1,000.00							
Certificate of Deposit-First Federal Savings Ban	k 15,503.55	20,213.18					

TOTAL FUNDS ON DEPOSIT

Respectfully submitted, Dorothy B. Cathell, Treasurer

\$21,504.31

Grantsville Days

"Summertime is festival time", might well be the theme of celebration in Garrett County this year. Held on the last full weekend of the month, Grantsville Days began on Friday, June 22nd and ended on Sunday afternoon June 24th. The Grantsville Lion's Club, sponsors of the event, gave special emphasis to their annual festival during this 350th Birthday Year of Maryland. Committee Chairman Gerald Beachy and his co-workers made the utmost effort to blend the old and new at Grantsville

The parade through town on Friday evening began the activities. As in all festivals, it was a time when fire trucks, floats, and marching units came to Grantsville from the surrounding areas. It was the generous offering by neighboring communities to make the parade a success.

Saturday, June 23rd was a day filled with scheduled activities. There was some type of tournament or contest going on all the time. Evening activities that day culminated in the Old Time Fiddlin' Contest. That night the Fund Raiser Dance was held at the American Legion Hall.

On Sunday, June 24th the old was really blended with the new. A flea market, filled with all manner of obscure treasuers operated during most of the day. Part of the charm of this market was being able to walk around and see odds and ends of items from by-gone days. But the nostalgia for old things was modified by the arrival of the State

Police Medevac Helicopter. Well equipped and with trained personnel, it is the most modern addition to emergency treatment for Garrett County.

Asked about a festival next year, Chairman Beachy said, "People enjoy the blend of old and new . . . so I guess there'll be a Grantsville Days next year."

Mt. Lake Pk. Days

On Friday July 13th and Saturday, July 14th, the friends and residents of Mt. Lake Park joined in their second annual Mt. Lake Park Days. Their festival began with the opening event in the Assembly Hall of G Street Friday evening at 8 p.m. and continued through Saturday, July 14th. from 10 a.m. until late in the afternoon. Coordinated by Mrs. Kathie Smith, the two day celebration held something of interest for everyone. Miss Mary Love, with a vast personal knowledege of Mt. Lake Park, gave two slide presentations during this time; one on "Remember When" items about the Park's beginning days, and another one entitled "The Boarding House Reach." In addition to numerous displays and tournaments which took place through the town, some 12 restored private homes were opened to the public on a tour basis on Saturday and Sunday.

One of the committee for the Mt. Lake celebration was asked about a festival next year. She expressed the fact that so much interest had been generated this year that next year's event would be even more interesting.



Meshack Browning's Percussion Pennsylvania long rifle, now the property of the Smithsonian Institution in Washington, D.C., was among the displays at the Friendsville Summer Festivale IV on August 4.

ROSTER OF OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS (After 1984 Dinner Meeting)

es)	signation following names show status:			
	A—with figure of year appointed			
	E—with figure of year elected			
	T—with figure of term in years			
	EX—with figure of year term expires			
	President—Dr. Raymond O. McCullough	E83 T	'2 J	E X85
	Vice-President—Charles F. Strauss	E83 T	2 J	EX85
	Secretary-Treasurer—Mrs. Dorothy B. Cathell	E84 T	'2 J	E X8 6
	Assistant Secretary—Miss Edith Brock	E84 7	2 J	EX86
	Corresponding Secretary—Mrs. Helen B. Friend	E84 T	12 I	EX86
	Editor-Rev. John A. Grant	E84 T	11 F	E X85
	Managing Editor-Comm. Elwood L. Groves, II	A83 T	'2 I	E X85
	Curator—Mrs. Ruth F. Calderwood	E847	71 I	E X85
	DIRECTORS			
	Randall R. Kahl	E82 T	3 1	EX85

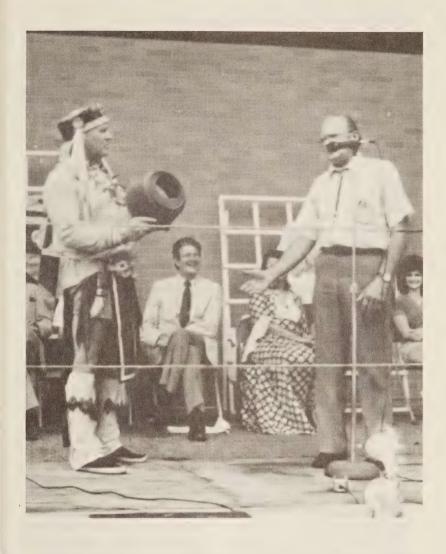
Randall R. Kahl	E82 T3 EX85
Mrs. Clara Bell Briner	E82 T3 EX85
Walter W. Price	E84 T1 EX85
Rev. John A. Grant	E84 T3 EX87
Mrs. Jean Swauger	E84 T3 EX87
Dr. Bruce G. Jenkins	E84 T3 EX87
William B. Grant	E83 T3 EX86
Mrs. Alice E. Smith	E83 T3 EX86
Mrs. Anna Maxine Broadwater	E83 T3 EX86



350th Balloon at Friendsville



"Parking lot picking" during Grantsville celebration.



Attempts by the Shawnee Indian Tribe to buy the land around Friendsville back from Byron Friend, president of the Friend Family Association of America, proved unsuccessful even when Joe Rain Crow, sub chief of the Shawnee Indian Nation, upped his offer from one slightly damaged pot to include several other iron pots in good condition. The staging of the attempted repurchase was a highlight of the festivities at the Friendsville Summer Festival on August 4. Another member of the Friend family, John Friend, had purchased the land from the Shawnee tribe in 1746, for the price of several iron pots. Memorabilia from bygone days was featured at the festival, including the renowned Garrett County hunter, Meshack Browning's rifle, which was on loan from the Smithsonian Institution.



Hoyes Methodist Church

Hoyes Methodist Church

by Helen Sollars Friend

In 1855 John DeWitt, Jr., deeded to William Casteel, Truman West, John Wagoner, Jonathan Friend and Nathan Casteel a military lot in Johnstown, Maryland, on which to build a house of worship. On this site was built a simple log church. This was the first Methodist Episcopal Church in what later became Hoyes in Garrett County, Maryland. The first pastor was the Reverend Spencer King, who was succeeded by Reverend D.W. Fraker in 1856.

A Sunday School was organized in May of 1856 with an enrollment of fifty-five persons. Albert Cook was the superintendent, and Nathan Casteel the assistant. For a number of years the Sunday School was closed during the winter months, usually opening

again in April or May. Attendance was good, but collections were small, usually from nine to forty-nine cents.

Many of the present members of the Hoyes United Methodist Church are descendants of the founders. DeWitts, Wilburns, Friends, Bishoffs, Casteels, Enlows, Custers, Smiths, Glotfeltys, and Lowdermilks were among the most prominent of these early church members.

It was during 1877 that the log church was replaced by the little white church which is now in use. Since the church expenses amounted to more than the collections, Jennie Bishoff, Blanche Ferguson and Maggie Custer were appointed to collect the money needed. The ladies collected a total of \$10.08. This left

an indebtedness of 83 cents.

The church trustees, meeting in April, 1892, decided on several repairs and improvements. They voted to "reseat the church, paper the walls, pitch the roof, paint the windows, paint the church railing, pulpit and pulpit chairs, to repair the fence around the building, to fill up the hollow in the yard, and to plant posts eight feet apart around the yard for hitching posts."

The following year a copperand-tin 150 pound bell was bought at a cost of \$36.00 from McShane Bell Foundry. Three chairs were purchased, and other improvements were made. It is interesting to note that the same bell and the same chairs are still in use in the church today.

In 1893 the Epworth League was formed, with Josephus Ferguson as president, William Callis, vice president, H.R. DeWitt, 2nd vice president, F.D. DeWitt, 3rd vice president, Virgie DeWitt, 4th vice president, Lauren Custer, secretary, and Arthur DeWitt, treasurer. This was one of the first Epworth Leagues to be organized in Garrett County.

Between the years of 1906 and 1910, a plain roof was put on the building, a new flue was put in and a No. 1 burnside stove, costing \$100.00 was ordered from Contractor W.W. Schlossnagle. A door and transom was placed on the entrance and new inside doors installed.

They say lightning never strikes the same place twice, but this cannot be said of the Hoyes Church. In 1914 and again in 1934, lightning struck. The church had

previously been insured for \$1,000 with the National Mutual Church Insurance Company of Chicago, Illinois, and in 1914 a check of \$120 from the company was adequate to repair most of the damage to the building. In 1934 the insurance company paid \$354.70 on the claim. Much of the repair work on the second occasion was done by Fred G. Fox.

In November 1936 the Ladies Aid was organized. The ladies met once a month at various homes, at which time they did "fancy work," made quilts, and planned other projects to raise money. They were very generous with financial help wherever and whenever it was needed. They helped pay for repairs and improvements on the church and the parsonage, they bought furniture for the parsonage, and "aided" in any way possible.

In September 1940 the Ladies Aid was supplanted by The Women's Society of Christian Service. Meeting dates and amount of dues (ten cents a month) remained unchanged. The ladies—now known as the United Methodist Women—are still an active and important part of The Hoyes United Methodist Church.

Eight beautiful stained glass windows were installed in 1948, at a cost of \$90 each. The windows were given by family members in memory of deceased loved ones, and added greatly to the beauty of the church. Other furnishings have been given by other members and friends, each adding to the splendor of the edifice.

The year 1954 brought major

remodeling to the Methodist Episcopal Church at Hoyes. A basement was dug, a new foundation laid, and the church was moved approximately fifty feet on to the new foundation. This is the present location of the building. A basement assembly room 27 by 41 feet was added, as well as a kitchen 12 by 27, and a large furnace room. A new driveway and parking area was completed. The following years have seen many other additions and improvements. A 3600 Model Yahama Electronic Organ was purchased in 1970, a dusk to dawn light was placed in the parking area, new carpet and new lights were installed in the church. choir robes were bought, an outside bulletin board was ordered for display in front of the building, and two new Sunday School rooms were added.

Needless to say, financial conditions have also changed considerably since the days when the custodian was paid twelve dollars a year, and the minister received a yearly salary of less than \$500.

The Hoyes Methodist Church merged with the Deep Creek United Methodist Charge in 1975. and thus became the Hoves United Methodist Church of the Romney District of the West Virginia Conference. The present minister, the Reverend Ellis Harvey, was appointed to the charge in that year. He serves three churches on the Deep Creek Circuit: the Hoves, McHenry and Paradise Churches. Reverend and Mrs. Harvey organized the Deep Creek Youth Fellowship, a group of active young people,

now under the guidance of advisors Miss Janet Paugh, Miss Kim Wilburn, and Mr. Merrell Wilburn.

The Men's Brotherhood, first inaugurated in 1942, continues to hold monthly meetings, as do the United Methodist Women, The past 129 years have seen many changes in the little church at Hoyes. It would be impossible to name all the wonderful and devoted people who have helped to make it what it is today-a structure of beauty and dignity where all may come to worship in the sanctuary which has been nurtured so lovingly by God's people for over a century and a quarter. So we remember our forebears who made it possible for us to carry on the Lord's work which they started one hundred and twenty-nine years ago.

Barnstorm Information

An article on history of flying in Garrett County is planned for the Glades Star. We need information on men like "Cubby", "Doc", and "Scotty" who flew in the Oakland area in the early 1930's.

Photographs of some of the early airplanes in Garrett County would be most welcome. One photograph of a balloon assent about 1900 has been located. Any more available?

Fort Hill, Pa., Mystery

A small group of archaeologists have put forth the theory that the top of Fort Hill in neighboring Somerset County, Pa., was leveled by men about 1000 or 1200 years ago.



Fairsweep School 1911-12. Back row, left to right, Margaret Glotfelty Schoch (D), Ethel Beckman Griffith (D), Bertie Spiker Giessman, Sadie Thayer (D), Bertha Nicholson (Wensell) (D). Second row, Lloyd DeWitt and his brother? Lucy Spiker (D-1918 flu), Beryl Brenneman Beckman (D), Oakie and Worley DeWitt. Front row, Donnie Spiker, Arthur Menear, Mary Menear Humes (Cal.), "Nellie" (Eleanor) Glotfelty Robey (Chas. Co.), Johnny Thayer, Chauncey Savage, Aubrey Brenneman (with tie).

Fairsweep School

by Eleanor Glotfelty Robey

I have keenly enjoyed the accounts of early Garrett County schools. May I, now 80, add my memories of old Fairsweep School, located on Cherry Creek Road out of Oakland at the Sollars-White farm?

My mother as Carrie Browning taught Fairsweep as a subscription school around the 1890's before public schools. Subscription school was when the parents chose the teacher and the parents paid \$3 a quarter for one or \$5 for two children, with special rates for larger families.

The old school was crude—located at the top of Russell Hill. The students were the Whites, Pearson and his brothers (Mrs. Sarah White was a Russell and she wove incomparable rag carpets on her loom). The Rolland Whites, Wes and Daisy Durst, the Sollars, Skip, Will (Dr.) Ed, and Margaret Philipps. The Wensels: Oliver and his brothers and sisters (Mrs.

Simmons, Ada and Florence), and the Bowers.

I do not know all of Fairsweep teachers from my mother to my school years. My sister, Margaret Schoch, who was six years older than I, I had Nelle Hammill as her first teacher. Also there were Sally Kildow Wooddell, Oma Lohr, Mary Browning, Bertha Nicholson Wensell, Anna Gonder Dixon, and later when my brother Joe Glotfelty, Jr., attended Fairsweep, Mr. Bittinger taught.

My sister and I walked a mile across our glade through the woodpath my father had cut through Sollars woods to reach school, Mary and Arthur Menear walked with us, as did the children who lived in our little red tenant house, on the bend on the Old Crellin Road. As I walk through the woods as an adult I can recall the lovely odors of that so-long-ago-walked woodpath. In spring we picked lovely arbutus blooming along the path and in winter we feasted on the berries and tea leaves.

On bad days several of us children rode our pony Bess. We turned her loose when we got to school and Bess went home. In winters Sollars Lane, which was the last ¼ mile of our walk, was packed with snow as high as the tops of the stake and rider fence. We walked on top of the hardpacked snow. Some of the teachers boarded at our house. My father, Joseph T. Glotfelty, was a trustee and later a long-time member of the Board of Education.

We sat in rows of double desks along each side of the school-

room, and there was plenty of window light, totally absent in today's school building. Bracket lamps (kerosene) provided light on the rare occasions of night spelling bees, plays, or entertainments. At the west end of the building was a raised platform where the teacher's table and chair were At one end was a bookcase and the blackboard was all along that north end. As each class recited, it sat on a straight bench just in front of the teacher's platform. Each child stood to recite and it was great fun to do our arithmetic on the blackboard. There was a pulldown map case mounted atop the blackboard. We really learned! Education then was simple but effective.

I started to school at 5, as I was a precocious little brat who could already read. In two weeks Miss Mary placed me in second grade. I graduated from high school at 15 in 1919. Our lessons were in Arithmetic, Reading, Spelling, History, Geography, and Physiology. I still have my Standard Arithmetic (Milne) and I wish I had a set of the others.

On Fridays we always had a big Spelling Bee, and each day we stood for oral spelling and the children "spelled down" those who missed words. The child who got to the head of the class each day got a "Merit Card"—a little cardboard card printed with a Moral Lesson such as "Keep alive within your breast that little spark of celestial fire called Conscience." Those little Moral Lessons stuck and the little cards were cherished keepsakes.

I attended Fairsweep for the

years 1909 through 1913, and then to Mr. Charlie Callis for one year at Crellin, and then to Oakland High School.

Recently Bertie Spiker Giessman (who now lives in the National Lutheran Home, Rockville) and I discussed old Fairsweep and our cherished memories of it.

Also on early schools: my father attended Flatwoods School when Kim Welch was teacher: about 1873 on. They sat on benches made of split logs and wrote their lessons on split shingles.

My mother, Carrie Browning, went to her mother's subscription school, held in the Myers' home near Underwood. My grandmother, Margaret Ellen Casteel Browning, was educated at Morgantown, W.Va., Female Seminary from 1863 on. It later became the start of the University of West Virginia. Children attending the Myers subscription school were: my mother, the Wm. Browning children-Ina, Jennice, Ilda, Gertrude, and Ken: and the Myers children-Clara, Simon, and an older sister Leunie.

I taught Selbysport in 1922.

Early History of Oakland High

The first class was graduated from the Oakland High School in 1908, with classes then graduating in every year to follow. Following is most of the article which appeared in the April 9, 1908 issue of The Republican telling about the first graduation.

"Thursday evening, April 2nd, marked an occasion in the history of the schools of Oakland and indeed of Garrett County, that will not soon be forgotten, and that will doubtless make itself felt in future years.

"Six years ago the Oakland High School was established, it being the first in the county and a course of study prepared by the Maryland State School Board was adopted.

"The course of study is designed to cover a period of four years of nine or ten months' school work. Owing to the fact that many of the Oakland youths drop out of school just about the time they are prepared to enter the High School, this was the first class in Garrett County to complete the course. The Class of 1908 consisted of three young ladies . . , who with a number of other young people began the High School course four years ago. While we have had but seven months of school each year they have in the 28 months completed a course that elsewhere is seldom completed in less than 36 months' work.

"The graduating exercise was held in Peoples Opera House . . . well filled with possibly the most cultured audience that it ever accommodated . . . The musical numbers, all rendered by Oakland people, (pleased) the most artistic and critical hearers and everyone felt proud of the special musical talent of our mountain city. The essays delivered by the young ladies of the class were of very high order and were faultlessly rendered, showing that the honors being bestowed upon them

were worthily given.

"Sup't. Browning... presented the diplomas and in his remarks expressed the hope that from this time forth this should become an annual occasion. Dr. Murdaugh's address... was beautiful, strong and inspiring, and showed that he is an educator of which the state of Maryland may well feel proud.

"We can not but believe that this occasion will stimulate the educational interests in our town and county and that in years to come greater things may be accomplished."

Class of 1908: Mabel F. Porter, Ethel M. Wilt, Nelle Workman.

Class of 1909: Orpah Ashby, Dean C. Skinner, Mark S. White.

Class of 1910: Bessie M. Ault, Georgia M. Davis, Lawrence M. Fraley, Neil C. Fraley, Bertie Lawton, Clarence Murphy, Gus E. Newman, Eleanor J. Peddicord, D. Earle Smith, Mary C. West.

Class of 1911: Ella E. Cleveland, Marguerite A. Hart, Mary C. Harsch, Thomas J.C. Little, Ruth McCrobie, Patrick E. Murphy, Mary B. Porter, Veronica M. Rasche, Mary C. Salzman, A. Milton Turney, Gilderoy A. Whorton.

Faculty of Oakland High School, 1918-22:

1918-19: Charles H. Kolb, Principal; Annabelle Bird, Frances Decker, Icie Friend, Emma Hamill, Wiley Jenkins, H.A. Loraditch, Adah Trippett, S.E. Wicker.

1919-20: C.H. Kolb, Principal; Frances Decker, Icie Friend, Wiley Jenkins, H.A. Loraditch, Agnes Thomas, Margaret Urich, Eleanor Wadsworth. 1920-21: C.H. Kolb, Principal; Odessa Bishoff, Frances Decker, Icie Friend, Wiley Jenkins, Cecile Johnson, H.A. Loraditch, Margaret Urich, Alice Wyman.

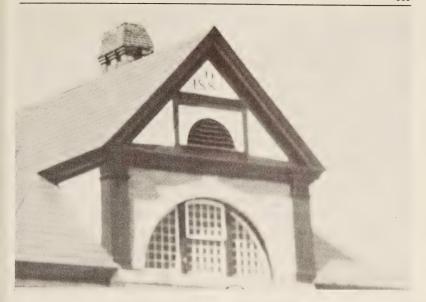
1921-22: Albert J. Miller, Principal; Icie Friend, Wiley Jenkins, Cecile Johnson, Henry Landry, Margaret Liller, H.A. Loraditch, Florence Mason, Laura Spielman, Alice Wyman.

Further notes, this time on the Class of 1922: Registration took place in the Fall of 1918 in temporary classrooms above the then Maryland Theatre on S. Third Street. Within a few months the Armistice ending World War One was signed on November 11, 1918. On June 8, 1922, at the Maryland Theatre, Franklin E. Rathbun, Superintendent of Schools, presented diplomas to the following graduates:

Academic Course: Norine DeBerry, Virginia DuVall, Carrie Friend, Jane Harvey, Thelma Harvey, Margaret Maroney, Marie Maroney, Edward Pollock, Edith Ream, Anna Scott, Grace Speicher, Wilbur Speicher, Roy Spoerlien, Arthur Townshend, Jr.

Commercial Course: Katharine Foley, George Hanst, Helena Holtschneider, Opal Lewis, Mary Menear, Frederick Reis, Richard Sanner, Mildred Welling.

A total of 2,390 students were graduated from Oakland High School between 1908 and 1952. Numbers of men and women are not available for 1912-1918. From files we have, we see that women far outnumbered the men graduates in every class except 1923, 1926, 1934, 1935, 1937, 1940-41, and 1943.



"1884. One hundred year old B & O station was the first stop on the Fall Tour of the Garrett County Historical Society."

Fall Historical Tour

The Annual fall tour of the Garrett County Historical Society was conducted on Saturday, September 15, 1984. A joint effort of the Society and the 350th Anniversary Committee, the tour was organized by Mrs. Ruth Calderwood, chairperson. The tour began in Oakland, moved through the center part of the county, and ended in Grantsville. Forty-one people made up the group which traveled by bus over the designated route.

Assembling at the museum at 8:30 a.m., the members group walked to St. Matthew's Episcopal Church and the B&O Railroad station area. Items of interest and location of historic places were pointed out by the Rev. John Grant.

Boarding the bus beneath the famous 1884 gable of the station,

the group traveled to Mt. Lake Park. There they were met by Dr. Walter Price who described the location of the Bashford Amphitheater. He also added other information of interest about the founding of Mt. Lake Park, and events which took place there.

The next stop for the group was in the grounds of the Old Deer Park Hotel. Different locations were visited, including the famous Cleveland Cottage, where President Grover Cleveland spent his honeymoon.

While in Deer Park, the group also made a stop at a relatively new, but important manufacturing plant. This was the Gordon Douglass Boat Company, manufacturers of famous Flying Scot sailboats. A guided tour of the plant was given by Mrs. Mary

Ammann, wife of the present owner of the boat company.

One of the historical notes of interest about Deer Park was the enterprise of Mr. Henry G. Davis. As the bus left Deer Park and traveled toward Sand Flat, traces of the location of the old H.G. Davis tramroad were pointed out along the way.

. Pausing briefly in the McHenry area, the group heard some of the historical facts about Dr. James McHenry who lived there in the early 1800's. One little known fact was that Dr. McHenry was Secretary of War under President George Washington, and that Fort McHenry of Star Spangled Banner fame in Baltimore was named after him.

The tour paused briefly in the Hoyes area to note the location of the grave of Meshack Browning.

Near the Accident area, commentary about notes of interest were made over the bus's loud speaker by Mrs. Mary Strauss. A life-long resident of the area, she pointed out a number of historical locations. These included the Miller farm, the West farm and the old Drane House.

Continuing northward, the bus traveled to the Bear Creek area, for a visit to Kaese's Mill. Here a real treat was in store for the group, because owner Clifford Friend had the water wheel turning and the mill in operation. Built at the end of the Civil War, it is one of the very few water powered mills still in existence.

After a stop for lunch, the group paused briefly along old Rt. 40 to see the traces of Braddock's Road. Mr. Paul Calderwood, who had previously visited

the spot, described aspects of the old road which were still visible.

The Fall Historical tour concluded its northward trip with a stop at the Fuller Baker House near Grantsville. Here the members of the group saw the restoration work in progress on this log building. Dr. Alta Schrock, who has been instrumental in the preservation of the structure, talked to the group. She described the state of the building when the work was begun, and what was hoped to be accomplished. She also shared information she had uncovered in her research on the National Road and the history of the Fuller Baker log house.

Returning to Oakland, the tour stopped at the State Highway's Cove overlook. The weather, which had been unsettled for most of the day, was clear at the time, and all the members of the group were able to enjoy the splendid view of the Cove area.

In Memoriam

Rev. Ross Speicher, 76, Harrisonburg, Va., formerly of Accident, died early Friday at Rockingham Hospital, Harrisonburg.

Born in Accident, he was a son of the late William A. Speicher and Clara L. (Broadwater) Speicher.

He was member of St. Michael's United Church of Christ, Bridgewater, Va. He was a 1926 graduate of Accident High School and was ordained a minister of the Church of the Brethren in 1945. In 1959, he moved to Harrisonburg and in

1964 was transferred to Rockingham Charge of the United Church of Christ.

He was a member of Eureka Lodge of Masons at Bridgewater and the Oakland Masonic Lodge. He had been affiliated with the Farm Bureau and Nationwide insurance companies for a number of years.

Surviving are his wife, Helen (Glotfelty) Speicher; a daughter, Mrs. Iva Kathryn Dixon, Verona, Va.; two sisters, Mrs. Bernice Zehner, Somerset, Pa. and Mrs. Lena Granato, Keyport, N.J.

Guy S. Stanton, Sr., 84, of Grantsville, died Saturday in Memorial Hospital in Cumberland.

Born in Grantsville, he was a son of the late William T. and Annie Mary (Durst) Stanton.

Mr. Stanton was a member of St. John's Episcopal Church, Frostburg; he attended the University of Maryland where he was a member of the Student Army Training Corps; a charter member of Post 214 American Legion in Grantsville, and he was a charter member of the Garrett County Farm Bureau.

He was a retired farmer and owned and operated The Maples for over 50 years where maple sugar products were produced.

Surviving are his wife, Almira (Turner) Stanton; three sons, William T. Stanton, Woodbine, and Thomas W. Stanton, Cumberland; Guy S. Stanton, Jr., Grantsville; a daughter, Mrs. Sarah S. Jarrett, Elk Ridge, and nine grandchildren.

Friends were received at the Newman Funeral Home where a service was conducted Monday with the Rev. Shelby Walthall officiating. Interment followed in the Grantsville Cemetery.

Mrs. Goldie B. Bittle, 83, Oakland, died Monday at her home.

Born March 19, 1901, in Frederick County, she was a daughter of the late Charles C. and Carrie M. (Miller) Biser. She was preceded in death in 1966 by her husband, Foster D. Bittle.

She was a graduate of Middletown High School and Hood College. She received a library certification from West Virginia University.

She taught math and English at Middletown High School and at Oakland High School. She designed the first library at Southern High School and was librarian there until her retirement in 1966.

She was a member of St. Mark's Lutheran Church and its Ladies' Circle; a former member of the Board of Directors for the Ruth Enlow Library in Oakland: a member of the Oakland Civic Club, Loar Auxiliary of Garrett County Memorial Hospital, the American Association of University Women, the Oakland Chapter AARP, Garrett County and Maryland State Retired Teachers Association, the Garrett County Historical Society and had served as a volunteer for the American Red Cross and as a crafts volunteer at the Cuppett and Weeks Nursing Home.

Surviving are one daughter, Mrs. Rita Sparks, Columbus, Ohio; one son, Robert D. Bittle, LaVale; one brother, Bruce Biser, Pittsburgh, Pa.; seven grandchildren and one great-



grandchild.

Services were conducted from the Stewart Funeral Home in Oakland. Interment was in the St. Paul's Lutheran Church Cemetery, Myersville, Maryland.

Theodore L. "Ted" Marley, 77, Deer Park, died Tuesday, July 10 in Garrett County Memorial Hospital.

Born November 21, 1906 in Deer Park, he was a son of the late George P. and Cora Belle (Shreve) Marley.

Mr. Marley was a shoemaker and operated a game room in Deer Park for many years. He was a well-known historian for the Deer Park area and was a life member of the Terra Alta, W.Va. Moose Lodge; an honorary member of the Deer Park Community Volunteer Fire Department, and a member of the Vacationland CB Radio Club.

He is survived by one brother, Clarence Marley, Swanton, and many nieces and nephews.

Services were conducted Friday at 2 p.m. by the Rev. Manning Smith. Interment was in Deer Park Cemetery.

Available Publications

For history buffs we call your attention to some publications which are or will be available for your own library.

History of Garrett County,

Ruth Enlow Libraries, \$12.50.

Brown's Miscellaneous Writings, \$8.00.

Finding Out About Maryland A listing of 150 titles of books available at Ruth Enlow Library and branches.

Indian Trails Map of Garrett County Available at Ruth Enlow Library and branches, Oakland Stationery Store, Appalachian Book Shop (Oakland).

Fishing Map of Deep Creek Lake Appalachian Book Shop.

Forty-four Years Of The Life Of A Hunter Mr. Ivan Rowe of the Appalachian Book Shop is having a new edition published. Anyone interested in obtaining a copy should write or call. Address 301 S. Second Street, Oakland, Md. Estimated cost of this new edition will be about \$25.00.

Historical Sketch of Sang Run, Seng Run, Ginseng Run. This historical sketch by David Harrison Friend has been reprinted by his great-grandson, John E. Hinebaugh. For copies call Mr. Hinebaugh at 301-938-4933.

Next Issue of Glades Star

Some of the articles in the December, 1984, Glades Star will be Railroads in Garrett County, Indian Trails and Camps, Airplanes in Garrett County. Information about newest items added to the Museum, plus some re-capped information about the Maryland-West Virginia Boundary Survey.

— Published By —
THE GARRETT COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY

VOL. 5, NO. 31

OAKLAND, MARYLAND

DECEMBER, 1984



1885 Md.-W. Va. Boundary Stone

Maryland-West Virginia Boundary Line

The boundary line between Maryland and West Virginia has its beginning at the location of the famous "Fairfax Stone." The stone was placed there in 1746 by a commission headed by one Thomas Lewis. It was intended to mark the beginning of the western boundary between Lord Baltimore's Land and the Fairfax Lands. The location for the stone had been determined some ten years earlier by Thomas Lewis when he was doing work for Lord Fairfax.

When the present boundary line was established in 1910, the original stone was replaced by the present No. 1 concrete marker.

However, the first complete boundary line was not established until 1787 when Col. Francis Deakins began the Military Lot survey. No stranger to this area, Col. Deakins had worked here prior to the Revolutionary War. It was his series of surveys in 1768 which established some of the great tracts of land that still bear their original patent names.

The Military Lot system was devised as a means of paying soldiers from Maryland who had served in the Revolutionary War. Few if any of these veterans ever saw the 50 acre lots which had been granted to them. Instead, they sold them to land speculators for as little as twelve cents an acre.

When Col. Deakins and his

party began the Military Lot survey, the Fairfax Stone was chosen as a starting reference. As the survey progressed northward, the western most boundary of the lot system also became the western boundary of Maryland.

The Military Lot line was referred to as the Deakins Line, and served as the State boundary line for many years. However, there was constant dispute over this line. The 1885 stone marker still standing in the Mason Dixon Line is but one indication of many disputes. Finally, in 1910, after a ruling by the Supreme Court, a new survey was begun. It also began at the Fairfax Stone, and the resulting boundary follows relatively close to the Deakins Line.

However, even this final line is not without question. W. McCullough Brown, surveyor, and one of the Commissioners for the 1910 line would not sign the "completion" document. In his mind, the western most "springing" of the Potomac River was to the west of the Fairfax Stone location by almost a half a mile.

Editors Note: In 1938, Capt. Charles Hoye wrote an article for The Republican called "Early Land History of Garrett County." It names many of the early "patens" such as Great Glades Manor, Good Will, The Dunghill, Clover Bottom, etc., and the original owners. A copy of Capt. Hoye's article is available at the Ruth Enlow Library.



Detail of 1885 Boundary Stone.



Concrete marker No. 34; today's terminus of the Md.-W. Va. Boundary in the Mason Dixon Line.

GARRETT COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY Founded in 1941

OFFICERS 1984-85

President Dr. Raymond McCullough Vice Pres. Charles F. Strauss Sec'y-Treas. . . . Dorothy B. Cathell Asst. Sec'y Edith Brock Corresponding

Sec'y Helen B. Friend Curator Ruth F. Calderwood

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Randall R. Kahl, Clara Bell Briner, Walter W. Price, Rev. John A. Grant, Jean Swauger, Dr. Bruce G. Jenkins, William B. Grant, Mrs. Alice E. Mrs. Anna Maxine Smith. Broadwater.

EDITORIAL STAFF

Editor Rev. John A. Grant

THE SOCIETY'S OBJECT

The purpose of this Society shall be to discover, secure and preserve whatever relates to the history of the area. and to disseminate knowledge of our local history among our people.

THE GLADES STAR

PUBLISHED quarterly by the Society at Oakland, Md. Entered as second-class matter March 12, 1942. at the Post Office at Oakland, Maryland, under the Act of August 24. 1912.

PRINTED by the Sincell Publishing Co., Inc., Oakland, Maryland. FOR SALE by the secretary and at the Ruth Enlow Library. Single copy, 75 cents.

MEMBERSHIP: All persons interested in the Garrett County area are eligible.

The membership fee is \$3 for individual and \$5 for joint (husband and wife), renewable annually and four issues of this quarterly bulletin. THE GLADES STAR, are included with each membership. Life membership is \$100.00.

A Word Or Two By The Editor: "Pamphlets"

This is not meant to be a commercial, but a word or two about recent literary efforts in Garrett County. In Oakland we have some excellent sources for books. Beginning with the Book Market, which is a store exclusively devoted to the sale of books, there are other stores which stock all kinds of books for adults and children. In addition there is Appalachian Book Shop operated by Mr. Ivan Rowe, with one of the largest inventories of used books in this area. It is a tribute to Mr. Rowe that he undertook a successful reprinting of Forty Four Years of the Life of a Hunter, by Meshack Browning, andis now in the process of a new reprinting of that work.

There has been a wonderful group of pamphlets printed about the various communities of Garrett County. The product of local authors, they bring out essence of the life of that community for all to enjoy.

Since the last issue of the Glades Star, it has been the Editor's privilege to read a booklet written by Miss Mary I. Love and published by Arthur Naylor, Jr. Titled The Family Hardware Store, Mirror Of A Community, it gives a unique view of the Oakland community for over a century. Complete with photographs and old advertisements it is a most interesting booklet.



Surface of Indian Fire Pit.

Second Indian Fire Pit Located

Situated along the Great War Path (also known McCullough's Path) a second fire pit has been found on the property of John Wolf of Cranesville. Although it has not been excavated yet, the pit is not far from the one excavated by State Archaeologist Tyler Bastian in 1972. It was accidently uncovered by Mr. Wolf while doing some grading on one of his farm roads. About two and a half feet in diameter, it seems to be a pit that was lined with stone. Small fragments of charcoal can be found mixed with surface soil within the circle of stones marking the top

of the pit, indicating that it is an authentic Indian fire pit.

Speculating on the Indian occupation of this area, Mr. Wolf said that arrow heads had been found on the property for many years. Since one or two of them have been made from obsidian (a black glass-like stone), he feels that possibly an arrow head maker lived there, or perhaps a whole group of such craftsmen periodically camped in the area.

Ed. Note: A selection of Mr. Wolf's arrow head collection is on display at Deep Creek State Park.



Kitzmiller Students Present Slide Program and Dedicate Marker

A slide presentation on the history of Kitzmillersville and the dedication of a historical marker were conducted on Wednesday, June 6, by the fourth and fifth grade gifted and talented class at Kitzmiller School.

The students, under the direction of their teacher, Rosetta Rodeheaver, researched the history of the town using issues of The Glades Star, Tableland Trails, old yearbooks, photographs and by talking to a number of citizens and other resource persons. The project was done in conjunction with the celebration of Maryland's 350th birthday.

Following the slide presentation at the school, the students then walked to the site of the first industry in Kitzmiller, a grist mill built in 1802, and there they dedicated a marker that was recently constructed (see photo).

Among the persons involved in

the project and construction of the marker were: Ervin Green. who provided facts: Lester Wilhelm, who provided photographs; Dixon Ridder, who was responsible for removing the mill stones from the mill race and erecting the foundation for the marker; Woodmen of the World, Camp 11, for donating a bronze marker: Mr. and Mrs. Charles McIntyre, for allowing a marker to be placed on their property beside the mill race: Beachy Lumber Company, for providing the cement; Jim Barrick, Mayor of Kitzmiller, who assisted with the erection of the marker; Carma White, school typist; Brenda McCartney, principal; and Mrs. Rodeheaver.

Students involved in the project included Kellie Durst, Jennifer Ferry, Jamie Fletcher, Mark Paugh, Heather Lipscomb and Amy Tichinel.

Garrett County's CCC Camps

Company 324 was organized at Fort Howard, Maryland, on April 11, 1933. After the men were outfitted and conditioned, the company of 190 men, under the command of 1st Lt. L. Roomer, entrained for the present campsite and arrived on May 22, 1933. The camp is located in the heart of the Green Ridge State Forest, Allegany County, Maryland, just off Route 40, 20 miles east of Cumberland.

At the time of the establishment of the camp the forest was an area with comparatively few roads, which were in bad condition. Since 1933 most of the state-owned properties near the camp, have been surveyed, 50 miles of forest roads have been built and maintained, and several thousand acres of state land have been improved so that young timber will have full opportunity to develop.

Forest fires have been kept to a minimum by making the interior lands accessible to fire fighting crews. It is planned to further develop these forest areas.

The history of the camp includes several outstanding events. On January 23, 1936, during sub-zero weather, a call for help was received from the State Roads Commission in Cumberland. The task was to open five miles of snow-blocked roads to enable the moving of a woman from a lonely mountain cabin to the hospital. After digging all day and well into the night the twenty

volunteers, under the leadership of Mr. Ora Vance, reached the cabin and the woman was rushed to the hospital.

On March 10, 1936, all available crews from the camp were called to the flood-stricken towns of Cumberland and Hancock. After the recession of flood waters the crews shoveled mud from houses and streets, hauled away articles of furniture, spread lime in places where disease might spread, and in general performed a most humanitarian service.

On June 7, 1936, a party of twenty enrollees searching for the wrecked airplane of Col. Wright of Fort Hayes discovered the wreckage after a seven-hour trek through the densely covered, rain-soaked mountainside.

The outstanding achievement in the camp educational program has been the use of visual instruction in the classroom. Since January 1936, a total of 300 reels of educational films have been used. On September 3, 1936, the Commander of District No. 2 CCC, "Highly Commended" Mr. Virgil B. Bishop, Camp Educational Adviser, "for having the best visual education program in the district."

The recreational program has been successful, both from the point of number participating and in events won. The company has had a fine baseball team, and for two consecutive years won the Sub-District Championship at the Annual Track and Field Meet.



Skipnish R.R. right-of-way near Oakland-Cranesville Road.



Skipnish and B&O junction at mile 236 near Hutton, Maryland.

Memories Of Skipnish Railroad

This article could have a variety of names, depending on the time frame used. Remembrance of the Skipnish Railroad stretches back over half a century. The title could be Walking On Crossties, The Horse that Worked For the Railroad, or Skiing On Skipnish. All three reflect a personal recollection of different events on the Skipnish Railroad.

Our family was picknicking at Swallow Falls when I first heard the name Skipnish. Back in those days, before the CCC Camp was built, picknicking was done between what is now the main entrance and Tolliver Run. A railroad track crossed the County Road just to the west of the park entrance. It ran from a sawmill near the Youghiogheny River, crossed the County Road, and disappeared into the woods to the west. One treat of picknicking at Swallow Falls was to walk on the crossties westward into the woods.

One terminus of the Skipnish Railroad was at B&O Milepost *236 near Hutton, Md. For years, the B&O Railroad maintained a siding and some switches in this area. Around 1955, when I worked for the Railroad, all of the rails and switches were removed. Since the regular maintenance crews were tied up with other work, the Railroad looked for a private contractor to remove dirt and construct the ditches that would finally separate the B&O right-of-way from the Skipnish Railroad.

The Supervisor for the Railroad located a farmer who would do the work with a horse-drawn scoop. It was at this point that the seemingly impossible came about. The farmer and the horse were working for the railroad on contract, and someone in Baltimore wanted to know the horse's name. At first this seemed an absurd request, but finally came a long letter speaking of insurance claims and a host of other things. In the end, a name was given to Baltimore (fictitious or otherwise) and the contract work was completed.

So probably one of the last horses to work for the railroad was in connection with the Skipnish Railroad right-of-way.

Then late in the 1970's a cross country ski trail was opened between Herrington Manor Park and Swallow Falls. What a great delight to find that it used the old roadbed of the Skipnish Railroad. The line had not sunk into oblivion, but was now being used for recreation. Skiing along through the woods, one can appreciate the beauty of the forest without taking sharp turns or encountering abrupt grades.

Yet, all of this is not strictly in the domain of winter sports enthusiast. A railroad buff can see the portion of the cuts, grades and fills where the Skipnish Railroad runs parallel to Oakland-Cranesville Road. Just look for it on the north side of the road about 0.4 mile from the intersection of the Cranesville Road and the Herrington Manor-Swallow Falls roads.

When The General Died

by Gerry Sword

When the mortal remains of Byt. Major General Benjamin Franklin Kelley were brought to Oakland by his old comrads in arms; the population of the countryside for miles around went into mourning. Kelley, perhaps best remembered as one of the two Union Army gnerals kidnapped from their hotel beds in Cumberland, Maryland, died at his Swan Meadow home a few miles south of Oakland, Maryland, on July 16, 1891 at 8 p.m. Born in Hampton, New Hampshire on April 10, 1807, Kelley moved to Wheeling in what is now West Virginia in 1826. Here he engaged in the mercantile business for 25 years before being appointed to the position of freight agent by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. Kelley continued to live in Wheeling and became prominent in the affairs of the community including assisting with the formation of the new state of West Virginia at the start of the Civil War.

With the onset of the Civil War, Kelley was among the very first to volunteer his services to the Union. He raised the 1st (West) Virginia Regiment of Volunteers which became the first loval troops raised south of the Mason and Dixon Line. Two days after receiving his colonel's commission, he lead the 1st (West) Virginians to Grafton (West) Virginia. The confederates under Colonel Porterfield who held this important railroad center, then fled south Philippi as Kelley approached. The 1st (West)

Virginia Regiment pursued Porterfield and engaged him early on the morning of June 3, 1861. Kelley again routed the confederates, but in doing so received a severe wound in his chest. This wound gave Colonel Kelley the distinction of being the first Union officer to be wounded in the Civil War.

After many weeks of recovering he returned to his regiment and soon lead the capture of Romney (West) Virginia on October 22, 1861. For this victory he received the compliments of President Lincoln and General Scott for his gallant conduct. The command of the Department of Harper's Ferry and Cumberland were then extended to him, but due to his wounds he withdrew at his own request.

From the beginning to the end of the war Kelley was successful in all the battles in which he was engaged and in recognition of meritorious and gallant services at Cumberland and New Creek, he was brevetted major general of volunteers on March 13, 1865.

Between the cessation of hostilities and the time of his death, Kelley held various public positions including at least three presidential appointments. Kelley was well known for his integrity in his personal and professional pursuits and for his many friends that visited him at Swan Meadow. Even as an old man, his Swan Meadow home still housed numerous guests for long periods of time including the

families of General Forsyth, Chief of Staff for General Sheridan and Governor Dennison of Washington, D.C.

By 1891 the old warrior was 84 years of age and death was drawing near. Undaunted by this reality, Kelley put his worldly affairs in order and even selected the site in Arlington National Cemetery for his mortal remains to be deposited. At Swan Meadow at 8 p.m. on Thursday, July 16. 1891. Major General Benjamin Franklin Kellev drew his last breath. Quietly his remains were prepared for Christian burial and clothed in the uniform of a Major General bedecked with the badges of various organizations to which the old soldier had belonged. On Saturday afternoon, July 18th, Crook Post No. 35, Grand Army of the Republic (G.A.R), Oakland, removed the remains from the Swan Meadow home to St. Matthew's Episcopal Church in Oakland, and there placed it on a catafalque near the entrance door.

After the old veterans of Crook Post No. 35 had viewed the body, a guard was posted and the casket opened to allow the general public the opportunity to look one last time upon the worn face of their kind and loving neighbor and hero. By the time the church doors were closed for the night fully 600 persons had passed the guarded casket.

At 8 a.m. on Sunday the church doors were again swung open to admit friends, soldiers and family to pay their last tribute to the man they had learned to love and respect for so many years. The services commenced at 9:30

a.m. with F.S. Cline, John Compton, George L. Bosley, W.H. Hagans, E.D. Kepner, Charles Bolden and James O. Cleveland, the active pall-bearers selected from Crook Post No. 35, relocating the flag draped casket to the church chancel rail where the burial ritual of the church was read by the pastor, Rev. F.S. Hipkins.

The burial service lasted but one half hour during which time the hymns, "Rock of Ages" and "I Would Not Live Alway" were sung by the church choir. The cortege then moved to the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad station across the street where a special train consisting of engine 1307, Vice President C.K. Lord's private car, Delaware, and a combination coach draped in mourning, awaited them.

The remains were accompanied by Mrs. General Kelley, her mother, Mrs. Colonel Robert Bruce and the Honorable D. James Blackiston of Cumberland, and Mrs. McIlwain nee Belle Kelley of New York, relative of the deceased: Mrs. Fannie Read, and Dr. J. Lee McComas of Oakland: Miss Nettie Shriver and William M. Withers of Cumberland; Judge Thaver Melvin of Wheeling: Captain Thomas H. McKee and Captain J.B. Hart of Kit Carson Post, G.A.R. and the Loyal Legion of Washington, D.C.

At 10:25 a.m. the special train departed the Oakland station and made its first stop in Piedmont to take onboard Captain George W. Harrison who had served General Kelley as commisary during the war. A five minute stop in Keyser

permitted a number of persons who had gathered there to view the man who was so well known in that area as the protector of the railroad through Keyser and the Keyser depot and shops during the war. The next stop was Cumberland where the Honorable Lloyd Lowndes can Captain Robert A. French was taken aboard.

A large delegation of railroad men gathered at the Martinsburg, West Virginia, depot to get a glimpse of the gallant general who had protected so well the Baltimore and Ohio mainline from Harper's Ferry to the Ohio River from raiding confederates. The casket was opened for ten minutes as one continuous line of human beings filed past. The train made no more stops except a watering stop at Washington Junction before arriving in Washington, D.C. at 4:20 p.m. Here a great crowd of persons had assembled early under a hot July sun to pay their last tributes and respect to the old warrior. Among those assembled were Generals Riley, Carman, John S. Mason. Reynolds, Rosecrans, Oats and Carroll; Colonels Frey, Hawkes (late of General Kellev's staff). Lynn and Vernon; Majors Myers and Anderson the latter being the Assistant Quarter Master General of the Department of the Potomac; and Captain McKee. late of the First West Virginia Infantry, General Kelley's old regiment.

At approximately 5 p.m. the body of General Kelley was deposited upon a caisson by pallbearers Generals W.S. Rosecrans, J.J. Reynolds, and Honorable J.S. Mason, Honorable J.W. Mason, Colonels Frey, Hawkes and Lynn, Majors Gaines and Myers and Captains McKee and Hart, all of whom served under Kelley.

The caisson was heavily draped in black and drawn by four magnificent bay horses attended by men in full millitary uniform. Upon the casket was a wreath of flowers from Kit Carson Post, G.A.R.; another from the Loyal Legion; a beautiful pillow from Daniel Annan; and a wreath of palms sent from California by Colonel John G. Kelley, a son of the general. The general's sword lay upon the mass of flowers.

Under the escort of the Sons of Veterans, commanded by Captain S.E. Thomason; the Old Guard, under command of Captain James M. Edgar and lead by the Kit Carson Drum Corps with drums muffed and playing a funeral dirge, the cortege moved slowly up Pennsylvania Avenue toward Grand Army Hall. To this point in time all the arrangements had gone very well, but problems were beginning to surface. The lateness of the hour prevented the reopening of the casket for one last viewing of the mourned after hero at the Grand Army Hall. Then to the concern of all persons present, someone had neglected to obtain the required burial permit.

After a delay the march resumed at about 6 p.m. moving toward the Arlington National Cemetery via the Aqueduct Bridge to the general's final resting place. At the bridge the pro-

cession disbanded and only the members of the Kit Carson Post and the visiting delegations accompanied the remains to Arlington where they were deposited in a lot alongside those of General Sheridan and General Crook. Crook was the other victim of the Cumberland kidnapping and at the time of his death in 1890 was building his permanent home, Crook's Crest, in Oakland

The Kit Carson Post officiated at the graveside service which concluded with a volley of musketry and the playing of taps. The service was made short due to the approaching darkness. So ended the earthly travels of one of Garrett County's most famous men of nearly a century ago. General Benjamin Franklin Kelley's name was a "household word" from Harper's Ferry to the Ohio River 125 years ago, but is now scarcely recollected by even the oldest of our county residents.

Buffalo Bill in Oakland

William Cody (Buffalo Bill) was among the group of famous people who came to Oakland for General Crook's funeral in 1890.

Another Ogham Artifact Located

Last year, the Glades Star carried an article about the Rev. John Grant's search for Ogham inscription artifacts. One was located in Garrett County which had been found near Accident. Another one has been located in Somerset County, Pa. It is a small stone amulet found on the banks of the Youghiogheny River near Confluence, Pa.

Aeroplane Memories

(Continued from Page 628.) clared that she would not look at the aeroplane.

My dad had purchased the car from Mr. Jim Treacy, who had his place of business on Alder Street approximately where the Germain Sewing Center and Thayer Appliance businesses are now located. My dad drove into the garage for some adjustment to the car.

While we were waiting, a shout was heard—"the aeroplane is coming over." All of us ran out to Alder Street and, surely enough, it was just passing over. That was my first glimpse of an aeroplane.

My grandmother's resolve not to look evaporated when the time came—she ran out, with everyone else, to see.

Barnstorm Information

An article on history of flying in Garrett County is planned for the Glades Star. We need information on men like "Cubby," "Doc," and "Scotty" who flew in the Oakland area in the early 1930's.

Photographs of some of the early airplanes in Garrett County would be most welcome. One photograph of a balloon ascent about 1900 has been located. Any more available?

New Museum Items

When the Museum opens again this Summer, two of the new items will be ones donated by Dr. Walter Price. One is a 3" cannon ball from Fort Pendleton (off Rt. 50 above Gorman). The other is a large photograph of Bashford Amphitheater which used to be in Mountain Lake Park.



Mercy Chapel from Mill Run Road.



Mercy Chapel, Mill Run. Built in 1874.

Mercy Chapel—National Historical Site

Declared a National Historic Site by the U.S. Department of the Interior, Mercy Chapel stands as one of the most unique churches in Western Maryland. Situated on a high bank beside Mill Run, the small octagional building looks much the same today as it did when it was built 110 years ago. Only the gravestones in its churchyard testify to the passage of time.

Possibly it was destined to have an unusual history right from the time of its construction in 1874. The congregation had been gathered and united under the guidance of Rev. L.W. Haslip. A circuit riding minister of the Methodist Church, he helped in the construction work of the building along with other men of the congregation. There is a story that near the completion of the work, he accidently fell from the roof of the building, but landed on the ground unharmed. He declared his escape from injury to be by the Mercy of God. From that time forth, the church was known as "Mercy Chapel."

As was the pattern for rural churches during that time, regular worship services were held every other Sunday all through the year. However, a Sunday School met every Sunday from the beginning of April to the end of September.

Through the years, small changes have been made in keep-

ing with the passage of time. In the 1920's a furnace was installed to replace the old fashioned wood stove. Electricity replaced the kerosene lamps, and a new metal roof replaced the old shingled one.

Like all histories, there was a negative time in the history of Mercy Chapel. Employment opportunities, movement of families, and general changing times had its effect on the little church. The congregation dwindled to practically nothing, and the church was closed in 1941.

To use the words of Dr. Raymond McCullough, "The Church was down but not out."

Its re-establishment began with the efforts of James Gumbert and Paul Tacket, new residents in the Mill Run Valley. Through their efforts and the support of a host of other members, the building was renovated. Cleaned and painted and with new lights installed, the Church was again ready for services on June 14, 1970.

Since that time, a new feeling of security has enveloped Mercy Chapel. There is now a permanent congregation that maintains the building and supports its ministry. The fact that it was chosen as a National Historic Site speaks of the sincere effort to keep alive the vision of the founders back in 1874.

Editors Note: Dr. Raymond McCullough of Friendsville has prepared a pamphlet, "A Brief History of Mercy Chapel." Copies are available through loan by the Ruth Enlow Library.

[—]Note unique solution of placing a four-section roof on an eightsided building.



Aeroplane Memories

by Paul T. Calderwood

The time would have been in the early 1920s. I was riding from Deer Park to the farm (about a mile and a half east) in the farm wagon.

An aeroplane appeared, coming from the east flying under very low clouds. It disappeared around Lookout Hill. We(I am not sure who else was in the wagon, probably an uncle) drove on home, wondering why a plane would be flying so low.

The next day we learned that it had landed in a field back of where "Bud" and Harriet DeBerry now live. Crowds of people came to see the Army plane which had made an emergency landing successfully, NO damage. I don't remember where the pilot had taken off or what his destination had been.

The plane was there two or three days, the pilot having stayed with someone in Deer Park. He recruited a starting crew and instructed them how to safely turn the propeller for starting. This involved several people in line, holding hands; they would run across the front of the plane, the last man in the line grabbing the propeller as they went by, he being pulled to safety when the engine started.

I watched them start the engine and the plane took off with no problem. This was the first plane I had seen on the ground and taking off.

Looking back, that pilot must have been a superpilot, or a very lucky one, to land safely in that field and be able to take off again.

The year would have been about 1915. The word was around that there would be an aeroplane at the annual County Fair.

My dad had a 1914 Model T Ford at that time and he decided to go to the Fair and see the aeroplane. My Grandmother Rodeheaver was along, but she had de-

(Continued on Page 625.)

Next Issue of Glades Star

Some of the articles in the March, 1985, Glades Star will continue about flying in Garrett County, history of women's activities in the county, Deer Park Community Church, and Garrett County school bus system. We will have some information about items added to the Museum, and other articles of interest.

Available Publications

The Family Hardware Store. Written by Mary Love and published by Arthur Naylor. Available at Naylor's Hardware, 3rd Street, Oakland. Price \$2.00.

A Brief History of Mercy Chapel. An historical sketch by Dr. Raymond McCullough. Limited number of copies are available from Mrs. Betty Guard, Friends, Md. — Published By —
THE GARRETT COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY

VOL. 5, NO. 32

OAKLAND, MARYLAND

MARCH, 1985



The Silent Sentinel.

Silent Sentinel

Standing like a silent sentinel on a hilltop near Avilton, the Grantsville VOR Transmitter functions twenty four hours a day. Part of the nationwide navigational system maintained by the Federal Government, this transmitter plays an important part in guiding east coast airline traffic.

Properly known as Very High Frequency Omnirange System (VOR), it is part of a network begun after World War II. The first transmitter in the nation was commissioned in 1946. Now there are almost 1,000 of them spread over the United States.

Prior to the VOR system, the pilots had to depend on the low frequency, radio range "beams". Often plagued by static in bad weather, the radio ranges were less than perfect. The static interference always came when the pilots needed the most help from the range signals.

Unlike the old system which depended upon hearing the sound of the signal, the new high frequency system can present its information visually. The signals radiate from the transmitter in a pattern resembling the spokes of a wheel. Each spoke represents one degree of a circle. By tuning in on several transmitters simultaneously, a pilot can obtain his exact location by the intersection of the radial beams.

A long flight involving several different VOR transmitters requires a certain amount of preflight planning but the VOR system is one more addition to safety in the ever increasing airway travel in the U.S.A.

B-52 Bomber Crash

No story about airplanes in Garrett County is complete without telling of the B-52 Bomber crash on January 13, 1964. The crash occurred on Big Savage Mountain in the predawn hours of Monday morning. The massive community rescue effort didn't really begin until 4 p.m. that afternoon when one of the survivors staggered into the Stone House farm at Grantsville. This raised the possibility of additional survivors trapped in the deep snow and freezing cold weather. For the next five days and nights, volunteers assisted rescue teams in the search for missing members of the bomber crew.

Taking off from Westover, Mass., the B-52 was flying to Albany, Georgia for maintenance work. Aboard were Maj. Thomas W. McCormick, pilot; Capt. Parker C. Peedin, copilot; Maj. Robert L. Payne; Maj. Robert E. Townley; and S/Sgt. Melvin Wooten. Over this area, the airplane experienced severe turbulence which aggravated some of its mechanical problems. When it appeared that the crash of the bomber was imminent, Maj. McCormick gave the order to "bail out." All except Maj. Townley cleared the doomed aircraft; his body was found in the wreckage when the rescue team reached it about 9 a.m. Monday.

Maj. McCormick formed a tent of his parachute, built a fire and after spending the night in the woods, finally made his way to the Stone House farm. On Tuesday, Capt. Peedin was found

(Continued on Page 651)



Aircraft at Gortner Field.



Ultralight Airplane in hanger at Gortner Field.

GARRETT COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY Founded in 1941

OFFICERS 1984-85

President Dr. Raymond McCullough Vice Pres. Charles F. Strauss Sec'y-Treas. ... Dorothy B. Cathell Asst. Sec'y Edith Brock Corresponding

Sec'y Helen B. Friend Curator Ruth F. Calderwood

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Randall R. Kahl, Clara Bell Briner, Walter W. Price, Rev. John A. Grant, Jean Swauger, Dr. Bruce G. Jenkins, William B. Grant, Mrs. Alice E. Smith, Mrs. Anna Maxine Broadwater.

EDITORIAL STAFF

Editor Rev. John A. Grant

THE SOCIETY'S OBJECT

The purpose of this Society shall be to discover, secure and preserve whatever relates to the history of the area, and to disseminate knowledge of our local history among our people.

THE GLADES STAR

PUBLISHED quarterly by the Society at Oakland, Md. Entered as second-class matter March 12, 1942, at the Post Office at Oakland, Maryland, under the Act of August 24, 1912.

PRINTED by the Sincell Publishing Co., Inc., Oakland, Maryland. FOR SALE by the secretary and at the Ruth Enlow Library. Single copy, 75 cents.

MEMBERSHIP: All persons interested in the Garrett County area are eligible.

The membership fee is \$3 for individual and \$5 for joint (husband and wife), renewable annually and four issues of this quarterly bulletin, THE GLADES STAR, are included with each membership. Life membership is \$100.00.

Annual Society Banquet Announced

Plans are almost completed for the Annual Historical Society Dinner in June of this year. It will be held on Thursday evening, June 28th at the Bittinger Community Building, Bittinger, Md. As presently planned, the menu will feature a steak or ham dinner for the price of \$6.50 per person.

Feature speaker for the evening will be Dr. George B. Stoltzfus, well known physician from Friendsville. More information about the subject of his talk will be included in the June issue of the Glades Star.

Among business items to be brought up at the meeting portion of the banquet will be the increase in annual dues to \$4.00 for a single membership and \$6.00 for a family membership. This proposed increase in membership dues will be the first one since 1974. (Presently, the dues are \$3.00 and \$5.00).

Information Needed From Membership

Some information is needed from the membership on a planned article concerning the old National Road.

During the 1920's a series of highway signs were installed on U.S. 40 throughout Maryland. They stood about eight feet high, had a blinking light in the center of the top, and carried advertisements on the bottom.

The Glades Star would like to have information about these signs, and an approximate date of their removal.

How Old Is That Arrowhead?



MIDDLE ARCHAIC

Back in February, Mr. Everett DeBerry of Deer Park showed your editor a beautiful Middle Woodland period arrowhead. This was in response to the Indian Fire Pit article in last December's issue of the Glades Star. Mr. DeBerry's arrowhead is at least 1,000 years old, perhaps as much as 1,800 years old.

Since arrowheads are to be found all over Garrett County, perhaps it might be helpful to indicate something of their age and shape.

Indian history is divided into three major phases: Paleoindian (11,000-8,000 B.C.), Archaic (8,000-1,000 B.C.), and Woodland (1,000 B.C.-1,600 A.D.). The greatest population in this area was during the Woodland period. Thus, arrowheads found here probably belong to that time.

Many archaeologists date arrowheads by the length and taper of the point, and notches at the base. The chart on this page shows how these characteristics have changed over the years.

However, some arrowheads found in this region are very ancient. For example, Paleoindian points have been found in Somerset County near Fort Hill, Pa.

The rarest among all arrowheads is the black obsidian. Anyone who finds one should keep it in a very safe place.

One final word. The proper name is "projectile point" rather than arrowhead. Archaeologists claim that the bow and arrow weren't used until late in Indian history.



Deer Park Union Church

Rarely does a person have the opportunity to read of the day by day growth of an ecumenical endeavor. However, the record of five Christian denominations joining together in 1873 to build a place of worship has become available to the Editor. The group called themselves The Deer Park Union Church Association, and the church they built is still standing.

Meeting in the Deer Park schoolhouse, the group adopted a constitution with bylaws in January, 1873. This is the first recorded meeting of the group, yet there must have been many informal discussions preceding the meeting. One can imagine the Catholics talking to the Methodist, and the United Brethren talking to the Presbyterians. Probably such discussions had been taking place for a long time until finally, in 1873, the people decided to act.

In addition to adopting a constitution, the Board of Directors was elected at the first meeting. This consisted of five members, representing the five denominations; Methodist, Lutheran, United Brethren, Presbyterian and Catholic.

It was estimated that about \$1,000 would be needed to construct a building "for public worship." This money was to be raised by selling 100 shares in the venture at \$10.00 per share. A mark of the enthusiasm of the group was demonstrated by the fact that at the first meeting in January, 1873, the venture was over subscribed. The 61 people at the meeting signed up for a total of 106 shares.

Many of the descendants of the first shareholders still live in the community. Some of them signed their full names, others simply initials. They were H.G. Davis, Richard Bunce, E.C. Tillison,

R.J. Mead, Walter Steele, Luke Mail, Richard Murphy, Jasper Backues, W.F. Caldwell, A.L. Ramsey, Henry Rasche, L.A. Stemple, Jerome Dawson, P.M. Stemple, W. Casteel, L.H. Schoolfield, C. Kimmel, John Riley, Sr., S.A. Harbaugh, Frank Sebold. Roger Perry, Joseph Stevens, W.M. Branson, W. Harvey, Jacob Thrasher, Jeff Sowers, E.F. Droege, John Thrasher, Mrs. Thomas Watten, Henry Sisk, C. Yeager, Richard DeWitt, John Riley, James Cropp, David Wilt, Gdo. Kepler, Samuel Ferguson, Columbus Shea, Abraham Woodring, A. Sebold, J.A. Sowers, W.P. Coleman, W.S. Kidd, M.V. Flanigan, W.R. Cross, E.E. Flowers, G.W. Cropp, R.H. Coffman, Nelson Ervin, Mahoon Schooley, Joseph Spiker, Henry Fitzwater, Singleton Livengood. J.H. Miller, J.F. Bantley, John Jankee, G.W. Brown, Samuel Lipscom, Jacob Harshberger. and W.S. Lantz.

Minutes of successive meetings in the early months of 1873 show the purchase of ground for the church, preparation of plans and specifications, and awarding of the contract to construct the building. The land was purchased from E.F. Droege; plans and specifications were drawn up under the direction of E.C. Tillison; and a contract was awarded to G.A. Spedden for \$947 to construct the new church.

It is interesting to note that five bids for construction listed in the record ranged from a high of \$1,500 to the low bid of \$947.

At the next official meeting of the Association in January, 1874, the church had been completed, and worship services were in progress. The five members of the Board of Directors were reelected. Representing the different denominations were R.J. Head, Methodist; John Jankee, Lutheran; Jacob Thrasher, United Brethren; G.W. Cropp, Presbyterian and H.A. Rasche, Catholic.

Although the church had been completed, apparently not all of the pledges for shares in the Association had been paid. The minutes of the meeting in 1874 show that the total cost of land, construction and painting came to \$992.14. There was a deficit of \$26.99 outstanding, and there was a discussion about the unpaid shares which would eliminate this deficit. More active members of the association must have paid this deficit, because the term does not arise again. However, the problem of unpaid pledges for shares in the Association was the topic of discussion in several successive meetings. At one point, a motion was made to bar delinquent shareholders from worshiping in the church. Fortunately Christian charity prevailed, and the motion was defeated.

Deer Park was a growing community and membership in each denomination became larger. Eventually, the Methodist and Lutherans withdrew and built their own churches. Later minutes of the Association deal with the matters of the remaining ministers scheduling services, repairs to the building, and election of Directors.

As the years went by, the Continued on p. 651

Mystery Airplane Crash

As Told by Edwin Michael

"One day back in 1930 or '31, a cabin type, single engine airplane swooped low over Oakland and crash landed south of town. Coming into the field behind the Flannigan property it 'nosed over,' damaging the tip of the rudder and bending the propeller. I was one of the first persons to the crash scene. The pilot, Edwin Kenneth Reese, was shaken up, but unharmed by the crash. I happen to remember his name. because we both had the same first names. Soon enough people arrived to turn the plane back over again.

"The pilot seemed awfully nervous, and said that he had almost run out of gas. Somehow this didn't make sense, because one tank was almost completely full, and the second one also had fuel in it.

"The airplane, a Curtis Robin, was an unusual plane to be seen in this area. With an almost 50 foot wingspan, it was considerably larger than most of the open cockpit biplanes that flew around Oakland. It was capable of carrying cargo, and there was a piece of machinery bolted to the floor behind the pilot's seat. It was the piece of machinery that brought the element of mystery to the crash.

"Bill Helbig happened to be home from the service at that time, and together we removed the bent propeller from the airplane. It took a day or two for a new one to arrive, but it was finally replaced. The tip of the rudder was repaired, and once again the plane was ready to fly.

"The pilot insisted on filling all of his tanks with fuel. Joe Bill Ours, Bill Helbig and I all told him that he had too much weight to take off. We suggested that he remove the wings, and tow the airplane out to Webers Field where there was enough room for a good take off run.

"As I said he seemed awfully nervous, and felt that he had wasted enough time in Oakland already. So he started the engine and lined up for a take off. I'll say this for him, he did manage to get the plane about ten feet into the air. But with the load, he couldn't keep it there, and came down to the ground again. This time he really did smash up the plane.

"It seemed to take forever to run down to the end of the field where the plane wrecked. However, once again Edwin Kenneth Reese seemed to emerge from the crash unharmed.

"From this point on, my memory of just what happened is a little vague. However, the police arrested Reese, and a truck came and hauled away the wreckage of the airplane. There were rumors that the piece of machinery bolted to the floor of the airplane had something to do with counterfeit money.

"Anyway, to this day, no one really knows who Edwin Kenneth Reese really was, where he came from, or where he was bound for when he crashed in Oakland."

Friend Museum

In the last issue of the Glades Star, mention was made of pamphlets of a historical nature. However, in this issue there is news of something most unusual. This summer the Friend Family Association is going far beyond mere written material. They are planning to open a museum in Friendsville, Md. This is probably the most unique thing that any family association has done in the whole State of Maryland.

Having acquired the Old Municipal Bank Building in Friendsville, the Association will make it the National Headquarters for the group. Since the building is of adequate size, it will also house the Historical/Genealogical Library of the Friend Family, as well as FRIENDSHIP STORE and National Heritage Museum.

Official dedication of the building is planned for the time period just prior to the beginning of the parade on the Saturday of Friendsville Days this August.

If you are a member of the Friend family and desire more information about the Association, write to Byron L. Friend, 1123 Harrison Avenue, Park Ridge, Ill. 60068.

Fort Hill, Pa. Mystery

Not too far away, near Confluence, Pa., is a place that has gained national recognition in the past few years.

A small group of archaeologists have put forth the theory that the top of Fort Hill in neighboring Somerset County, Pa., was leveled by men about 1000 or 1200 years ago.

Historical Talk Slated April 15 at GCC

In keeping with the custom of providing members and friends of the Historical Society a talk on a historical matter, the evening of April 12th has been set aside for a talk. Featured will be Dr. Alvin Friend, speaking on the Friend Family of Swanton.

Presented at the Friend Family Association meeting in Grantsville last year, Dr. Friend's illustrated lecture not only deals with the family, but also with some of the history of the area.

The lecture will be held in the Auditorium of Garrett Community College on April 12th, beginning at 8:00 p.m.

Distinguished Guests

The landing field at Red House played host to four famous flyers back in 1930. On October 11th of that year, two U.S. Navy planes made an unscheduled landing there when one of them developed engine trouble.

The planes carried Lt. H.C. Rodd, who flew the NC-4 across the Atlantic Ocean in the world's first long distance flight; Lt. L.C. Palmer, oldest pilot in the Navy, and who at one time piloted the ill-fated Shenandoah dirigible; Dr. C.B. Mirick, Naval Research Department, whose radio experiments were so vital to the development of radar, and who was part of the team assisting the flight of the NC-4; and M.P. Hamer, also a radio expert, who had accompanied Admiral Byrd on his South Pole expedition.

Flying In Garrett County

Any account of the history of aviation in Garrett County must take into account both air travel and air recreation. Travel by air and recreation in the air were only a dream a century ago. Balloons, of course, had been perfected, but none were seen in Garrett County until the 1890's.

Two aircraft sitting side by side in a hangar at Gortner Airport demonstrate the culmination of air travel and recreation in Garrett County. One is the modern helicopter with comfortable seats and sleek Plexiglas enclosure for the passenger cabin. It has the latest navigational aids, permitting it to fly anywhere. As a helicopter it can take off and land at practically any spot on the earth. Truly, it fulfills the modern business man's desire for quick, unencumbered travel.

By contrast, the aircraft parked beside the helicopter is the latest development in air recreation. Known as an "ultralite," its skeletal structure is reminiscent of the pioneer aircraft of the Wright Brothers. However, its sturdy pusher type engine gives it a sense of reliability that the pioneers were never able to grasp. Also, its controls are so uncomplicated that flying the "ultra-lite" is not too difficult.

Air Recreation

Of the two major uses of aircraft in Garrett County, air recreation gained prominence first. "Barnstormers" appeared on the national scene following World War I, and Garrett County played host to a number of them

throughout the ensuing years. Special events such as fairs, carnivals, and family reunions attracted them to nearby landing fields. A ticket for a thrilling "airplane ride" could be purchased for \$2.00 to \$5.00. The rides were brief, up and down affairs, but in the open cockpit of a biplane it was the "thrill of a lifetime."

Surprisingly, "barnstorming" could be a profitable business. With a good man on the ground to sell the tickets for rides, a good pilot could make from six to ten trips in an hour. A good summer afternoon of flying might bring in a gross of over \$150.00. Unless some accident occurred, an airplane could pay for itself in a good season.

Accidents were frequent; however, flirting with death added a hidden dimension to the mystique surroungding "barnstorming."

Ground Hazards

Two anecdotes of the late 1920's give some perspective as to what could happen in the pastures often termed "landing fields." Dewey Smith from Pittsburgh. was taking up passengers in his Waco one Sunday afternoon. The location was near a family reunion in the northern part of the County. (Years later, Dewey never could remember exactly which family was having the reunion.) The brakes on his Waco were not the best, and he ran into the barbed wire fence at the end of the pasture. The Waco had a metal propeller and it proceeded to wind up wire, fence posts and all. Before Dewey could shut down the engine, the propeller got bent.

Undaunted, Dewey and his "ground man" removed the bent propeller, hammered out the bend on a big flat rock, and put it back on the airplane again.

"Only missed two turns of rides," said Dewey recalling the incident. "Course the engine vibrated a little bit, but it even got me back to Pittsburgh that evening."

Dewey was a lot more lucky than a pilot recalled by Dave Sisler of Friendsville.

"The man had to land and take off 'down wind' in a field over towards Grantsville," recalled Dave. "Couldn't change directions and go the other way because of trees at the far end."

However, according to Dave, the trees weren't the only hazard. "Being a pasture, the hay had been cut several days before to make it easier for the airplane to land and take off. The hay was piled in stacks along one end of the field."

"On one landing, the pilot slued a little to the left and one wing caught the edge of a hay stack. Then he hit another stack and slued around some more. Finally, he ran into a telephone pole, and that sort'a stopped him."

Army Surplus Airplanes

No doubt many people have read about the sale of surplus airplanes following World War I. Most of them were training planes, in good repair, that were offered for sale at very low prices.

Dave Sisler was one of the people who learned to fly during the 1920's. Having learned, he then proceeded to invest in government surplus airplanes. The offer was so attractive, the price was so low, that Dave wound up buying two airplanes. His plan was to fly one airplane and use the other one for spare parts.

This he did, and for more than twenty years an Army Air Corps "Jenny" was housed in a hangar beside a large field near Dave's house. Fitted neatly into the same hangar were wings, fuselage, and all the other parts of the second airplane. The spare OX-5 engine was kept in the machine shop near his barn.

A tribute to the care which Dave Sisler gave to the old surplus Jenny was the fact that the original circular Air Corps markings could still be seen on the wings.

Landing Fields

Not all of the airfields in Garrett County were as dangerous as the ones described by Dewey Smith and Dave Sisler, Many of them were free of ground hazards and large enough to accommodate big airplanes. Weber's Field outside of Oakland also played host to many of the "barnstormers" of the 20's and 30's. In fact it was large enough to accommodate a Ford Tri-Motor during one summer. This plane flew in and out carrying passengers for rides over Oakland and Deep Creek Lake.

Hamilton's Field at Red House was also the host to many airplanes. This long, uncluttered field, was even designated as an emergency field by the Civil Aeronautics Administration.

Many Entertaining Features Have Been Arranged For Your Pleasure and Entertainment and Every Moment of the Three Days Will Be Full of Pleasure and Profit for Both Old and Young.

DAILY AEROPLANE FLIGHTS



By an experienced Aviator, with exhibitions of bomb dropping and other war maneuvres will thrill and highly entertain you.

BE HERE ON FIRST DAY AND REMAIN UNTIL LAST

1915 Garrett County Fair Airplane.

Aeroplane Memories

by Paul T. Calderwood Reprinted from December, 1984 Issue

The time would have been in the early 1920s. I was riding from Deer Park to the farm (about a mile and a half east) in the farm wagon.

An aeroplane appeared, coming from the east flying under very low clouds. It disappeared around Lookout Hill. We(I am not sure who else was in the wagon, probably an uncle) drove on home, wondering why a plane would be flying so low.

The next day we learned that it had landed in a field back of where "Bud" and Harriet DeBerry now live. Crowds of people came to see the Army plane which had made an emergency landing successfully, NO damage. I don't remember where the pilot had taken off or what his destination had been.

The plane was there two or three days, the pilot having stayed with someone in Deer Park. He recruited a starting crew and instructed them how to safely turn the propeller for starting. This involved several people in line, holding hands; they would run across the front of the plane, the last man in the line grabbing the propeller as they went by, he being pulled to safety when the engine started.

I watched them start the engine and the plane took off with no problem. This was the first plane I had seen on the ground and taking off.

Looking back, that pilot must have been a superpilot, or a very lucky one, to land safely in that field and be able to take off again.

The year would have been about 1915. The word was around that there would be an aeroplane at the annual County Fair.

My dad had a 1914 Model T Ford at that time and he decided to go to the Fair and see the aeroplane. My Grandmother Rodeheaver was along, but she had declared that she would not look at the aeroplane.

My dad had purchased the car from Mr. Jim Treacy, who had his place of business on Alder Street approximately where the Germain Sewing Center and Thayer Appliance businesses are now located. My dad drove into the garage for some adjustment to the car.

While we were waiting, a shout was heard—"the aeroplane is coming over." All of us ran out to Alder Street and, surely enough, it was just passing over. That was my first glimpse of an aeroplane.

My grandmother's resolve not to look evaporated when the time came—she ran out, with everyone else, to see.

Letter from Eleanor Robey

I can add a very personal recollection to the aeroplane story that Mr. Calderwood mentioned in his "Aeroplane Memories" printed in the December Glades Star.

Mr. Calderwood wrote "the year would have been about 1915." Yes, it was 1915. My cousin Riley Fredlock and I, both 11 years old, had decorated my two ponies, Gay and Tony (matching

(Continued on Page 650)

Unsung Heroines Of Garrett County

by Helen Friend

For the fourth consecutive year, Maryland Women's History Week, sponsored jointly by the Maryland Commission for Women and the Maryland State Department of Education will be commemorated by schools and community groups during the week of March 3rd, 1985.

It seems appropriate at this time to give a brief summary of the lives of some of the women whose courage and devotion to duty have earned our respect and admiration.

We may not label their accomplishments as sensational, but the valiant efforts on behalf of us. their descendants, deserve recognition. These women may be called the "unsung heroines" of Garrett County.

The first names to come to mind are those of Ann McCarty. wife of Isaac McCarty, and their daughter, Ingaba. Isaac can be said to have been the founder of Oakland, and Ingaba gave the town its name. In 1854 the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad adopted the name suggested by Ingaba. and the name of Oakland replaced that of Yough Glades. Isaac became the social, commercial and religious leader in the new community. We have no way of knowing how much of his success can be attributed to his wife, Ann, but there can be no doubt that she exerted a great deal of influence on her husband and their children. The name McCarty is of great significance in the history of Garrett County. and we should not forget to give Ann and Ingaba the credit they

deserve.

Catherine Lower Thompson was one of the women honored by the Garrett County Business and Professional Women's Club in 1976 when it unveiled a Bicentennial monument dedicated to all working women. Catherine, a native of the glades, met and married Israel Thompson in December, 1820. Their first home was an abandoned cabin on a hill overlooking what is now Loch Lynn. Later they moved to Pleasant Valley, where Katie's unceasing toil and good management helped her husband to become a prosperous cattle dealer and farmer. He was away from home much of the time, leaving Katie in charge of the farm. She did most of the planting and the harvesting, the sugar making, clearing the land, caring for and butchering the sheep. She learned early to knit, and it was said that she took her knitting on all her travels. It was her custom to take dinner to the field hands, and many neighbors told of seeing her riding along with bags of food before and behind the saddle and knitting as she rode.

In 1849 she and her husband bought the Bruce plantation in Ryan's Glade, paying a total of \$16,940, which included the interest at six percent. This was quite an accomplishment for a young man who a few years earlier had possessed a horse, two cows, and little else.

We are told how, in April of 1863, Katie got word that a contingent of Confederate soldiers

were expected to arrive. She quickly buried the gold they had saved and hid the horses. Other farmers lost cattle and horses to soldiers, but not the Thompsons. The saddest time of her life was during the cholera epidemic, when they lost five of their ten children between December 27, 1852 and January 15, 1853.

Katie died in 1894 at the age of 92. She was a devoted wife and mother and a friendly, helpful neighbor. It is well for us to remember the bravery and the hardships of Katie and other pioneer women as they strove to establish homes and build a new community.

Perhaps many people have never heard of Miss Ellen Jane (Nelle) Browning, and vet she made a vital contribution to the welfare of Garrett County. She was 26 years old when she came to Oakland after having graduated from the Mercy Hospital School of Nursing in Chicago. In 1903 there was a smallpox epidemic in the county. At that time, Dr. Henry W. McComas was operating a small hospital in Oakland. Miss Browning was in charge of the hospital while Dr. McComas made his rounds and took care of patients in their homes. Miss Nelle was not only the dietition, the anesthetist, the operating room assistant and the secretary, but also parttime cook. She had to pump by hand, heat, and carry upstairs all water used in the hospital. She was the only nurse in the hospital and probably the only registered nurse in the area. The fact that there were only five deaths during the epidemic, is, beyond

doubt, due to Miss Ellen Jane Browning as well as to Dr. Henry McComas. Nelle died in 1964, having devoted all of her adult life with true dedication to her chosen profession.

Though she was not a native of Garrett County, we feel that the name of Ruth Christine Enlow should be included here. She was born in California in 1897, the only child of Ephriam Ellsworth and Harriet Beachy Enlow, Both parents were natives of Garrett County, but moved to California because of health reasons. Ruth Christine graduated from the University of California, took a position in a San Francisco public library, and soon became librarian in charge of the largest branch library in the city. As a memorial to his daughter, who died in 1936, Mr. Enlow donated \$35,000 for the building of a free public library in Garrett County. As a result, we have the Ruth Enlow Library in Oakland, with branches in Accident, Friendsville, Grantsville, Finzel and Kitzmiller, Thus Mr. Enlow's dream that "a growing library would mean a brighter future for tomorrow's children and a finer heritage" has come true.

Thekla Fundenberg was born near Cumberland in 1875. She and her mother moved to Oakland in 1909. Her marriage to Edward Weeks resulted in her dividing her time between her home in Oakland and one in Washington, D.C., though she always considered the house in Oakland her real home. By virtue of her interest in beautifying and cleaning up her adopted town, she diligently worked to organize the Women's

Civic Club and became its first president. Under her administration, the club began an extensive cleanup campaign, when wagon loads of dirt and trash were hauled away. This action was the forerunner of the beautification project which was carried on and enlarged upon in subsequent years. At about the same time, a group of public spirited citizens, with Miss Thekla's support, met to discuss the advisability of establishing a Free Public Library in Oakland. This plan was later carried out by the Civic Club, and the first such library was founded in 1915.

Miss Thekla was a member of the Garrett County Historical Society, and a faithful contributor to the pages of the Glades Star. She wrote Seventy Years of St. Matthew's Parish, a history of the Episcopal Church in Garrett County. She was also the author of a book entitled Eighteen Countries in Eighteen Weeks. Her best known and most ambitious literary work was the Oakland Centennial History published in 1949. A copy of this book will be found when the capsule on the Court House lawn is opened in Oakland in 2049 A.D. Thus future generations will have a valuable history of their ancestors and of the beginnings of their community.

On September 18, 1971, Miss Thekla's funeral service was held in the church she had loved and supported so faithfully—St. Matthew's Episcopal Church in Oakland.

Probably no one woman has touched the lives of more young people than Miss Marion Leary.

"Miss Marion" as she was affectionately called, moved to Oakland with her family in 1882. When quite young, she expressed a desire to be a teacher and toward that end, attended Oakland Normal School during the summers, working during the winters to earn tuition money. She later attended other schools. including Frostburg Normal School in Frostburg, Maryland. Her long teaching career began and ended in Garrett County. Her first position was at the Yough Lake School near Mt. Lake and Loch Lynn. Her last was at the Oakland Elementary School, from which she retired in 1937.

On June 19, 1975 Miss Marion celebrated her 100th birthday. To honor her, the mayor of Oakland and the County Commissioners proclaimed that day as "Marion B. Leary Day." She was surprised and delighted by the great number of cards and letters she received from former students. Miss Marion was interested in history and contributed articles to the Glades Star. Her love for children was apparent in everything she said and did. She taught and exemplified the traits of honesty, truth and perseverance. Many children learned to love good literature and to appreciate poetry because of Miss Marion's interest and enthusiasm.

Miss Lorilla Bullard came to Oakland after practicing medicine in West Virginia for ten years. In 1903 she married Edward Z. Tower and soon became an active and vital part of the community, participating in civic and cultural organizations. She was elected president of the Oak-

land Civic Club and served in that position in 1913, 1914, 1915 and again in 1939, 1940 and 1941. During her presidency a cemetery committee was formed and worked to clean up and beautify the cemetery, providing money to have a trough and a drinking fountain erected there. The club helped to organize the Garrett County Fair, and gave time and effort to make it a success.

Mrs. Tower sponsored the establishment of the first free public library in the county and was chairman for the first organizational meeting. She was chairman of the earliest Garrett County Health Association. executive secretary of the Children's Aid Society, chairman of the first tuberculosis Christmas Seal drive, trustee of the public schools, and the original president of the Parent Teacher Association. For forty-one years she was chairman of the Garrett County Chapter of the American Red Cross, and was named a permanent member of the Board of Directors of the Garrett County Memorial Hospital when it opened. She was actively involved in the Garrett County Historical Society, was named Woman of the Year by the Oakland Girl Scouts, and, in 1951, was honored by Hood College for her services to the state of Maryland. Perhaps no one will ever really know the extent of Mrs. E.Z. Tower's influence on the development and growth of Garrett County.

Undoubtedly, one of the most outstanding women on our list is Miss Grace Jones, the pioneer in crippled children's work in Gar-

rett County. She devoted over thirty years of service to crippled children and adults in the county. During the summer of 1926 there was a polio epidemic in the region. A clinic was held in the Public Health Office in the Courthouse. The Oakland Civic Club asked for nine volunteers to work for follow-up of patients who needed treatment. Miss Grace Jones was the only volunteer. She studied all available materials. working with a trained nurse sent from Children's Hospital School in Baltimore. For four years she used her home as a treatment center, giving freely of her time and resources without compensation of any kind except for the gratitude of her patients. Later, after intensive training in Baltimore, she was employed by the State Department of Health, and necessary equipment was placed in the schools where she would work. Schools in the county cooperated willingly, and Miss Grace visited and worked with crippled children in nearly every school in the county. In spite of her busy schedule at the schools. she made hundreds of home visits treating children and adults who needed help. No doubt there are many people today who owe Miss Grace a deep debt of gratitude. She will always be remembered as "the lady who took care of crippled children" in all sections of Garrett County.

Miss Viola Broadwater was born in Grantsville, a decendent of Meshack and Catherine Frost, founders of Frostburg, Maryland. She studied music in Ohio, and attended Frostburg Normal School, returning to Garrett

County to teach elementary and high school music. In her hometown she was organist, choir singer and Sunday School teacher in St. Paul's Methodist Church. She worked diligently for the Red Cross, soliciting funds from door to door. She served as president of the Legion Auxiliary in Grantsville, and was always ready and willing to support projects for the improvement of her town. Miss Broadwater was an enthusiastic supporter of the Garrett County Historical Society, and served a term as its president. She was especially interested in its publication The Glades Star, and submitted articles for many of the issues. Among her published writings were "Frostburg and the Frost Family," "The Flushing Shirt Manufacturing Company," "Casselman River Bridge," and "Francis John Getty," an obituary.

Through the expression of her ideals and character, Miss Broadwater enriched the lives of many of her contemporaries as well as of the young people with whom she was associated.

Miss Patience Williams came to Garrett from Allegany County in 1916. She was employed to teach in the summer Normal School in Oakland. The following year she married Dr. William W. Grant, local dentist, and soon became interested and involved in civic and cultural affairs in the community. She was president of the Garrett County Historical Society from 1958 to 1960, and secretary from 1961 to 1970. She was elected president of the Oakland Civic Club, was chairman of the Welfare committee, and of

the Crippled Children's committee. Mrs. Grant headed the agency for the indigent families of the county, soliciting donations from local merchants and citizens and preparing boxes for the needy. She was fond of children, and it was a great occasion for the students of the Oakland Grammar School when Mrs. Grant came to tell them stories. Mrs. Grant took seriously her responsibility to her family, her friends and her community. Through her organizational activities and her concern for others, she made noteworthy contributions to her neighborhood and to Garrett County.

No account of this band of women would be complete without the inclusion of Miss Lottie Mae Loar who was born in Garrett County in 1869. Few women have contributed more to the culture and beauty of the county. From 1929 until 1937 she was president of the Oakland Civic Club. It was during those years that the word "beautification" was added to the club motto. As a part of her program for beautifying the neighborhood, she arranged for the planting of hundreds of trees throughout the county. Under her leadership the Civic Club initiated the "vard and garden contest" which resulted in flowers replacing weeds in many vards. A flower exhibit was held each week during the summer, with exhibits being brought in from many sections of the county. Miss Lottie was on the cemetery committee which was responsible for building the stone wall around the grounds and resurfacing the roadway into the

cemetery. She worked with the Red Cross and organized a sewing group which made dresses and undergarments for school girls. To help the unemployed, she set up a "Goodwill" exchange where clothing and articles of all kinds were exchanged for money. work or other needed items. Here, also, shoes were repaired, and sewing and mending done. Miss Lottie was an accomplished musician, and was the organist in St. Paul's Methodist Church in Oakland for many years. She was generous with her time as well as her talents, helping young people who were interested in learning to play the piano. Miss Lottie Loar's contributions to the progress of Garrett County will long be remembered.

The Oakland Civic Club planted an elm sapling on the grounds of the Garrett County Memorial Hospital as a tribute to Miss Lottie. The Garrett County Historical Society (which she helped to found) placed a marker beneath the tree in her memory.

Mrs. Bessie Price taught for twenty years in Southern High School, where she was head of the English Department when she retired in 1975. She was a member of the Garrett County Historical Society, and it is to her that we owe the indexing of the first four volumes of The Glades Star. She also indexed the first published history of Garrett County: Garrett County-A History of Maryland's Tableland, published in 1978. She was the author of a book entitled Sum Phun with Phobias. The Bessie D. Price Creative Writing Award was established in her honor at Southern High School in 1979. She set high standards for her creative writing students, and many young people learned, under her guidance, to express themselves intelligently and articulately orally as well as in their written work. Mrs. Price is remembered as an inspiring and stimulating teacher.

Miss Elizabeth Johnson West was descended from Thomas Johnson, Governor of Maryland in 1777 and a member of the Continental Congress. Miss Elizabeth had a profound interest in history and was secretary of the Garrett County Historical Society at one time. She was faithful and tireless in helping Captain Charles Hove in his historical research and typed many of his manuscripts. She was a member of the Historical Committee which worked with Mrs. Thekla Weeks to complete the Centennial History of Oakland, doing much of the investigation and collecting much of the data for the narrative. Miss Elizabeth was an outstanding citizen in church and community, in public and private life. We should not forget the contributions she made to the **Garrett County Historical Society** and to the community.

There are many other women we should remember for their activities in the county. Miss Grace Loar provided money for the Garrett County Memorial Hospital to be used to help construct a new wing, and to be used to pay the cost of hospitalization for residents who were not themselves able to pay their own expenses, Mrs. Grover (Nelle) Stemple organized the first Red Cross Bloodmobile in Oakland

Garrett County's First Licensed Pilot

On January 13, 1932, Lawrence "Bean" Bittinger was issued his airplane pilot's license. As such, he was the first Garrett Countain to be so licensed. Being only 17 years old at the time, he also held the distinction of being one of the youngest people to be licensed in the County since that time.

Graduating from Oakland High School in 1931, he enrolled in the Penn School of Aviation in Butler, Pa. Following their preflight training instruction, he took his first dual flight on September 30th. This was followed by days of ground school and flight training. Six weeks later, on November

and was its chairman for fifteen vears. Mrs. Paul (Sarah) Navlor was a long and faithful worker in her church and community. It was through her efforts that Oakland had its first community Christmas tree. She was chairman of the Garrett County Chapter of the Red Cross for 40 years. Mrs. Naylor's life was one of service and concern for humanity. The beautiful Masonic Temple in Oakland stands as a memorial to Mr. and Mrs. Naylor, who provided a trust fund for its erection.

These and many others deserve a recognition for their loyal service to the causes they served and the communities they loved. The acts of these women are the acts of women who are everywhere, caring for their families, their neighbors, their communities. These are the acts of the "unsung heroines" of the past, the present and the future.



Lawrence Bittinger (Woman not Identified)

7th, he took his first solo flight. From then until his death in 1964, he was a flyer.

After graduating from Penn School of Aviation in the Spring 1932, he began flying from a landing field at Gortner. He built up his flying time until he was issued a successive number of Commercial Flying licenses. At one time in his flying career, Lawrence Bittinger owned a Curtis Robin airplane. This was the same design model which was flown across the Atlantic Ocean by "Wrong Way" Corrigan in the late 1930's.

Lawrence Bittinger died suddenly on May 29, 1964, while he was visiting the Ward Hinebaugh airstrip west of Oakland. He apparently suffered a fatal heart attack while inspecting some airplane parts. He was 50 years old at the time.



Plane Crash at Stone House Farm, Grantsville-1920's.

Mrs. Robey's Letter

(Continued from Page 641)

bays and colts of Bess, the Indian pony that raised us and all of our friend's children) and had ridden the two ponies in the Fair Parade on the lovely Fair Day.

We got back that evening just in time to bring the cows in for the evening milking. We went down into the glade to gather up all the cows. We took them into the Old Crellin Road and then headed them into our lane towards the house and milking shed.

Just then we heard a loud noise approaching behind us . . . up in the sky. Looking up we saw "that aeroplane" coming right up behind us, up in the sky, full throttle. It was a biplane and what a noise it made! The cows took off full speed through the gate and into the barn lot and the milking shed. Right behind the cows were very frightened ponies with Riley and I clutching to the saddles for all we were worth. We couldn't really control the ponies until the plane made a turn over the glade and headed back to Oakland, taking its noise with it.

Sometimes when I am travelling through Maryland or Virginia and see a herd of cattle, with a big airplane sailing over the field, and the cows, long accustomed to planes, peacefully grazing, quite accustomed to the deafening noise of "the big bird" . . . I vividly recall my first experience with the 1915 Fair Aeroplane.

I wonder . . . who was the pilot? Would the 1915 Republican files give his name?

Eleanor G. ("Nellie") Robey

From the Editor:

Following the question at the end of Mrs. Robey's letter, a search was made in The Republican for information about "that aeroplane."

First there was a review of the copies which are on microfilm in the Ruth Enlow Library. (For those who don't know about it, almost 100 years of issues of The Republican newspaper are available on microfilm at the library).

The search revealed that The Republican began its Garrett County Fair material almost two months before it was held. The various types of displays proposed were mentioned, the parade dates given, and other essential information was offered, however, no mention was made of the airplane visitation in that early publicity.

Finally, in September, 1915, the Fair advertisement started to carry a photograph of a bi-plane and information about "Daily Aeroplane Flights." These daily flights were to take place on the three days of the Fair; September 29-30, and October 1, 1915.

With this lead, the actual files of The Republican were searched and the Fair advertisement with the airplane photograph was found. It has been copied, and is included in this issue of the Glades Star.

As near as can be determined, the airplane was a Curtiss, pusher type, biplane. Glen Martin also made a very similar airplane at that time; however, this one resembles the Curtiss more than the Martin plane. Unfortunately, other than being described as a "fearless

aviator," the name of the pilot remains unknown.

As a point of general information, the Garrett County Fair in 1915 was held on the ground now occupied by the Pizza Hut and other buildings along Third Street in Oakland. The displays were shown in the three story Navlor Building where the new Navlor's Hardware store is now located. The only visible remains of the 1915 Fair are some stairstep indentations in the ground above the Pizza Hut parking lot. They were cut out to give level floors in booths which backed up against the fence along Center Street.

B-52 Bomber Crash (Continued from Page 630)

alive; he had spent 36 hours in the cold and snow. Unfortunately, Maj. Payne wasn't so lucky; his body was found by a rescue team on Wednesday. He had traveled three miles through deep snow before he collapsed and died of exposure. S/Sgt. Wooten was found on Friday morning near W. Salisbury, Pa. Blood in the snow indicated that he was critically injured either in leaving the aircraft or when he landed.

Literally hundreds of people in Garrett and Somerset counties had some share in the search and rescue effort. Many of them left outside lights burning all night in the off chance that one of the survivors might be wandering near by. A profound sense of sadness was felt by all when the last man, S/Sgt. Wooten, was found dead at W. Salisbury. Nevertheless, a valiant effort had been exerted by the whole community at a time when help was most needed.

Deer Park Union Church

(Continued from Page 635) entries in the record book of the Deer Park Union Church Association grew fewer and fewer. The building moved from serving five different denominations to become the home of one particular denomination. Although they did not have title to the building, successive groups who used the building paid for its upkeep. Even the matter of rent seems to have been dropped, and the meetings of the Directors dealt with the official recording of accumulation of shares by the directors.

The last entry in the record book is dated August 14, 1938. At this meeting, a lease was signed with St. Matthew's Episcopal Church for use of the building by the Episcopal denomination. It was then known as St. John's Episcopal Church, and served as the congregation's home until the new Episcopal Church was built in 1961.

Today, the vacant building of the Deer Park Union Church Association still stands on Church Street in Deer Park. It is in good repair, and seems to be waiting for another congregation to make its home there.

In Memoriam

The Historical Society has received word of the death of one of our oldest members, Mrs. Myrtle Ferrier of Markleville, Cal., who died in January of this year. Mrs. Ferrier was over 101 years old.

Myrtle Ferrier, born December 23rd, 1883 in Friendsville, Md., to William Henry and Martha Steele, on that portion of



Friends Fortune known as "Look Sharp." She was the great-greatgranddaughter of Gabriel Friend, one of the first permanent settlers of Garrett County. She died in Carson City, Nevada, January 25th, 1985 at the age of 101. She retained her fine sharp mind until she just went to sleep, four days before her death. She is survived by one son, two daughters, seven grandchildren and 10 great-grandchildren, and four great-great-grandchildren. nieces and nephews in South Connellsville, Pa., and Accident, Md

Iva Bishop Walker, 85, of Kitzmiller, died September 19, 1984 at her residence. Born in Kitzmiller, July 2, 1899, she was a life long resident of the community. She taught school in the area for 47 years, and was a member of the Retired Teachers Association. Services were conducted from the Burdock Funeral Home, Kitzmiller, with the Rev. David Watterworth officiating. Interment was in the Kalbaugh Cemetery.

Mrs. Walker's husband, Jesse J. Walker, preceded her in death in February, 1984.

W. George Miller of Accident, died on January 26, 1985. Born in Accident, he was a life long member of that community. A former postmaster of Accident, he was a veteran of the U.S. Army during World War II. In the community of Accident, he was a

member of the American Legion, National Rifle Association, and Accident Volunteer Fire Department. He was retired from the Garrett County Roads Department.

Services were conducted from the Zion Lutheran Church by the Rev. Wilfred Karsten, with interment in the church cemetery. Military honors were accorded by the American Legion Post #208.

Carl F. Miller, 77, of Accident, died in Garrett County Memorial Hospital February 8, 1985. Born in Accident, he was a life long resident of that community, earning his living as a farmer. He was a member of Zion Lutheran Church in Accident. Funeral services were conducted by the Rev. Wilfred Karsten from Zion Church, with the interment in the church cemetery.

Next Issue of the Glades Star

Articles in the June, 1985, Glades Star will cover a whole variety of topics. The famous B&O station in Oakland will be featured in one article; another article will feature coming community events; Halley's comet will appear in 1986 and there will be a preview article on it as well as historical material concerning the comet and Garrett County; there will be an article on Indian artifacts. If there is sufficient response, additional "airplane" material will be included in the June issue of the Glades Star.



— Published By —
THE GARRETT COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY

VOL. 5, NO. 32

OAKLAND, MARYLAND

JUNE, 1985



COMPTON SCHOOL BUILDING NEAR GRANTSVILLE
Approaching two hundred years of existence, the old log building is
still in fairly sound condition. It serves as a reminder of the historic
desire of the people to have their children receive an education.

Compton School

Standing at the intersection of the New Germany and Chestnut Ridge Roads near Grantsville, the old log building is a proud reminder of the pioneer school spirit. Built sometime in the late 1700's, the building has served many purposes; first as a dwelling, then a school, and finally as a garage and storage shed.

The name "Compton School" is due to the fact that when it came into the Garrett County School system it had formerly been the dwelling of the Compton family. Records indicate that David and Elizabeth Compton began living in the building in 1863. Their daughter, Amanda Compton, had the unique experience of having been born in the building and then some years later going to school there.

Although it is now generally referred to as Compton School, and has been so designated for a number of years, perhaps this has not always been the school name. There is an indication that the name "Mars Hill School" was attached to the building. (Mars Hill School was later moved to the Mt. Nebo area near Grantsville).

Despite the fact that it may not be the oldest building in the County originally built to be a school, the importance of Compton School relates to its age. It is probably the oldest structure in the county to have once been used as a school, and vies with other log buildings in the County as the oldest pioneer dwelling still in existence.

School Houses

Red House one room building, Bray School building, and the old Grantsville High School building are examples of the variety of things that can happen to old school houses.

When the consolidation of schools began in the late 1920's, it left behind a number of vacant buildings. This consolidation did not take place all at once, but was stretched over a twenty year period. However, one by one, the small one room school buildings were abandoned as teachers and students moved to larger, better equipped schools. What happened to these old buildings is a tribute to their construction, and in many cases, the ingenuity of the people who bought them.

Many of the older one room buildings were torn down for the good lumber they contained. New homes or sheds were built from this lumber. The only evidence of the existence of these older schools is a treasured photograph in a family album or a few remaining foundation stones in the weeds.

Here and there throughout the County, the tumbled-down hulk of an old building remains. The old one room school at Red House is an example of such a building. Seemingly, the building has a personality of its own which refuses to surrender to the forces of nature.

On the positive side, however, is the fact that many of the old school houses have been turned into family dwellings. The remodeling of the old Bray School

(Continued on Page 675)

Historical Information

One thing which all the members of the Historical Society have in common is an interest in local history through family connections or through the collection of historical items. Thus, the members can appreciate the fact that the Glades Star receives letters asking for information concerning certain families which might have had some association with Garrett County. Herewith are some of the requests which have been received.

Mrs. Theresa Ryan edits a quarterly publication known as "Ely Heritage" which concerns branches of the Ely family. If you can give her any information which you might have about people with this surname, write to her at 501 N. Paradise Road, Aberdeen, Md. 21001.

Mr. Charles Bringle edits a newsletter known as "Bringle Branches" which concerns people with the Bringle/Pringle/Springle surnames. If you can help with any information about branches of this family, please write to him at 6619 Pheasant Road, Baltimore, Md. 21220.

The Family History Committee of the Montgomery Historical Society is collecting information on the Beall family. They are housed in the Upton Beall house in Rockville, and are seeking as much information as possible on the Beall family. If you can help them please write to the Society at 103 W. Montgomery Avenue, Rockville, Maryland 20850.

Letters To The Star

As you might guess, the Glades Star staff receives a number of letters from friends and members of the Historical Society. Here are two which we would like to share with you in this issue of the Glades Star.

The first letter is from Mrs. Josephine Englehart, and has some bearing on this issue's theme of education.

"Dear Mrs. Calderwood,

Thank you for the lovely visit sister Gladys Littman, her son Sol. Jr., and I had with you some time ago. I felt right at home for I taught 6th Grade for six years in the old Grammar School (Ed. Note Center Street School) quit in the fall of September 1916 and was married September 27th, 1916, in Washington, D.C. Spent 5 days there touring the city and had a boat ride (dinner included) to Mt. Vernon, Va.

Sincerely, Josephine B. Englehart"

The second letter is from Mr. Frederick Reis, who had some comments about the last issue of the Glades Star.

"Hi-You All!

The picture of the Union Church on page 834 of the Glades Star seemed so real. I went to Sunday School there when Frank Thrasher was superintendent.

With reference to the airplanes. There was an airplane assembled by a person living in the last cottage on the right side looking East on the main street parallel to the railroad in Deer Park.

I believe the owner's name was Moss. The parts for this plane (Continued on Page 675)

GARRETT COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY Founded in 1941

OFFICERS 1984-85

President Dr. Raymond McCullough Vice Pres. Charles F. Strauss Sec'y-Treas. . . Dorothy B. Cathell Asst. Sec'y Edith Brock Corresponding

Sec'y Helen B. Friend Curator Ruth F. Calderwood

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Randall R. Kahl, Clara Bell Briner, Walter W. Price, Rev. John A. Grant, Jean Swauger, Dr. Bruce G. Jenkins, William B. Grant, Mrs. Alice E. Smith, Mrs. Anna Maxine Broadwater.

EDITORIAL STAFF

Editor Rev. John A. Grant Managing Editor ... Elwood Groves

THE SOCIETY'S OBJECT

The purpose of this Society shall be to discover, secure and preserve whatever relates to the history of the area, and to disseminate knowledge of our local history among our people.

THE GLADES STAR

PUBLISHED quarterly by the Society at Oakland, Md. Entered as second-class matter March 12, 1942, at the Post Office at Oakland, Maryland, under the Act of August 24, 1912.

PRINTED by the Sincell Publishing Co., Inc., Oakland, Maryland. FOR SALE by the secretary and at the Ruth Enlow Library. Single copy 75 cents.

MEMBERSHIP: All persons interested in the Garrett County area are eligible.

The membership fee is \$3 for individual and \$5 for joint (husband and wife), renewable annually and four issues of this quarterly bulletin, THE GLADES STAR, are included with each membership. Life membership is \$100.00.

Society's Fall Historical Tour Set for August 31

Plans have now been completed for the Fall Historical Tour by the Garrett County Historical Society. It will take place on Saturday, August 31st, and will feature historical spots in the southern part of the County.

In years past, weather and selected routes have been governing factors in preparing plans for the Tour. Saturdays in September and October tend to be undependable; some are beautiful, others are cold and wet. As a result, the last Saturday in August has been selected as the day for this year's tour, since it has proven to have good weather in the past.

Last year's tour route crisscrossed through the center of the county, touching on historical points along the way. This year, the tour will use the system of focusing attention on one particular area of the County.

Leaving the Museum in Oakland at 9 a.m., the tour will follow a route south along U.S. 219. Among other items of historical interest, it will feature the McCullough path location, General Kelley's home, Fort Pendleton, Red House, the Ashby Fort, and the Friend home located near Crellin, where George Washington visited. The tour will have a lunch stop in the Red House area, and should return to Oakland about 3 p.m.

Dr. Stoltzfus Speaker At Historical Dinner



The Historical Society will hold its annual dinner meeting at the Bittinger Community Building, Bittinger, Md., on June 27th, at 6:30 p.m. The Society invites all members and all other persons interested in our County's history to attend the dinner. A business meeting will follow the dinner. Music will be provided by the Cherry Glade Men's Quartet. Feature speaker for the evening will be Dr. George B. Stoltzfus, M.D., of Friendsville.

For dinner reservations, use the form in the middle of this issue of the Glades Star.

Dr. Stoltzfus has chosen to speak about, "What it was like to be sick in 1890." He began his medical practice in Garrett County in 1977 when he came as Staff Physician to the Friendsville Area Health Center, In 1978 he started his own general medical practice in Friendsville. Since that time he has served for two years as Chief of Staff, Garrett County Memorial Hospital; Medical Staff Representative to Hospital Board of Directors: and Primary physician to the Goodwill Mennonite Home. Grantsville. He is a member of the American Academy of Family Physicians and a member of the Mennonite Medical Association.

Prior to coming to Friendsville, Dr. Stoltzfus was educated in Pennsylvania, completing the final phase of his work with a Residency in Family Practice at Conemaugh Valley Memorial Hospital, Johnstown, Pa.

Dr. Stoltzfuz is married and the father of two children aged 10 and 16

Edward R. O'Donnell

In addition to the obituary notice on the last page of this issue, the Glades Star wishes to pay a special tribute to Edward R. O'Donnell. He was a charter member of the Garrett County Historical Society, and always took an active interest in its affairs. He contributed both historical column material and physical energy to the publication and distribution of the Glades Star.

Edward R. O'Donnell was a history "buff" who could accurately recall the details of various events. He also had a detailed knowledge of the geography concerning any particular event. In addition, his former occupation of railway mail clerk gave him background experience beyond compare for the detail work of distributing the Glades Star.

This magazine and all the history "buffs" who have been associated with it are much richer for the experience of having known Edward R. O'Donnell.

Garrett County Educational System

by Paul T. Calderwood

We look back at the early settlers with a mixture of awe and disbelief at their coming to this wilderness, knowing that their survival depended entirely upon their own efforts. But survive they did and, amazingly, found the time and money to establish schools.

Making provision for a school was entirely up to the parents, which involved providing a building and engaging a teacher. There was NO help available from State, County or Church.

The early schools were known as subscription schools, meaning that the parents had to subscribe a specified amount for each pupil attending in order to pay the teacher. The amount paid the teacher seems to have been \$2.00 per pupil for a term of three months, or, in some instances, \$1.00 per month per pupil. The teacher was provided room and board by the parents on a rotating basis.

The buildings were constructed by the people of the community from available material. These schools, many times, were also used for church services and other public gatherings, offering a very minimum of comfort and convenience in most cases.

To assess the degree of burden which this placed upon the parents is impossible, due to the vast changes in economics, but a \$1.00 per month charge per pupil was probably harder than paying the school tax today.

Teacher qualifications, by today's standards, were almost nonexistent. However, one must remember that the educational need of the time was confined to the three Rs, and those early teachers fulfilled this need.

The following is a partial list of those pioneer schools:

Blooming Rose (Ridge), 1796: This is the first school of record. Meshach Browning, the well known early hunter, attended that school. To approximate its location by today's landmarks, one should leave Friendsville on Route 42 going toward Markleysburg for about two miles; at the first crossroad turn left and pass the Methodist Church, going about one and a half miles to the school site.

Mt. Zion, 1816: This was a log church, used as a school during the week. This school was located near the present Mt. Zion Church and Cemetery on Mt. Zion Road about two miles from Route 135.

Little Crossings Neighborhood, 1817: This was a log school on Schoolhouse Run about one mile east of Little Crossings, which is the present location of Penn Alps Restaurant.

Rinehart (Sunnyside, Susan's Church), 1820: Located approximately two miles southwest of Gortner.

Shelby's Port (Selbysport), 1821: This log school was on the Morgantown Road just west of the town.

Ashby's, 1823: Located near the Underwood Road approximately a half mile west of the intersection with the Wes White Road.

The Sang Run Academy, 1830:

There is some evidence that there was a previous school in the Sang Run area at Crab Tree Bottom near McHenry, which would have been the area's oldest school, but no record is available. The Sang Run Academy was built at Enlow's Crossroads and seems to have been an outstanding pioneer school.

Grantsville, 1840: A log structure was built on the land leading to Salisbury, Pa. However, this was not the first Grantsville school. However, the location of previous schools is not known.

Ryan's Glade (Bear Range), 1850: This school was located across the road from the White Church Cemetery.

Accident and Deer Park communities, 1860: Around this period there was a school near Deer Park, located east of Route 135 about a half mile west of the intersection with the Turkey Neck Road. In the Accident community there was a school near Spear and Bumblebee Roads. These locations are only approximate, since accurate details are not known.

The Parochial School, Oakland, 1869: This school was built by the Rev. Father O'Sullican.

Compton: This log building is still standing, located on the New Germany Road between Route 40 and the present New Germany Recreation Center, housed the Compton School. The building was a pioneer log home converted to school use after Garrett became a County. Armanda Compton, later Mrs. Daniel Enlow, was born in this building in 1872. Armanda went to school in the same building, so it could

have been converted to a school shortly after she was born. The historical significance of the Compton School building relates to its existence now as possibly the last standing log structure used as a school.

For 35 years our pioneer settlers continued to bear the entire burden of schooling their children, since it was 1831 before any State aid was received. This aid was the result of the Marvland General Assembly's establishing a free school fund in 1814 by levying a tax on banks. Allegany County received money from this fund until about 1865: the funds were diverted to other uses until 1831. At that late date the Allegany County Commissioners finally began distributing money from the free school fund established in 1814. This money was distributed to the school trustees, who were to pay the teachers for instructing the children of parents who were unable to pay the usual subscription fee. The fund became known as the "Poor School Fund."

The schools limped along until 1860, when the General Assembly passed an act to establish a uniform system of schools in Allegany County. Two previous attempts of the Assembly, in 1826 and 1837, to improve the system had not been compulsory, so the County paid no attention. They tried to ignore the 1860 legislation, but the matter was taken to Court and the County was compelled to comply with the law. This required the County to appoint a school Board of Commissioners and levy taxes. This 1860 Act was the real beginning of an

organized school system. More improvement came in 1865, when the General Assembly established a State Board of Education.

The 76-year period from the first school in 1796 to 1872, when Garrett County was organized, is a study in contrasts in public attitude regarding education. We have seen that the early settlers felt the need of education and did something about it by establishing schools. Then there was a period when all attempts to improve the system were voted down or ignored.

One of the first actions of the new County's government was appointing a School Board and appropriating money to operate the school system. Garrett had inherited 57 schools, 76 teachers and 2,948 pupils from Allegany. The school term at that time was 7½ months per year. In 1875 the Board reduced the annual school term to five months. Thirty years were to pass before the school term was restored to 71/2 months (1905). In that period the school term did not average five months. When money was scarce, the schools were closed. In 1895 schools were open only 11/2 months.

In 1916 the Maryland Legislature passed acts which made a big improvement and set the foundation on which our present system is built. This legislation established a statewide centralized system, with a State Board of Education and a State Superintendent. Under this system the State set the standard for operating County schools, including courses of study and teacher

qualifications. This legislation also required the County to establish a County Board of Education, with a Superintendent of Schools.

In 1922 the State made another significant improvement by authorizing the Equalization Fund which established uniform pay for teachers and imposed additional requirements in educational standards.

The ensuing 63 years have seen many more improvements in our educational system. However, it is beyond the scope of this article to touch upon that phase of development.

Barnstormers Identified

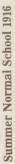
In the September, 1984, issue of the Glades Star, the question was asked about the identity of some of the "barnstormers" who used to fly in the Oakland area. They were referred to as "Cubby," "Doc," and "Scotty." ("Rebby" Shaw was well known to many people in Oakland).

"Cubby" was Bernard Covey from the Pittsburgh area. "Scotty" was Lyle H. Scott, from Ohio. The name of "Doc" still remains unknown.

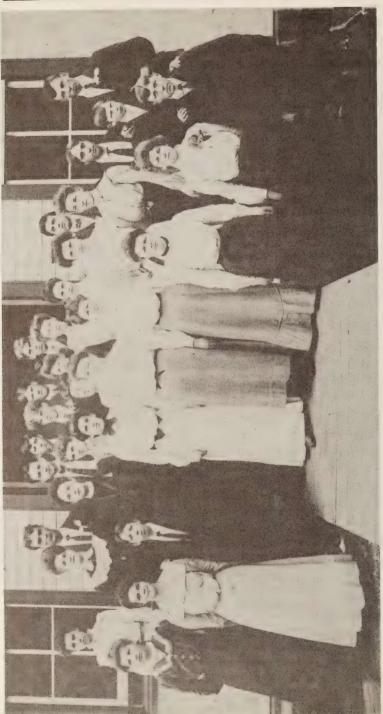
"Scotty" was probably the oldest one of the group, having been a Lieutenant in World War I. "Rebby" was probably the youngest, being only 23 years old when he died in a crash at Kingwood, W.Va., in 1930.

Capt. Hoye's Book

One of the books most requested concerning Garrett County is "Garrett County History of Pioneer Families" by Charles E. Hoye. The Historical Society is investigating the possibility of a reprint of this writing.







Teachers at Accident School

Halley's Comet

Gus Johnson 4/17/85

The most famous of comets, Comet Halley, will grace the skies of planet Earth in late 1985 and early 1986, although not putting on as fine a show as it has in times past. Indeed, to many it will be a disappointment, and those of us who are unwilling to arise before dawn in February and March of 1986 may not see it at all!

But first of all, what is a comet and from whence do they come! Basically a comet is a big snowball or iceberg laden with dust and stony material a few miles in diameter. Chemically the main materials are: H₂0, CO₂, hydrogen cyanide, methane and ammonia. While they can be spectacular to look at, when near the sun, and for that reason portents of doom in ages past, there is very little about them that can cause harm. It is only when they approach the sun that the ice melts and evaporates; this plus the dust gets blown away from the sun by the solar wind producing the sometimes awesome tail of a comet. Some comets evince two tails, the gas part being blown more nearly away from the sun while the dust, being of heavier particles, is slower to respond to the solar wind. The gas tail is apt to be whitish-vellow while the dust tails show a hint of blue. It is natural to assume that the tail points away from the comet's direction, but this is rarely so; it merely points away from the sun. Most of the time a comet is a

quiet, cold icy body moving in its orbit around the sun dimly reflecting the sun's light and with no tail. The path that a comet (or planet or moon or artificial satellite) follows is called an orbit. The orbit of a comet is strewn with the heavier particles of rock and metal that were too heavy to be blown away by the solar wind. These continue around the orbit of the comet. Many orbits of comets intersect the orbit of the earth. When the earth passes through such an intersection we experience a meteor shower; often only a few meteors (or as some call them, shooting stars) per hour come from that comet's orbit, but the richer showers can often produce 50 to 60 per hour. On rare occasions the intersection point will be especially abundant in particles (mostly the size of sand grains) and hundreds shoot down per hour. Very rarely is one large enough not to be burned up by friction in the earth's atmosphere.

As to comets' origin, it is believed that comets originate far from the planets, in a belt or sphere surrounding the sun, containing the light material left over after the sun and planets formed. Millions of comets may roam those far reaches of the solar system, in the Oort Cloud, so named after the astronomer, Jan Oort, who theorized this explanation. Occasionally the ever-shifting but very weak gravity exerted by passing stars,

over the ages, causes a few of these tiny icy bodies to start to fall inward towards the sun. They fall unseen until well into the area occupied by the planets. They accelerate as they fall, quickly swinging around the sun and back out into the cold depths of space. Their moment of glory is very brief compared to the time they spend completing their very elliptical orbits, compared to which the planets' orbits are almost perfectly circular. Being of small mass, if they pass near a planet, especially a large planet like Jupiter, they are pulled from the path they otherwise would follow, sometimes into a much shorter period, or maybe flung completely out of our solar system, to perhaps, millions of years hence, to pass close to some other star. The comets with the longest periods tend to be the most spectacular, while some which have been pulled by Jupiter into small orbits about Jupiter's distance from the sun. will make their appearances each few years, not making close approaches to the sun and not becoming show pieces. Not so, for Halley's Comet.

Comet Halley (pronounced Hall-eez, not Hail-eez) puts in an appearance about each ³/₄ century. The best-established ancient sighting was of 87 BC, although the comet of 239 BC may have been the same one, but it was not known back then that a comet could return. It was not until 1682 that Edmond Halley discovered the periodicity of comets; he used mathematical solutions recently devised by his friend Isaac Newton about orbits

and gravity to determine that the bright comets of 1531 and 1607 were likely the same comet that had appeared in that year of 1682. Moreover he predicted that it would reappear in 1758, although he would not be alive to see it. The comet indeed did return as expected and has since been commemorated with Halley's name, hence Comet Halley, even though he was not actually its discoverer. A comet normally is named after its discoverer. Halley really discovered the comet's true identity. This famous comet was last seen in 1911, dimly receding from the sun, as seen with a large telescope, by Barnard, after having put on a good sky show the previous year. A few people are still alive who recall Comet Halley in 1910, but in the fall of 1911 Comet Brooks put on a fine display in the evening skies, and what is remembered may be this latter comet, whose tail stretched the equivalent distance of one third the horizon to zenith.

It must be born in mind that these three factors strongly influence the brightness of any comet: the comet's distance to the sun, the comet's distance from earth and the alignment of these three celestial bodies. When a comet comes in close to the sun, the earth may be at the opposite side of its orbit, and so it is this time with Halley's. It will not be a spectacular apparition for northern hemisphere dwellers, especially those of us who will observe only in the evenings. It will be well up in our evening skies in November 1985. but it will require binoculars or a

DUES . . . PAYABLE

Dues for the ensuing year, beginning July 1, 1985, are payable as of that date.

Due to ever-increasing costs, particularly postage, we shall not send dues notices by separate mail.

To determine whether you owe for dues, please check the address panel on the back of this *Glades Star*. The figure which appears near the seal is the year to which your dues are paid. If that figure is not beyond '85 please hand or send \$4.00 for one person, \$6.00 for husband and wife, to Mrs. Helen B. Friend, 600 K Street, Mt. Lake Park, MD 21550, or to any Ruth Enlow Library, Oakland, Grantsville, Accident or Friendsville. Dues will also be received at the annual dinner on June 27th.

Should you wish a membership card, please include 22¢ with your dues payment. Your cancelled check will serve as your receipt. When paying at any one of the libraries, you will be furnished a receipt for the payment.

Please bear with us in these economy measures. Economizing is the only means of survival in these inflationary times.

Mrs. Helen B. Friend Corresponding Secretary

*Please note that the dues have been raised from \$3.00 for one person; \$5.00 for husband and wife. This increase is to be approved at the June 27th meeting. Should the raise not be approved, please pay dues at the old rate.

RESERVATIONS

June 27, 1985 6:30 p.m.

Box 30, Oakland, MD 21550, for delivery by June 26, accompanied by your remittance for For reservations, please remove and mail to Mrs. Carl M. Cathell, Treasurer, Route 5, the dinner.

40		
enclosed		servation
total		king re
\$6.50,		re ma
to o		ם ס
reservations at \$6.50, total enclosed \$_		Please list below names of all for whom you are making reservations:
make		ease lis
Please make	Name(s)Address	Ple



telescope. Comets can be unpredictable as to brightness and can put on bursts of brightness, or appear dimmer than expected, witness Comet Kohoutek of 1974, which was reasonably expected to be glorious, but turned out much fainter than predicted to the disappointment of many, some of whom had bought a telescope just for the comet and then couldn't even find it! A bright moon in the sky will make seeing the comet harder, as will city lights and all-night lights. A dark site in the country is the best place to go. November 12th through 17th should be good. Remember that the comet will move slowly night by night across the sky: it is not what some mistakenly think, a brilliant object that flashes across the sky in a few seconds. A brilliant meteor. or fireball, would produce that sort of phenomenon: such as occasionally seen, at any time, and are quite independent of Comet Halley's visit of 1985 and 1986. Of course Comet Halley can be seen after November 17th as it moves into the sun's glare. With earth being opposite the sun, as mentioned, this will not be too impressive, and the comet will pass, unseen from earth, its closest point to the sun, on February 9, 1986. It then will emerge in the pre-dawn sky. If you are willing to brave the chill of a late winter morn, and are away from bright lights, your best view of the comet will be in late February 1986 and into March as it departs the sun, but becomes closer to earth, our nearest distance coming in mid-April, but due to the geometry of the sun-

earth-comet-positions, the best time to view is expected not in mid-April but mid-March. The comet will sink into the southern sky in early April only to reemerge, now in the evening sky. but in a southeasterly direction. The tail should be shorter now. The whole geometry of this visit of the comet favors those who live in the southern hemisphere: some comet admirers will make long trips to southern latitudes, southern Africa being favorable. as well as Australia and New Zealand. As an added bonus, for those who are tired of snow and ice, the season "down under" will be the opposite of ours.

How will the public react to Comet Halley? As stated, many will not even notice it, but as with Christmas and Easter, the comet is being commercialized already and some will wring every cent of profit they can from the unsuspecting public. Some telescope companies have raised the prices of their telescope unreasonably of late. Some will assail the ignorant with doleful lies about a monster comet to bring disaster to earth and so reap sales of gas masks, comet pills, etc. which will render the user safe. So it was in 1910 and we are not much more enlightened even now. Unscrupulous preachers may try scare tactics to increase church membership, or worse, preying upon ignorance and emotions for their own profit. There is not the least indication that this visit of Halley will do earth the slightest bit of harm. Any passing automobile could go out of control and do you harm, and this is almost infinitely more likely.

How should you observe the comet? Should you buy a telescope? Unless you have been considering learning more about astronomy, a telescope isn't advisable, for after the comet departs, the telescope is apt to become a white elephant. A good pair of binoculars, of 7x35, 7x50 or 10x50 is more versatile, being good for sporting events as well as bird-watching, if your astronomical interest wanes. If tripodmounted a pair of binoculars is capable of doing much astronomical work, but if you don't know what you are looking for or at, interest can disappear. It takes study, but it can be very satisfying. Most experts recommend that a beginner learn the constellations using the unaided eves, then going to binoculars. Most small telescopes do not come equipped with standard low-power, wide-field eyepieces and this really is a disadvantage. Some telescopes can be adapted. but the beginner is apt to know nothing about this. Comet Halley will be largest in the mornings of March and April, much too large to fit comfortably in the narrow fields of the usual small telescope. Binoculars will give a fine wide field. From the southern hemisphere, the best views may well come with the unaided eyes! Yes, the comet's tail could stretch 20 to 30°, maybe even more, while the average 7x50 binocular has a field 7° wide. A small telescope's field may be 1 to 1½° (that is two or three full moon widths), so all it can do is view the bright head of the comet, which likely will appear as a hazy star surrounded by a

bright envelope. Whether other details will develop is unknown. An alternate to this is to photograph the comet and thus have a permanent record of this once-ina-lifetime event. It is not as hard to photograph the comet and constellation outlines as might be thought. Obviously flashbulb and snap-shot cameras are useless. for the comet is dim by the usual standards. What is needed is a fast lens, like that of f/1.9 or f/2.8. fast film, like ASA 400 Tri-X black and white, or ASA 200 Ektachrome color slide film or one of the faster types available. A standard lens focal length of 40 to 50mm is ideal. The camera must be capable of keeping its shutter open for time exposures. The earth is rotating, once in 24 hours, although and seemingly imperceptible, it becomes quite apparent on film and stars become trails, not points, so I find it useful to focus at 30 feet, as this slightly masks trailing, permitting a slightly longer exposure. A 50mm lens then can be exposed for about 19 seconds, a 40mm for a bit longer, perhaps 24 seconds. Mount the camera on a tripod, aim it, then hold something dark in front of the lens while you open the shutter. Wait a moment for all vibrations to die away, then remove the dark card or hat and count off the seconds, then hold the dark card up in front of the lens and close the shutter. Really, it is simple. The stars have colors and films can bring these out. The comet will be in silhouette against the stars, for the latter are vastly farther away. The comet is not as sharply defined as a star, so try somewhat longer exposures too. The comet will not show trailing as quickly as the stars. Professional astronomers, using large telescopes, have the means to follow the comet's motion, while the background stars trail by, so many of their photos will have trailed starry backgrounds.

Some will choose to be "arm-chair observers" enjoying photographs in newspapers and magazines, but they will have missed being an eye witness to one of God's beautiful creations.

Bibliography

Astronomy With Binoculars by James Muirden, Arco Publishing, Inc., NY, 1984.

Sky and Telescope, June 1975, pp. 363-364. "Observing Prospects for Halley's Comet", by Roosen and M. Elmegreen.

Astronomy, March 1985, pp. 6-17 "Comets, Key to Our Solar System" by Debra Elmegreen.

Astronomy, June 1983, pp. 35-38, "Waiting for Halley" by David J. Eicher.

Crellin School Momento

In collecting material for this issue of the Glades Star's emphasis on education, a copy of a small pamphlet was found by the staff. It is entitled, "Public School Souvenir—1915." For those who might remember names and places, herewith is some of the contents of this little pamphlet.

The front cover has printed on it a short proverb/memento: "Our greatest glory is not in never failing, but in rising every time we fail."

Inside is the following printed information. "Crellin Public School, District No. 8, Election District No. 14, Garrett County Maryland." Mr. Charles B. Callis, Teacher is the only name listed as the teaching staff. The

School Officers are listed as R.E. Sliger, P.H. Yost and J.T. Glotfelty. Trustees are listed as H.K. Friend, R.T. Ashby and C.U. Edwards.

The booklet also lists the names of the students. They were Lena Adams, Frances Dent, Madeline Dent, Nellie Glotfelty, Verna Ammerman, Mary Wilt, Lena Lee, Mabel Duel, Beatrice Ashby, Iret Ashby, Icie Schoch, Elizabeth Bowe, Hazel Shaffer, Margaret Dent, Eleanor Dent. Margaret Glotfelty, Myrtle Ammerman, Iva Thompson, Harlen Wilt, Myrtle Meyers, Allen Duel, Beural Ashby, Verner Ashby, Delphia Uphold, Ruth Nicholson, Harry Edwards and George Edwards.

The last page of this pamphlet has the following poem, about the tree of education and the tree of learning.

Tree of Education
Almighty Tree of Giant Strength
With branches fixed so low.
That all may grasp its lower
limbs

Was planted years ago 'Twas planted by Almighty Power

With purpose most sublime Its Praise is sung by every Tongue

In every Land and Clime.

The Tree of Learning
The tree of learning is the Work
Of nature's highest Art
And Men and Women are but
Leaves

A very simple Part
But throu these leaves the Tree
breaths life
and this Empyrean Tree
Will stand a living Monument
Throughout Eternity.

Oakland B&O Station-Tale of a Terminal

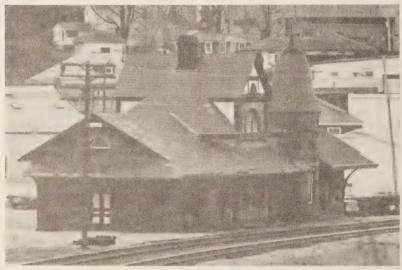
by Mary I. Love Copyright 1985

Someone has commented on the desperation, courage, and ingenuity of the first person to eat a lobster. The vision, courage, and perseverence of the men who built a railroad from Baltimore to the Ohio River are also notable, on a different scale.

We got to thinking about this last fall when someone pointed out that the former Baltimore and Ohio Station, or Terminal, in Oakland bore a painted legend, "Erected in 1884." As residents of Maryland we had been aware that the State celebrated its 350th birthday in 1984, but we had overlooked what appeared to be an important local centennial, for the railroad, directly or indirectly, was of prime importance to the development of southern Garrett County. The County even took its name from a president of the railroad, Robert W. Garrett.

In view of this, we did a bit of research, enough to find such omissions and contradictions about what was built when that we couldn't conscientiously advocate celebrating anything just then. Our curiosity was aroused, though, and we've been collecting enough bits and pieces of information to report on the B&O Station in Oakland with what is likely reasonably accurate, if not absolute truth.

People have always been fascinated by what is around the next curve or over the next hill. In 18th and 19th-century America the interest was the challenge of a scarcely-known continent that promised great opportunities for development, but the Appalachian lay between the eastern seaboard and the hinterland. Could people best reach the inland waterways of the Ohio Valley by road, by a network of



canals and rivers, or by railroad and the newly developed steam locomotive? Should one try to go over, around, or through these massive forested barriers? (To bring the problem alive, try to walk through the woods from Altamont to Eagle Rock, and multiply by 150 or so).

Along with engineering and construction problems, consider that the railroad had to bring workmen to the area and facilitate the growth of towns to serve them. towns that the railroad would later serve. That some of this was done in the midst of a war in which the railroad itself was a pawn, it is not surprising that for many years there was little attention given to amenities for passengers. The President's Annual Report to the Stockholders in 1851 remarked that few passenger depots were required, and some shelters were contracted for.

In 1852 the report spoke of constructing "two important buildings, machine shops" and two permanent stations, at Piedmont and Wheeling.

The first train reached what is now Oakland in 1851. Two years earlier, the B&O had laid out streets and 64 lots for a town, suggesting that the town be called McCarty's Mills, to honor a local resident, Isaac McCarty. At the time, the area was referred to as "Slab Town" because of a saw-mill there, and it had traditionally been called "Yough Glades." The one name wasn't impressive, the other was neither pronouncable nor spellable by the uninitiated.

Despite the wishes of the railroad, Mr. McCarty, with what someone called "his typical modesty," declined the honor and proposed giving the privilege of naming the town to his daughter, Ingaba. She suggested "Oakland," a rather obvious choice, but we may be glad that she shared her father's modesty. Otherwise, we might be living in Ingabaville, or even in Ingababurgh.

In any event, when the first engineers arrived in the community, Mr. McCarty arranged for them to have a room in his house, on what is now Water Street. He may, in fact, have added a room especially for them.

We are not sure how long the McCarty House served the B&O. It was something of a community center, for it also housed the Post Office and the First Methodist Sunday School, and was the site of the First Mass held in Oakland. When McCartys moved to Iowa in the late 1850's it was a loss to the community, although McCartys may have found Iowa quieter.

We could not find B&O references to a station in Oakland during the 1850's, although local histories mention that one was built in 1851 and the Post Office moved into it in 1854, when the name "Oakland" became official. In 1856 telegraph service between Washington and Wheeling with an office in Oakland was established, possibly at the station.

The Glades Hotel was built just south of the railroad in 1858, and a sketch of it includes a water tower and a building presumed to be the station. The hotel was so close to the railroad that travelers could get meals there during a twenty-minute layover.

Jones's Raid, in April, 1863, destroyed a railroad bridge in Oakland and interrupted telegraph service, but did not, apparently, injure the station.

However, in 1874 the original Glades Hotel burned down, and with it the station. The hotel was rebuilt close to the earlier site.

The next year the B&O built the Oakland Hotel, across the river on land including the present Terra Alta Road.

We could find nothing in the Annual Reports about what replaced the station burned in 1874. It seems improbable that the luxurious Oakland Hotel would be served by a three-sided shelter, but it is not until the Stockholders' Report of 1884 that there is mention of the start of construction of a new Oakland station.

At this point in the tale of Oakland Terminal it becomes more helpful to leave the Annual Reports and to turn to The Republican:

April 12, 1884—"The old depot building at Oakland has been taken down and the material removed to Mr. Weber's garden farm near Oakland where it will be used for construction of hot houses. When will we get our new depot building?"

This is so detailed that it seems convincing, but a story written in 1958 states that the early station was moved to Altamont. That seems less likely. Webers did build their first greenhouse in 1884, and Altamont is thought always to have had just a three-sided shelter, as shown in the

accompanying photograph provided by Wayne Goff, who works in the Altamont Tower.

Returning to The Republican, we quote:

June 21, 1884—"It is said the new depot building in Oakland will be erected at once."

June 28, 1884—"Work was commenced on the new depot this week at Oakland."

August 30, 1884—"The foundation of the new depot at Oakland will be completed next week."

January 17, 1885—"The new depot at Oakland is completed with the exception of plastering which will probably not be done until spring. A large force of carpenters are now engaged in laying of new platforms."

April 4, 1885—"The finishing touches are being put on the new depot in Oakland."

June 13, 1885—"The new depot will be ready next week."

There are no further news items about the station, so we assume that it was completed in June 1885, although several years later a few feet were amputated from the west end to improve the view from the hotel porch.

The station's architect was Francis Baldwin, who designed many B&O stations. No two were alike, but he favored a Queen Anne style, described as "made from a kit of medieval and classical parts... enriched, enporched, encolumned... An eclectic extravaganza of delight." (From The Architecture Book by Norval White).

That's our station and we love it, be it the first, the fourth, or the fifth. Long may it stand!

School Busing

by Patricia Welch

School busing, as a business in Garrett County, has been in existence for about 60 years. It is an interesting fact that the birth of our busing came about because of a fire. The school in Mt. Lake Park burned down, and it was decided by the school authorities to bring these children in to the Oakland schools. The year was about 1923 or 1924. John O. Thaver was on the school board, and F.E. Rathburn was the superintendent of schools, John's son. Gorman was hauling materials from Oakland to the Deep Creek Lake dam, which was in the process of being built. By coincidence he had recently bought a bus. In addition to hauling materials, there were always workers needing a ride from Oakland, so Gorman had invested in a used bus. This first bus was a Brockway, with single wheels, wooden body and benches. It was decided that Gorman should use the bus to haul the children, and so the first route was established.

Before long other routes were established, and other parts of the county were being serviced. Some schools closed which made Oakland High School and Center St. Elementary School the primary schools in the southern end of the county.

Gorman's first route was from Swanton, and he hauled all high school students. The roads were unpaved from Swanton to Deer Park, and he often remarked about the deep ruts and the hard times he had getting through.

In 1929 Gorman invested in a

new bus. This one was a Reo Speedwagon and a much larger model. It also had a wooden body and the benches. At the same time Barney Friend was a contractor carrying students from Swanton to the Kitzmiller road where they transferred to another of Gorman's buses to be brought to Oakland. At one time Gorman had four routes.

Another of the first contractors was Ernest Gortner who drove a 1929 Dodge. This bus had the two outside benches and also a bench down the middle. Ern's route took him to Red House and south on Rt. 219 to the W.Va. line. He drove for many years, and this sounds very ordinary, except for one fact; Ern only had one arm. He had lost his left arm in France during WW1.

At this time the contractors were paid for hauling elementary students only. If a student wanted to attend high school, he had to pay for it himself. Often the contractors were paid in the form of produce such as chickens, hogs, etc.

In 1935 Gorman handed one bus route over to his son, Pip, who had just gotten his driver's license at the age of 16. The route was from the Deep Creek Lake bridge into the Oakland schools. Pip delivered the bus students. and then attended classes as he was also a senior in High School. The bus he drove was county owned, but leased to his father, Gorman, It was, as Pip calls it, a "Lil Old Chevrolet" and you can hear the pride in his voice as he talks about "his bus." This one also had the two benches, one down each side, "It's hard to believe," he says, "but I hauled 60 kids every day onit." When the two benches were filled, the rest of the students stood in the middle or where ever they could find room. By the time he had gotten to his last stop, Paul DeWitt's house to pick up John and Eddy Paul, it was so full the kids were standing over him and leaning on him. Then he still had one more stop to make for a teacher, Lucille Mitchell, also rode in with him. She had been his second grade teacher.

One time, when Pip reached for the gear shift lever, it couldn't be found. When he sorted out legs, arms, and assorted bodies, it turned up in the pant leg of one little boy. He managed to separate lever from leg with no harm done, but never could figure out how the kid's pants got over that lever. That "lil old bus" was smaller than a mobile home today, and Pip still marvels at the fact he carried 60 students to school in it every day for his senior year.

In 1935, Gorman bought a new bus, a Chevrolet with dual wheels. This one had the first all steel bus body, and seats instead of benches. Cecil Ramsey, whose route was from Crellin, had a 1929 Reo Speedwagon and the wooden body was going bad. So he took his bus to Indiana and had a steel body put on the Reo chassis. These were the first two steel bus bodies in Garrett County.

A transportation department had developed through the years at the Board of Education, and was now headed by John Fitzwater who also doubled as truant officer. John ran the department in a very level headed common sense manner and, as Pip says, "you just did what had to be done, and that was the way it was."

Pip feels proud of the fact there was never a child hurt while he operated the bus, but there was one very close call. On the Sand Flat Road one morning, the snow was banked up on both sides of the road, and two little first graders were racing each other to get to the bus first. As Pip started to brake when nearing the bus stop, he glanced out the door just as one little boy slid under the bus. Quote, "I just jammed that thing hard, and I was lucky. I was on bare pavement, and stopped before the rear wheels hit him. I jumped out of that bus, and I could have shook his teeth out. but he crawled out from under that bus, and wasn't hurt a bit." The basket case was Pip, who shook all the way to Oakland.

By now, Gorman was not driving steadly, but had hired a driver named Lloyd Bowman whose nickname was "Boots." He drove the big Reo, and Pip followed in the Chevrolet because "that long bus wouldn't go like my little, shorter Chevrolet." So when it was slippery, Pip would fall in behind and many times had to push the Reo up a hill.

The winter of 1936 was especially bad, and one evening going home, the Reo got stuck and couldn't move at all. Pip had just unloaded the last of his students, so he took all of the Reo's students, which overloaded him by about half, and started out to get them home. In Pip's words, "I backed up until I could turn around, and went down to the

barn (Thayer's Barn), to put on chains and started out for Swanton. I decided to go back to Oakland, and down the Old Deer Park Road. It was supposed to have been opened that day. I hadn't gotten far before I was flagged down and told, Freddy Cook's bread truck was broken down in the "bottom" and there wasn't room enough to pass. Bob Winters was down there putting in a new fuel pump, and they'd be up directly. The bus had no heater, it was a blizzard, and everyone was freezing. A farmhouse was nearby, and the people came out and offered to take in the children to get warm. As it turned out, there was a corpse in the house, and some went, and some wouldn't go. When the bread truck finally came up, it was almost dark, but Pip was able to get to Pete Sebold's house before the road closed again. But that "lil old bus" pushed snow up over the hood. The snow pushed the door open, and "I got a lapfull." But still they went, and got over to Walter's Service Station.

No one knew the route the bus was taking since Pip was hunting roads that were open, but evidently someone had seen the bus in its travels, and when they arrived at the service station, they were welcomed by frantic parents, hot coffee and sandwiches. "Boy, did we tie into those," Pip said. Most of the students finally got home on the train, but some stayed in Deer Park for three or four days, and others got home by bobsled.

Pip had to get home. He had a man nicknamed "Super" with him who had come along to shovel, if necessary. They found that they couldn't get up the hill at Sebolds because the bus was now empty and light. So they joined up with a snow plow that was trying to get a disabled snow blower back to Oakland for repairs. The snow was so high, it filled in behind the good plow immediately, and the disabled blower would stall in the deep snow. The men had a hard time restarting it, having to turn the blades by hand to start the motor. It finally ended up in a big drift and they were unable to even work the blades to try to start the motor. Pip suggested several times they hook a chain from the blower to the bus and let him free the blower so it could be started out of the snow. No one thought the bus could pull that large blower, but they finally hooked up the chain. That "lil old bus" backed everything up, free of snow, and they got going again. All three vehicles finally worked their way to Harvey's at Sand Flat, and there they parted company, the plow and blower to Oakland and Pip and Super to the Barn. It was 11 p.m.

Pip also took the basketball teams to their many games many times. One bad winter's night, they went to Grantsville in sleet. He had both the girls' and boys' teams. Dorothy Edwards, who later became Dorothy Frame, was the girls' coach, and Thomas Baucum, was the boys' coach. On the way home, while going up Negro Mountain, they came upon a large limousine with three elderly women and a chauffuer in it. The car had slid off of the road and they were on a curve. Pip

stopped, and carefully backing that "lil old bus" into the end of the guardrails, he and several of the players got the car on the road again, and headed back to Grantsville with the advice to stay there for the night.

The bus started up the mountain again, much to coach Baucum's relief. He wasn't sure, if they stopped they could get started up again. There was absolutely no traffic, but Pip was following chain marks made by one lone car which wandered all over the road. The chain marks ended at the Bon Ton (Gonder's Confectionary) on Second Street in Oakland where Dorothy and Jim Frame were quieting the fears of the parents waiting for their children. They were telling them the bus would be very late when Pip drove up barely ten minutes after they had arrived. As Pip explained, "that 'lil old Chev bus' just eased its way up the mountains, and came on home without spinning a wheel."

Pip, no doubt, was a good driver, and the bus gave good service. The overriding factor here, however, was the confidence Pip had in that "short, stubby bus." He explains it mechanically, "that lil old Chev bus didn't have a lot of power, you see, you could maneuver it so easy"—but the bottom line was, they were a team. The only time he ever put chains on, he said, was the night the kids went home on the train.

Pip drove for seven years until he was 23. During this time, he feels proud of his record of never being late. There were days when he was one of the very few to make the run into the school because of the weather, but he always ran if there was school. And, he says, I never got stuck with "that lil old bus."

The early years of school busing in Garrett County laid the ground work for our present transportation system. There are many stories to be told. I have just touched on one source of information. A picture taken in 1949 of all the bus drivers at that time shows 63 faces. There is a story for each one of them.

In the next issue . . .

The September, 1985, issue of the Glades Star will feature historic industry of Garrett County. In planning for this issue, it was amazing to find that one small industry in Garrett County had roots which go back to Colonial times. Many of the older ones began just after the Civil War. Several were unique in that they flourished for some years and then disappeared, almost without a trace.

In addition, if all works out well, there will be an unusual center-fold photograph in the September issue. After the members have seen it, they might want to suggest ideas for future center-fold photographs.

Of course, the September issue will carry reports of the various festivals held in Garrett County. They are a part of our heritage, and many items of memorabilia can be found at the festivals.

Finally, do any of you know where Petersburgh is on the old National Pike? It's clearly named on a number of the old mileage markers west of Grantsville. You'll be able to answer this question when you see the article about it in the September issue of the Glades Star.

School Books

This issue of the Glades Star has featured the school system in Garrett County. Education is a process which continues throughout a lifetime; schooling is only the formal part of it. Yet, one very important part of the schooling centers around the text books that have been used over the years.

As a "follow-up" on the educational theme of this issue of the Glades Star, letters about collections of old school books and their age would be welcomed. Also, any information about where they were used would be a point of interest to the readers of the Glades Star.

Toll House

A beautiful example of continuous care of an old building is the National Road Toll House in Addison, Pa. Built as part of the Road system back in 1815, the building is now under the care of the Great Crossings Chapter of the DAR.

Situated on the main street of Addison, the toll house looks exactly the same as it did when it was built one hundred and seventy years ago. Although not an active business place, as in the days when the Westward Movement was on, it serves as a small museum open on a regular basis during the summer time.

A real "plus" for photographic fans, it is worth the drive over to Addison, Pa., to see this unique old building.

School Houses

(Continued from Page 654) building, near Swallow Falls, is an excellent example of how this has been done throughout the County.

Consolidation has also led to reconsolidation. Some of the buildings used in the original consolidation move have been vacated for larger and more modern schools. The old Grantsville High School building is a good example of such a move. After going through several occupation stages it now serves a different purpose than that as a school house.

Today, modern school buildings reflect much of the same spirit brought about the construction of the old one room school houses. A spirit of the people of the County wanting the very best for coming generations of school children.

Letters To The Star

(Continued from Page 655) came in a railroad boxcar. As I recall the plane was never flown—it was towed away. I believe there was a story—to get a patent in Washington, D.C. Two of Ben Thrasher's daughters sewed the canvas covering over the metal parts or frame of the plane. I believe this was the first airplane in the Deer Park area—around 1920.

Maybe some mention of this in subsequent issues of the Glades Star will bear fruit.

Frederick Reis"

Ed. Note: Perhaps one of our readers might be able to add something to the information which Mr. Reis has put into his letter.



In Memoriam

Mrs. Jeanne M. Anderson, 95, died Saturday, March 30, at Peterson Hospital, Wheeling, W.Va.

Born in Oakland November 28, 1889, she was a daughter of the late Clark DeBerry and Jane M. (Fredlock) DeBerry.

Mrs. Anderson was a former member of St. Paul's United Methodist Church, Oakland. She was employed as a nurse at Ohio General Hospital in Wheeling until her retirement. Her husband was the late Robert J. Anderson.

Surviving are one son, Robert E. Anderson, Chapel Hill, N.C.; one brother, Walter C. DeBerry, Oakland; and three grandchildren.

Services and interment took place in Wheeling.

Mrs. Bernard Guy, 72, died Wednesday, March 20 at Fort Myers, Fla. Community Hospital. She was the wife of former Garrett County Commissioner Bernard Guy.

Born in Bloomington, Mrs. Guy was a daughter of the late Russell Pattison and Eva (Allen) Pattison. She was a member of the Bloomington United Methodist Church and the Bloomington Senior Citizens.

Besides her husband, survivors include a daughter, Miss Kay

Guy, Washington, D.C.; one brother, Charles (Bub) Pattison, and a sister, Mrs. Lillian Fazenbaker, both of Bloomington.

Services were conducted at the Boal Funeral Home with the Rev. Hal Rotruck officiating. Interment was in the Philos Cemetery, Westernport.

Mr. Edward Romanus O'Donnell, 103, formerly of Loch Lynn, died Friday, April 5th at Frostburg Community Hospital.

A Mass of Christian Burial was celebrated at 10 a.m. the following Tuesday in St. Peter's Catholic Church, Oakland, by the Rev. Martin Feild. Interment was in Garrett County Memorial Gardens.

Center St. School

One of the photographs in this issue shows a group standing in front of the Center Street School, Oakland. Almost a century old, this particular building has served a variety of functions. It has been an elementary school, a high school, and is now part of the Garrett Community College system.

A piece of forgotten history about this building is that the bricks came from the Oakland area. They were "burnt" in a brickyard that used to be on the eastern edge of town. It was located in the bottom land along Oak Street across from the Cee Dee Restaurant.

— Published By —
THE GARRETT COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY

VOL. 5, NO. 34

OAKLAND, MARYLAND

SEPTEMBER, 1985



Water Wheel of Kaese's Mill
The oldest continuously operating water mill in Western Maryland



Old station building at Altamont

Continuing Saga Of The Oakland Train Station

For the June 1985 issue of the Glades Star, Miss Mary Love wrote an excellent article on the various B&O stations in Oakland including the present building. In one part of this article she made reference to a story written in 1958 which stated that the station building prior to the 1884 one had been moved to Altamont.

Subsequent investigation by Miss Love has shown that the building actually was moved to Altamont. It has since been removed to the near-by Wright farm where it serves as a utility building.

Lake Within A Lake

Years ago, Mr. Robb a summer resident with a cottage on Deep

Creek Lake used to say that he had a boat on Deep Creek before the lake was built. It seems that there was some kind of a small lake in the Thayerville area. Mr. Robb used to keep a boat on this small lake.

We wonder if any of the readers of the Glades Star would know the approximate location of this small lake which is now within the boundaries of Deep Creek Lake.

Airplane Issue

Bits and pieces of aviation in Garrett County are still coming to the Glades Star following the issue devoted to this topic. One suggestion that was made was to see if a list could be compiled of all the places used as landing fields in the county. Another was to find the number of private airplanes owned by Garrett County citizens, and kept in this county.

Industry In Garrett County

A quick definition of the word "industry" might be to say that it is what is done out of necessity or for productive enterprise. From a historical perspective, necessity probably initiates the first phase of any industry and productive enterprise follows at a later date.

In Garrett County, industry has arisen following this same pattern of necessity and productive enterprise. It has also disappeared when it is no longer a necessity or a profitable enterprise.

Beginning with this issue, the Glades Star will focus on some of the Garrett County industries that began with the early settlers in this county. Many of them flourished for some years and then disappeared; a few of them have survived to this day.

Fortunately, the Industrial Revolution with all of its mechanical devices was known to the early settlers of this area. Mills with their wheels, belts and shafts were commonplace sights in the areas from which the settlers came. The knowledge of how to handle raw material and produce a product was available to them. Moving "west" simply meant finding a way to adapt this knowledge to the conditions and materials available.

Since the early settlers were farmers, the first industry arose in the sphere of farm products. Garrett County, with its numerous streams and quick changes of elevation presented abundant locations for building mills powered by water wheels.

First, were the grist mills, named after the Old English word meaning "to grind," which ground the grain produced by the farmers. Records indicate that small grist mills were located over the entire county; their remains can still be found in many places.

Stanton's Mill at Grantsville, built in the 1790's, was powered by water from the Casselman River. It has undergone many changes over the years, but it is still serving the farmers of the area. Kaeses Mill on Bear Creek, built in 1868, is unique among all of the mills in Western Maryland, being the oldest mill still powered by a waterwheel.

Industry for productive enterprise soon arose in the County as the population increased and more manpower was available for industry. Almost simultaneously there appeared sawmills, iron furnaces, lime kilns, and brickyards. They flourished in various parts of the county; unfortunately, many of them fell victim to shortage of materials or changing economic conditions.

Proud remains of these industries can still be found such as the boards in James Ross's home in Friendsville which were cut on an old vertical sawmill. Another reminder is the lime kiln still to be seen on the Richard Glotfelty property near McHenry on the Oakland-Sang Run Road. The present Harbison-Walker brick works at Jennings is the outgrowth of early firebrick production in that area.

The lumber and mining in-(Continued on Page 691)

GARRETT COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY Founded in 1941

OFFICERS 1985-86

President DeCorsey E. Bolden Vice Pres. Dr. Raymond McCullough Sec'y-Treas. . . . Dorothy B. Cathell Asst. Sec'y Edith Brock Corresponding

Sec'y Helen B. Friend Curator Ruth F. Calderwood

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

James Ashby, Martha Kahl, Walter Price, Rev. John Grant, Elwood Groves, Maxine Broadwater, Jean Swauger, Dr. Bruce Jenkins, Wm. B. Grant.

EDITORIAL STAFF

Editor Rev. John A. Grant Managing Editor ... Elwood Groves

THE SOCIETY'S OBJECT

The purpose of this Society shall be to discover, secure and preserve whatever relates to the history of the area, and to disseminate knowledge of our local history among our people.

THE GLADES STAR

PUBLISHED quarterly by the Society at Oakland, Md. Entered as second-class matter March 12, 1942, at the Post Office at Oakland, Maryland, under the Act of August 24, 1912.

PRINTED by the Sincell Publishing Co., Inc., Oakland, Maryland. FOR SALE by the secretary and at the Ruth Enlow Library. Single copy 75 cents.

MEMBERSHIP: All persons interested in the Garrett County area are eligible.

The membership fee is \$4 for individual and \$6 for joint (husband and wife), renewable annually and four issues of this quarterly bulletin, THE GLADES STAR, are included with each membership. Life membership is \$100.00.

Dr. Stoltzfus Speaker For Society's Dinner

Over 100 persons attended the annual dinner meeting of the Garrett County Historical Society on June 27th at the Bittinger Community Building in Bittinger. In the absence of president Raymond McCullough, the meeting was conducted by vice president Charles Strauss, which featured Dr. George Stoltzfus as speaker.

The meeting was begun with the Pledge of Allegiance and followed by musical selections by the Cherry Glade Quartet. Invocation and grace were offered by Pastor Umble of the Good Shepherd Independent Baptist Church. Dinner was served by the members of the Bittinger Fire Department Auxiliary.

During the business session of the meeting, minutes of the previous meeting and the treasurer's report were given by Mrs. Dorothy Cathell. (A copy of the treasurer's report is included on a separate page of this issue of the Glades Star). A discussion was conducted on the need to increase annual membership dues. Final action was a vote to increase the dues to \$4.00 for a single membership and \$6.00 for a husband and wife.

The nominating committee, Mr. Randall Kahl, chairman, presented for election the following slate of names for officers and members of the Board of Directors. President, DeCorsey Bolden; vice president, Dr. Ray-

(Continued on Page 282)

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE GARRETT COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY

June 28, 1984 to June 27, 1985

Balance in Checking Account, June 28, 1984		\$1,291.13
RECEIPTS		
Membership Dues and Glades Stars	\$1,592.38	
Life Memberships	200.00	
Civil Marriage Fees	840.00	
Dinners - Paid by Members	552.00	
Annual Tour - Paid by Members	254.00	
Donations at Museum	364.26	
Interest on Certificate of Deposit	144.89	
Sales - Books and Other Items	1,087.20	
Total Receipts		5,034.73
		\$6,325.86
		40,020.00
DISBURSEMENTS		
Stationery, Supplies and Postage	\$277.72	
Ladies' Auxiliary,	Y =	
Deer Park Fire Co Dinners	500.00	
Printing & Engraving - Glades Stars	1,558.00	
Annual Tour Expenses	221.25	
Miscellaneous Museum Expenses:		
Hostess, To keep museum open \$1,259.29		
Insurance		
Drain pipes and turn on water 113.80		
Garrett Pest Control,		
Spray for Ants		
Light Bulbs 52.88		
Gas & Electric	2,731.74	
Total Disbursements		5,288.71
Balance in Checking Account, June 27, 1985		\$1,037.15
Dumino in chicolang recount, o and in , 2000 · · · · ·		4 =,001120
OTHER FUNDS ON DEPOSIT		
Savings Account - Garrett National Bank	\$3,829.39	
Savings Account - First United Bank	89.71	
Certificate of Deposit		
First United Bank	1,000.00	
Certificate of Deposit		
First Federal Savings Bank	17,434.56	22,353.66
TOTAL FUNDS ON DEPOSIT		\$23,390.81
TOTAL CALDS ON DEL ONE		720,000.01

Respectfully submitted, Dorothy B. Cathell, Treasurer

DeCorsey E. Bolden New President Of Society



At the annual dinner and business meeting of the Garrett County Historical Society, DeCorsey E. Bolden was elected as the new president of the Society. He assumes his duties from the outgoing president, Dr. Raymond McCullough.

Mr. Bolden was born and reared in Oakland, Md., attending the public schools there. After graduation from Oakland High School, he attended the University of Maryland until entering the Navy in World War II. He served as a pilot and instructor both in World War II and the Korean War.

A businessman, Mr. Bolden has also served in the Maryland House of Delegates, being first elected to this office in 1971. In addition to these activities he has also participated in many community events. For over ten years, he has acted as Master of Ceremonies many times for the annual Memorial Day observances in Oakland.

In the Oakland area, he is a member of the Oakland Volunteer Fire Department, the American Legion, Knights of Pythias and Woodmen of the World. He has been a member of the Historical Society for a number of years, having an interest in County history dating back to his high school days.

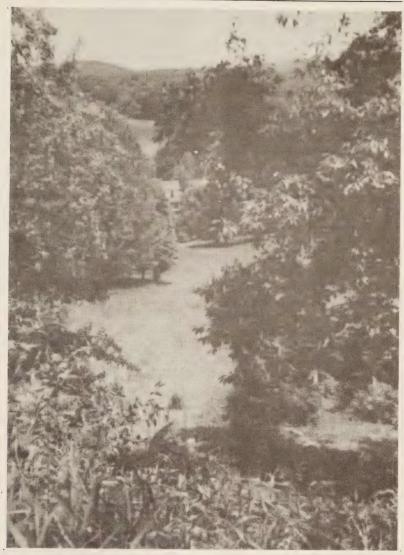
Annual Meeting (Continued from Page 680)

mond McCullough; secretary and treasurer, Mrs. Dorothy Cathell. Board members nominated were James Ashby, Martha Kahl and Walter Price. Editor of the Glades Star, John Grant; managing editor, Elwood Groves. The slate of names presented by the nominating committee was elected unanimously.

Prior to the main part of the program, brief remarks were made by various members on topics of importance to the Society.

Dr. George Stoltzfus spoke on the subject, "What It Was Like To Be Sick In Garrett County In 1890." He cited real medical stories and correlated this information with medical diagnosis, treatment and cures of the past. An excellent speaker, Dr. Stoltzfus gave his talk with clarity and a degree of appropriate candor.

The meeting concluded with additional musical selections by the Cherry Glade Quartet.



Flying mail box route

Route Of The Flying White Mailbox

As with all things unusual, it is hard to tell where the idea originated. Undoubtedly, part of it was the result of convenience, or perhaps necessity. Yet, the manner in which one farmer

solved his "mailbox" problem was one of the most unusual in Garrett County. Although the mailbox was suspended on a cable, it also had the name of the "Flying White Mailbox."

Due to the shape of the hills, some of the farm houses along the Hoyes-Friendsville County

(Continued on Page 688)

Harvey's Bar-B-Q

by Willa Harvey Spiker

Editors Note: Some industry is the result of necessity, while other industry is from productive enterprise. The latter industry is the result of a person seeing a business opportunity and turning it into a profitable venture. "Bar-B-Q" stands appeared along the highways in many places during the early 1930's. To this day, no one is quite sure where the idea originated, but it was a business phenomenon for a number of years.

Harveys built a barbecue pit on the south side of their store and gasoline station at Sand Flat. The sight of delicious hams slowly turning on the spit must have lured many a customer into their place of business. Remembering the savory taste of Harvey's barbecued ham, I asked Mrs. Willa Harvey Spiker to write about their Bar-B-Q stand at Sand Flat.

The Ed Harvey family has lived at Sand Flat since 1923, having moved there from Kitzmiller. Md. It was not long after their move to Sand Flat that Mr. Harvey decided to get back into the business world, having previously owned a butcher shop in Kitzmiller. He built a service station at the intersection of the State Road and Sand Flat Road (now Routes #219 & #38) around the year 1924. He envisioned it as a family operated business, and it opened during the time that Deep Creek Lake was being built.

The service station not only sold gasoline and oil, but it was equipped for short order lunches, groceries, soft drinks, candy and ice cream. However, there was one problem—the place did not have electricity at that time. One of the first things that had to be done after the building was completed was to buy and install a Delco light plant to furnish electricity for lights and small motors.

The Delco system did not furnish electricity for pumping gasoline. We had to hand pump our gasoline up into a 10 gallon glass bowl on top of the pump which had gallon marks on the side. The gasoline then flowed by gravity into the car's tank.

Our ice cream was hand packed in ice to keep it hard for dipping. We got our ice cream from the Oakland Creamery which was located near what is now the Pizza Hut. The ice cream was manufactured by the Imperial Ice Cream Company of Fairmont, W.Va., and sold through the Oakland Creamery.

Our short order sandwiches consisted mainly of hamburgers, hot dogs and ham. All of our sandwiches were truly delicious, especially the ham ones.

At first the ham for sandwiches was roasted in the oven. My father, Ed Harvey, was a great planner. One day he said, "Let's serve the public some really good ham." Instead of the oven, he planned to roast the hams in a barbecue pit, and knew it was worth a try.

He had a 6x8 building erected out from the service station with a barbecue pit on one end which looked very much like a fireplace. It was complete with a chimney to take care of the smoke.

The rotisserie for the meat was made of ½ inch steel rods, pointed at one end like a needle, which ran through the ham. Electricity came from the Delco system. The rotisserie was hooked up with a sprocket wheel on one end and was operated with a small electric motor using a bicycle chain.

Hickory wood was used for the heat along with some charcoal. A pan was made to catch the drippings and as the ham rotated it was basted every so often with these drippings. This kept our hams moist and tender.

In addition, we also made a barbecue sauce from our own recipe, and some of this sauce was put on the ham as it was roasted. We had many requests for this sauce to be put on the sandwiches as we made them. It was most delicious.

The aroma of these hams roasting drew a lot of people to our place because it certainly created a mouth-watering experience. These hams were served in a most profitable way, because my father had been a butcher and he could get more slices out of them than you could ever imagine.

It took about 3 to 3½ hours over a slow heat to roast a ham. Sometimes we roasted two hams at one time.

The customers carried our ham sandwiches away by the dozen; in fact, we could have sold whole hams—they were that much in demand.

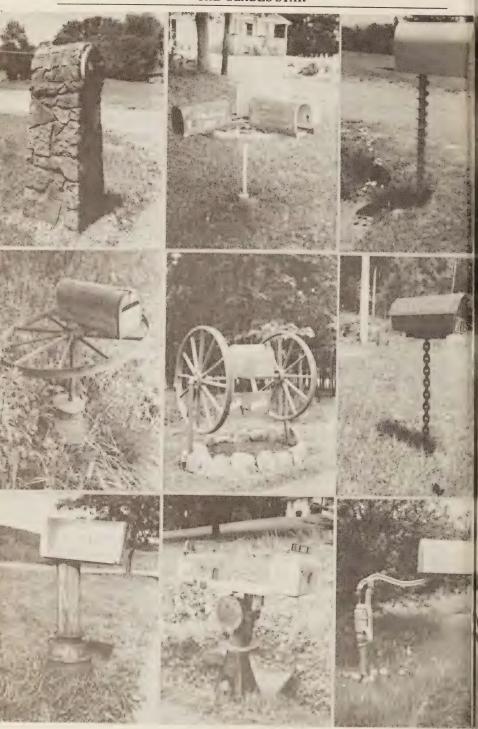
Perhaps ours was a crude way of barbecuing but while it lasted, which was 9-10 years, we did a good business. It left us with fond memories of the public's reaction, and in our hearts we knew we had served them with the best ham sandwich on the market.

It was a worthwhile project, thanks to the foresight of my father, Ed Harvey.

Fossils And Such Archaic History Of Garrett County

Whenever a person stops to examine a fossil or pick up a lump of coal, he is looking at a part of the archaic history of Garrett County. Much of this archaic history belongs to the geological period commonly referred to as the Carboniferous Age. This was the time when most of the coal beds in the county were formed.

Structural geologists tell us that Garrett County is situated in part of the Appalachian Orogeny. They theorize that it began with a downwarping movement which created a huge trench like depression in the earth's surface into which all types of sediment flowed. Gradual movement of the earth's surface alternately moved this huge trench above and below the existing water surface. This movement allowed successive layers of material to be deposited. Finally, with the combined forces of continental drift, the layers of deposited sediment were forced up into what has now become the Appalachian Mountains.





Garrett County Mailboxes

It has been said that a really practical antique collector finds items that can still be used. Proof of this statement is the ingenious manner in which rural citizens of Garrett County have put antique items to use as supports for their mailboxes.

In recognition of the variety of items used as supports, this issue of the Glades Star has included a centerfold photograph showing a number of mailboxes in Garrett County.

Most popular antique items for supporting the mailboxes seems to be the bulk milk can. This probably supplies a versatile manner of having a mailbox where there is a lot of snow plowing. Mailboxes on milk cans are easy to move around and easy to maintain.

Old logging chains with links welded together forms the next most popular antique item for supporting mailboxes. Perhaps they are not as movable as the milk cans, but the chain support can be found in all sizes, shapes and colors.

Speaking of colors, a lot of mailboxes in Garrett County have flowers planted around their bases. They add a touch of beauty to the roadside.

Water pumps are also used to support many rural mailboxes. The boxes are secured to the tops, handles and spouts. Like the bulk milk cans, the boxes mounted on the pump handles are often used where there is heavy snowplowing.

All types of wooden and metal wheels have been employed as

mailbox supports. They have been placed both vertical and horizontal, and in pairs. Some residents of the county have also used big metal wheels and gears as the base for mailboxes that have to be moved away from snowplowing areas.

Old farm machinery has also been pressed into service as mailbox supports. Cream separators can be seen in half a dozen places supporting one or more mailboxes. One farmer even remodeled an old mowing machine to hold a pair of mailboxes.

Small photographs used in the big one for the centerfold are only a few of the ones taken for Glades Star. The mailboxes shown are from locations all over the county. Drive down any of the County roads and you'll agree that the people of Garrett County have used a great deal of imagination in putting antiques to use to support their mailboxes.

Flying Mail Box

(Continued from Page 683)
Road are several hundred feet below the level of the road. This means that the farmers generally place their mailboxes at the point where they turn off the main road. For some of them, it becomes a long distance from the mailbox to the house.

Back in the early 1930's, one thoughtful farmer had an unusual idea. He realized that although it was a long drive from his house to the main road, the house was situated only about 700 feet downhill from the road. Standing on the main road, it seemed close

(Continued on Page 695)



"Draw Kiln" near McHenry

Lime Kiln Near McHenry

Located on the east side of the Oakland-Sang Run Road, about three miles from McHenry, is one of the three remaining lime kilns in the county. This one was built by C.M. Railey and is properly known as a "draw kiln." It was used up until the beginning of World War II. The property where it is located now belongs to Mr. Richard Glotfelty, who lives in a house not over 200 feet from the kiln.

Mr. Glotfelty used to work in the kiln operation, having begun there during the late 1920's. In addition to the kiln, there are a quarry and storage buildings. Limestone was dug from the quarry and transported to the top of the kiln. It was then burned and the "burnt" lime was raked (drawn) from the bottom of the kiln. Early in the operation of this furnace wood was used for fuel,

but during the final years coal was used as fuel.

Beginning early in January the kiln would be fired up and continue in operation until September of each year. Weekly production would be increased or decreased as the demand for "burnt" lime changed.

The strata of limestone which was quarried from the C.M. Railey furnace also supplied two others which were on the side of Marsh Mountain which faces Deep Creek Lake. They were about ½ mile from the present Wisp Ski Area.

The famous night spot of years ago, Cabin Lodge, was built over two lime kilns which were supplied by the Thayerville quarry. They have since been covered over and are under the parking lot beside Chubby's building.

Early Schools In Accident

by Mary Strauss

Editors Note: Mrs. Strauss wrote the following material about the Accident Schools after reading Mr. Paul Calderwood's article on Garrett County Schools in the June issue of the Glades Star.

Land records of 1841 provide the following brief record: "Truman West and trustees deeded to Samuel Spangler . . . one acre of land (\$250.00) known as the church lot, bounded to that side road north from the beginning of Accident, running west, then north, then east, then to the beginning. Called 'Accident Meeting House' or any appropriate name." The trustees were Jonathan Frantz, William Frisny, Joseph Sittlon and Leonard Townshend, all trustees of the Methodist Epsicopal Church.

Tradition provides a few facts about an early church building (1830?) which was located on a lot adjacent to the Harry Vitez shop and believed to be the one referred to in the above paragraph.

In 1842 the first Lutheran congregation was organized by the Evangelical Lutheran Synod of Pennsylvania in the Accident community, perhaps in this same log structure.

When the structure was not being used for church services or meetings, it was used as a school.

The date is not known when the little frame structure was erected, solely as a school. I faintly remember this little building and the elderly man who used it as a dwelling, Cornelius Bowser.

The acquisition of fifty-two perches of ground, June 24, 1859, was from Samuel Spangler and wife, Catherine, for a school site according to the Allegany County Land Records. The above mentioned school was perhaps the building placed on the site.

As the population increased, lots eight and nine in south Accident, containing ¼ acre each were purchased in 1868 by the Public School Commissioners of Allegany County from Rebecca Spangler. George and Elizabeth Menhorn also conveyed lot ten, containing ¼ acre to the commissioners. These three lots comprise the site where the yellow brick school now stands along Main Street.

I was unable to find the exact date of the errection of the long, plank two room building that stood on the site until 1903, when it was moved to the very edge of the back of the lot to make room for another larger two-room frame building. This building was used until 1915 when the new brick building was opened to provide seven years of grade school and two years of high school.

In 1952 the high school was moved to Northern High along with Grantsville and Friendsville. The new Accident Elementary School was opened at the beginning of 1982 after the furniture, etc., had been moved in during the Christmas vacation.

Community Action now owns the yellow brick structure and the kindergarten building on the east side of South Street in Accident.

Industry in Garrett County (Continued from Page 679)

dustries begun in the middle of the last Century centered on the abundant natural resources of this County. The growth of population and transportation to markets made it possible for them to become productive enterprises. Through planning and good productive management the harvesting of these natural resources still provides a large income for the citizens of Garrett County.

One industrial resource of the County which is often overlooked is the production of natural gas. The geological formations promising either gas or oil were identified many years ago. Shortly after the turn of the Century, a company was formed to drill for oil in the Hutton area. Unfortunately, no gas or oil was found and the project was abandoned.

During the 1930's wells were drilled in the Accident area which produced natural gas. However, with the exception of one well, production in the Accident field has declined. It was converted into a storage field in 1965, using the declining wells to store gas from other locations.

In the late 1940's, producing gas wells were drilled in Tucker and Preston counties. With the certainty that the Hunters-ville/Oriskany formation contained additional gas, a well was drilled south of Red House near the State Line. Then one by one producing gas wells were drilled in Garrett County, constantly moving north toward Mountain

Lake Park. By 1951, producing gas wells in the Mountain Lake Park field were hooked into the commercial distribution system and that year showed the greatest production recorded for the county. Since that time the total output has gradually decreased until the present total output is only a small fraction of the great 1951 production; all gas coming from eight wells.

The two gas fields in Garrett County (Accident and Mt. Lake) account for almost all of the natural gas produced in the State of Maryland. (One other small field is located near the Allegany-Washington County line). Primarily the natural gas is from the Huntersville/Oriskany formation of the Middle Devonian age, which makes the gas 350 to 375 million years old.

Exploration for natural gas still goes on in the county. In 1984, one of the deepest wells on record (5,817 ft.) was drilled near Grantsville. Unfortunately, this deep well did not produce any gas.

Last Time, The Indians Came by Train

Over the Labor Day weekend, Garrett County played host to the Indian Pow Wow on the Fairgrounds at McHenry. This was the largest number of Indians to ever be in Garrett County. The next largest number was back in 1928 when a train full of Indians returning from the Iron Horse Fair in Baltimore stopped briefly at the railroad station in Oakland.



Festival Time

again the three Once communities of Garrett County which have festivals put forward their "best foot" and hosted spectacular events. Grantsville began the season of festivals with the 8th Annual Grantsville Days at the end of June. Next, Mt. Lake Park put on a four-day celebration in the middle of July which brought back memories of the famous Chautauqua days. Finally, Friendsville concluded the season with a festival which included the opening of the Friend Family Museum.

In Grantsville, the festival was opened with a parade on Friday evening followed that night by activities in the community park and ending with fireworks. Saturday was packed with events all day long concluding with a fiddler's contest and a dance later that evening.

The one photograph, included in this issue of the Glades Star, which shows a banner in the Grantsville parade really describes the enthuasium of the community for their festival.

Rather than having all of their events in one place, the group which put on the festival at Mt.

Lake Park moved them around to different places. The Chautaugua program began on Wednesday evening, July 10th, with a concert by the Trapezoids in the Southern High School cafetorium. Thursday featured a Boarding House Dinner at Cornish Manor in Oakland. Much of the activity on Friday was centered in Mt. Lake Park, with the famous house tours. It was followed that evening with a Magical stage performance at Southern High School. Saturday's activities were all on the grounds of the Old Auditorium, scene of activities for over a hundred years.

Once again the sponsoring group of the Friendsville Summer Festival demonstrated their genius for organization. They chose as a theme for the celebration "Living History of the 1750's-1770's." To emphasize this theme they featured an encampment on the park grounds and demonstrations by history buffs portraying Revolutionary military units. The Indians returned again this year to see if they could buy back some Garrett County in the Friendsville area. The sponsors of the festival have a unique relationship with the Shawnee Indians that is not



THE FRIEND MUSEUM, FRIENDSVILLE

shared by any other community in the State of Maryland.

The culmination of a lot of work over the years came in the opening of the Friend museum. Properly termed the National Headquarters, Library, Museum and Friendship Store of the Friend Family Association of America, the official opening was on Saturday morning, August 3rd. The widespread interest in the Friend association is proven by the fact that the present officers came from as far west as California, and as farm south as Georgia.



Mr. Robert Bender holding plans for water turbine.

Stanton's Mill

In the year 1997, Stanton's Mill at Grantsville will celebrate its 200th year of activity. Built by William Stanton in 1797 it is the oldest industrial establishment still in operation in Garrett County, and is one of the oldest in Western Maryland.

The first mill was built of logs with a wooden waterwheel which was fed by a flume that drew its water from the Casselman River. William Stanton constructed his mill near the old Braddock Road, making it convenient to farmers in the area. When the Trail was rebuilt as the National Road in 1814, a stone bridge was built

across the mill race. This stone bridge later carried the traffic of old U.S. Route 40 and is still in place today.

As the years went by the original building was enlarged by a frame building and the wooden waterwheel was replaced by an iron one in 1898. Some thirty years later in 1928, the iron wheel was replaced with a water turbine. Although the turbine is still in place, it is no longer used since the mill was electrified in 1944.

Today, Stanton's mill is operated by Robert Bender, great-great-grandson of William Stanton. Mr. Bender and other members of the family still follow the same tradition of service to farmers of the area which was begun one hundred and eighty-eight years ago.

Flying Mail Box

(Continued from Page 688) enough for a person to lob a stone from there to the house.

Gathering together the necessary materials, he strung a cable from the main road downhill to his house. Then he fitted out a mailbox with a couple of pulley wheels to run on the cable. Sometime during the day, he would take the mailbox up to the road and hang it on the cable. Next day, when the mail carrier would come past, he would put the mail in the box and release it; down along the cable the mailbox would go to the farmer's house.

It must have been quite a sight to see the box whizzing down the cable above the tree tops. Unfortunately, the cable is now gone, but as a tribute to the ingenuity of erecting it, a photograph of the route of the "Flying White Mailbox" is included in this issue of the Glades Star

Research Material Needed

Once they were a common sight along the various roads in the county. Now their original purpose has passed, and only a few of them remain. The staff of the Glades Star would appreciate information about the location of the remaining watering troughs.

In Memoriam

Bess (Speicher) Browning, 84, of Brackenridge, Pa., died Tuesday, April 23, in the Sunnycrest Nursing Home, Saxonburg, Pa., where she had been a patient since December 1, 1984.

Born August 23, 1900 in Accident, she taught school in Garrett County before her marriage to J. Robert Browning. She was a member of the Natrona Heights Presbyterian Church, a charter member (56 years) of the Philathea Class of the Curtisville Presbyterian Church and a member of the Garrett County Historical Society.

Surviving are four daughters, Jane B. Keys, Germantown; June B. Fitzwilliam, Summit, N.J.; Mrs. Frank (Frances) Ekas of Sarver, Pa.; and Mrs. John (Janelle) Zrebney of Curtisville, Pa.; a sister, Mrs. Louis (Nelle) Kleinklaus, Silver Spring; 13 grandchildren and three great-grandchildren.

Mrs. Browning was preceded in death by her husband, John Robert Browning on July 29, 1952, and a son, James R. on October 27, 1971.



Cressa Alpharetta Scales, age 89, died in Warner Robins, Ga., June 1, 1985.

She was the former Cressa Savage, born in Sang Run, Md., October 18, 1895 to Dora and Samuel Savage.

She is buried in Albany, Ga., her former home. She is survived by three daughters, Peggy Horne, Warner Robins, Ga.; Evelyn Vickers, Macon, Ga.; Edith Stewart, Ft. Lauderdale, Fla; a son, John Scales, Vidalia, Ga.; and one brother, Elwood Savage, Escondido, Calif.

Services were held in Albany with the Rev. John Horton, First Methodist Church, where she was a member.

Mrs. Bessie (Butler) Patton Rogers, 85, of Bel Air, died Wednesday, August 28, at Fallston General Hospital.

Born in Grantsville, February 28, 1900, she was a daughter of the late R. Hampton Butler and Lottie (Groves) Butler.

Mrs. Rogers was retired from selling children's books. She was a member of the Lutheran Church of the Good Shepherd, Bel Air, and the Golden Age Club of the American Association of Retired Persons.

She was preceded in death by two husbands, Roy C. Patton and Carl F. Rogers.

Surviving are four sons, Dale E. Patton, High Springs, Fla.; Rodney C. Patton, Bel Air; Harry R. Patton, Cockeysville; David

D. Patton, Sykesville; three daughters, Mrs. Doris Broadwater, Poland, Ohio; Mrs. Lottie Kienzler, Bel Air; Mrs. Lorna Rogers, Valley Stream, N.Y.; three sisters, Mrs. Viola Campbell, Melbourne Beach, Fla.; Mrs. Mamie Yommer and Mrs. Dorothy Burow, both of Grantsville; 17 grandchildren, 22 greatgrandchildren and six greatgreat-grandchildren.

A service was conducted at the Newman Funeral Home, Grantsville, by the Rev. David E. Fetter. interment was in the Grantsville Cemetery.

The family requests that memorials take the form of donations to the American Cancer Society.

In The Next Issue

In the December, 1985 issue of the Glades Star, there will be a continuation of the present focus on industry in Garrett County. In addition, there will be material on another facet of life in the county which is fast becoming an industry; this is recreation in Garrett County. The material will cover some of the recreation past and present.

One more item in the next issue will be a report on the Indian fire pit which was excavated near Cranesville. There will also be some photographs of Ashby Fort items which have been located this summer.



— Published By —
THE GARRETT COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY

VOL. 5, NO. 35

OAKLAND, MARYLAND

DECEMBER, 1985



Fort Ashby 1774 Marker Stone.



Trees which mark the location of Fort Ashby.



Ends of Stockade posts.

Ashby Fort In Yough Glades

by John Grant

Editors Note: A full treatment of the location and families involved in the building of Fort Ashby is included in a pamphlet "The Ashby Story" by Iret Ashby published in 1975.

In 1774, "Ashby Fort in the Yough Glades" was constructed on the plan of a typical stockade of the pioneer era. As part of the general "westward movement" of the time, Captain Jack Ashby organized a party of 43 families to take up land which he owned in Kentucky. In the spring of 1774, he set out to journey to this land. The route which he followed brought him over McCulloch's Path into the Gortner area.

Enroute, they met travelers who indicated that Indian "trouble" would make further travel westward hazardous. Since the glades area was good fertile farmland, Captain Jack Ashby and the families decided to stop where they were. The first effort of the entire party was to build a stockade which became Ashby Fort in the Yough Glades.

As a person interested in local history, I had heard of the Ashby Fort all my life. Unfortunately, no one of my acquaintances ever seemed to know exactly where the fort had been located. Thus, when I became editor of the Glades Star, it became doubly important to me to know the place where this pioneer stockade had been built. Finally, after much searching, Iret Ashby's pamphlet became available to me.

One of the first things that I

found out was that the location of where the fort had been built was well defined. Being at the intersection of Cherry Creek and Douglas Run it was easy to find. Tall trees and pasture land now mark this location.

The Ashby Story pamphlet included a photograph of a stone with the words "Fort Ashby 1774" carved on it. The tree where it was encased is still in the pasture; however, Mr. Peachey who now farms the land, removed the stone to his farm shop. He was afraid that this artifact of the old fort might be destroyed by vandals.

Some time after 1774, a grist mill was built as part of the stockade settlement. In the 1960's sill timbers for this grist mill was located in the bottom of Cherry Creek. They can be seen at low water periods about 150 feet downstream from the intersection of Cherry Creek and Douglas Run. If a person wants to push through the tall weeds on the edge of the stream, they can be seen from either bank.

An important discovery was made this spring about the physical materials used in the construction of the stockade fence. Mr. Peachey, in doing some drainage work, dug up half a dozen pieces of ends of the stockade posts. Their original width was estimated at between 4 and 6 inches in diameter. These ends, which were preserved in the sub-soil clay, still contain a few ax marks where they were

(Continued on Page 702)



Major McCulloch outsmarts the Indians.

Major Samuel McCulloch

by John Wolfe

Near Gortner, Maryland, an historical marker depicting the crossing of "McCulloch's Pack Horse Path" stands along the south side of U.S. Route 219. This trail or path was used by early settlers who migrated overland from the Shenandoah and South Branch Potomac Valleys to points of settlements in the new frontier to the north. This trail is named in honor of Samuel McCulloch who first led a party of men northward in search of new land in 1769.

Samuel McCulloch was born in the South Branch Potomac Valley (present Moorefield, W.Va.), in 1750. Besides himself, Samuel's immediate family consisted of three brothers, Abraham, George and John. Two sisters, Elizabeth and Mary, the latter of whom married Ebenezer Zane, founder of Zanesburg (present Wheeling, W.Va.), and Zanesville, Ohio.

In 1769, Samuel McCulloch,

Ebenezer, John and Silas Zane first blazed the trail northward over the Western Marvland plateau to Ice's Ford on the Monongahela River, (presently Point Marion, Pa.), thence to Redstone Fort, Fort Pitt and down the Ohio River to the confluence of Big Wheeling Creek. Here, the men staked tomahawk claims to parcels of land before returning homeward. Early in the spring of 1770, McCulloch and the Zanes, having gathered their families and other interested neighbors, began the arduous task of transporting whatever livestock they could drive, and household goods that could be carried by packhorse over the rugged terrain of the Alleghenies to their new destination on the Ohio River.

The McCulloch families later moved six miles north of Zanesburg to Short Creek, naming the settlement after that stream. During Dunsmore's war, a new

and stronger fort was designed and constructed at Zanesburg by Captain George Rogers Clark. The fort was completed in 1773 and named Fort Fincastle in honor of Lord Dunsmore, Earl of Fincastle, Governor of Virginia. The fort served as the western frontier's major means of defense until the Revolution when Fort VanMeter was constructed at the Short Creek settlement. At that time. Fort Fincastle was renamed Fort Henry in honor of Patrick Henry. Ebenezer Zane was commissioned a Colonel commanding that fort and Samuel McCulloch was commissioned a Major commanding Fort VanMeter.

The year 1777 soon became known as "the year of the bloody sevens" by settlers along the new frontier as Indian attacks became fierce and frequent. During September of that year, 350 Indians launched a major attack against Fort Henry. Twenty six soldiers were massacred outside the walls of the fort, leaving but 23 of Zanesburg's inhabitants to defend the fort. Realizing the situation as desperate, Colonel Zane dispatched a courier through the Indian lines to Fort VanMeter summoning aid from his brother-in-law, Samuel McCulloch, who, responding immediately, reached the beleaguered fort a short time later with 40 reinforcements.

It was upon his arrival at the scene of the battle that Major McCulloch was forced to perform one of the most daring feats of his lifetime, and one that has emblazened his name in history. During the brief hand to hand

conflict necessary for his men to reach the safety of the fort. McCulloch suddenly found himself singled out by the Indians and, in order to elude capture and certain death, he spurred his mount to the top of Wheeling hill. Once there, he was again surrounded on three sides by Indians, and a 75 foot cliff on the other. Choosing to die by his own choice rather than at the hands of his pursuers, McCulloch spurred his mount over the edge of the cliff and, as though the hands of fate had guided both rider and horse, both landed safely and unharmed at the base of the precipice, thence rode safely to inside the fort, much to the amazement of the watching Indians

In 1779, Major McCulloch was elected to represent Ohio County in the Virginia House of Burgesses. There is little doubt that "McCulloch's Path" was used quite frequently in his travels to and from the new capitol at Richmond.

During January 1782, Samuel McCulloch, an eligible bachelor of 32 years of age, married Elizabeth Mitchell. The newlywed couple obviously planned a long and happy life together, raising a family as most couples do. However, fate had other plans, and whatever happiness Major McCulloch and his new bride may have enjoyed, ended on July 30th, 1782.

On that date, with reports of Indian sightings reaching Fort VanMeter, Major McCulloch and his younger brother, John, rode down Short Creek to Girty's Point, a prominent lookout point

GARRETT COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY Founded in 1941

OFFICERS 1985-86

President DeCorsey E. Bolden Vice Pres. Dr. Raymond McCullough Sec'y-Treas. . . . Dorothy B. Cathell Asst. Sec'y Edith Brock Corresponding

Sec'y Helen B. Friend Curator Ruth F. Calderwood

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

James Ashby, Martha Kahl, Walter Price, Rev. John Grant, Elwood Groves, Maxine Broadwater, Jean Swauger, Dr. Bruce Jenkins, Wm. B. Grant.

EDITORIAL STAFF

Editor Rev. John A. Grant Managing Editor ... Elwood Groves

THE SOCIETY'S OBJECT

The purpose of this Society shall be to discover, secure and preserve whatever relates to the history of the area, and to disseminate knowledge of our local history among our people.

THE GLADES STAR

PUBLISHED quarterly by the Society at Oakland, Md. Entered as second-class matter March 12, 1942, at the Post Office at Oakland, Maryland, under the Act of August 24, 1912.

PRINTED by the Sincell Publishing Co., Inc., Oakland, Maryland. FOR SALE by the secretary and at the Ruth Enlow Library. Single copy 75 cents.

MEMBERSHIP: All persons interested in the Garrett County area are eligible.

The membership fee is \$4 for individual and \$6 for joint (husband and wife), renewable annually and four issues of this quarterly bulletin, THE GLADES STAR, are included with each membership. Life membership is \$100.00.

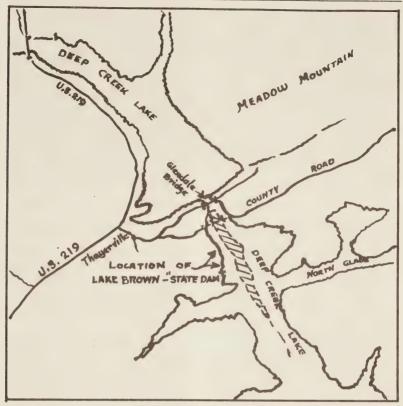
along the Ohio River so named for the famous white renegade, Simon Girty. As the two brothers rode through thick underbrush searching for signs of the enemy, a volley of gunfire suddenly erupted from the dense underbrush, the fusillade of shots striking Major McCulloch and felling him from his horse, John McCulloch, riding a short distance in the rear, upon seeing his brother fall from the horse, immediately turned and spurred his mount. Hearing the victorious shrieks of the Indians behind him, he knew too well what horrible fate would befall the body of his fallen brother.

Three days later, the crestfallen John McCulloch led several men to the scene of his brother's death. There, among the trampled underbrush lay the strewn and horribly mutilated remains of Major Samuel McCulloch. And so ended the life and career of one of the western frontier's bravest and highly respected men. . . the father of "McCulloch's Pack Horse Path."

Ashby Fort

(Continued from Page 699) sharpened into a point before being driven into the ground.

If a person wants to visit the sight of this pioneer fort it is not hard to find. Drive to the Swan Meadow School area and turn off U.S. 219 onto the Blue Ribbon Road. Stop at the first farmhouse on the left. Walk down the farm road through the fields toward Cherry Creek. There, at the intersection of Cherry Creek and Douglas Run, are the tall trees which mark the location of "Ashby Fort in Yough Glades."



A Lake Within A Lake

A general question was asked in the September, 1985 issue of the Glades Star about a lake that existed within the present confines of Deep Creek Lake. The question was the result of a remark made years ago by Mr. Robb, a long time summer resident at Deep Creek Lake. He once said that he had a boat on Deep Creek before the lake was built.

Information was requested from the readers of the Glades Star about this lake as to approximately where it was located. The response to the general question was very flattering. Two days after the September issue had been mailed to the members of the Historical Society, the Editor received both a map and a newspaper clipping about the lake.

First, Mr. Carl Cathell called to say that he had a map showing the location of the lake. It was noted on the map as the "State Dam," and was located above the narrows where the present Glendale Bridge crosses Deep Creek Lake. This map was published by the Department of Forests and Parks in 1913. It showed the location of the breast of the dam, and the lake behind it.

After Mr. Cathell's telephone call, came one from Mr. Richard L. Maroney. He had vivid recollections of the dam, since it was

on his grandfather Browning's property. He knew about its history and construction. In addition, he had an October 10, 1893 newspaper clipping by a Sentinel correspondent who had twice visited the dam.

As a result of the information supplied by Mr. Cathell and Mr. Maroney, a description begins to unfold about the "lake within a lake."

Signed as "W.K.", the correspondent who wrote the 1893 article visited the dam on Deep Creek as part of a visit to Oakland. He made the Glades Hotel his headquarters for the ten days he spent in the area. The article was written after "rambling some two or three miles down Deep Creek in the direction of Meadow Mountain."

It was the second visit of the correspondent to the Deep Creek area. The first one was made the previous year, and he was impressed with the changes in the Browning farm. There had been additions to the house and out buildings, but it was the completion of the lake which impressed him the most.

The following are direct quotations from "W.K.'s" article.

"Lake Brown is situated on Deep Creek in the midst of a wilderness of mountains, streams, forests and glade meadows. It is distant nine miles from Oakland and six from Deer Park, and is reached over a delightful and romantic mountain road. We came out late Monday afternoon in company with Senator Browning.

"The dam, which is now finished, and the lake also, has simply been a gigantic piece of work—the channel of the lake is from ten to fifteen feet deep, a mile long and from two to three hundred yards wide. . . In addition to native trout, Senator Browning emptied into this body of water last spring fifty thousand trout brought from Druid Hill Park, and some that were put in in August had grown two and three inches.

"A short distance from the house, not more than a hundred yards, Senator Browning has constructed of white oak, and at considerable cost, a bridge across the lake two hundred and seventy-five feet long reminding us much of the heavy structure on the Metropolitan road above Rockville."

Further on in the article, the correspondent refers to the famous "cat rocks" where the Glendale Bridge now crosses the Lake. He speaks of it in the following manner. "... We were standing on the bridge looking up through the wide ravine down which flows Deep Creek from which the lake is formed..."

In one paragraph of the article the correspondent speaks of boats on Lake Brown. This, then, ties in the statement by Mr. Robb about having a boat on Deep Creek before Deep Creek Lake was built. He must have had a boat on Lake Brown.

Mr. Richard L. Maroney who supplied the 1893 clipping, recalls fishing at Lake Brown when he was a boy. The breastwork was a "wicket" or "splash dam" which included the use of heavy timbers. Later, the dam became

(Continued on Page 709)



Watering trough along Route #135.

Last Watering Trough In Garrett County?

Situated near the top of Backbone Mountain along Md. Route #135, may be found the last watering trough in Garrett County. This particular one was built when the concrete road was constructed over the mountain to Kitzmiller in the early 1930's. Because there is a good spring at this location, the present concrete trough probably replaced an older wooden one.

At one time, the watering troughs were common place sights along all highways. Originally designed for horses, they were quickly adopted by early motorists to replenish the water in automobile radiators. (They used to claim that the old Model T Ford wasn't runing properly unless the radiator was boiling).

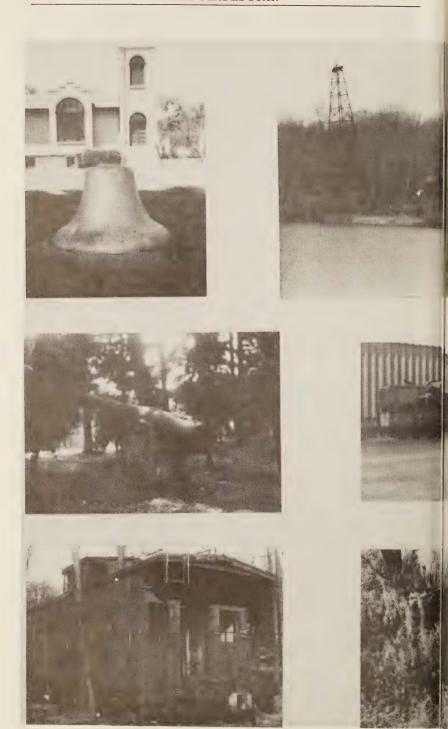
In some places, watering troughs were even built into culvert abutments. That way, a motorist could refill his automobile radiator without having to pull off the road.

Around 1910, someone invented an auto appliance called a "water pump." It improved the engine efficiency and ended "boiling over." An automobile equipped with a water pump could climb the steepest hill without the customary stop at a watering trough.

However, construction of watering troughs along highways continued through the 1930's, because they "seemed to be needed." However, after WW II, the practice was discontinued. The older ones were not replaced when they fell into disrepair and slowly they began to disappear.

Now, only a few troughs remain in the whole mountain top area, There is one on Caddel Hill between Terra Alta and Cheat River, which is maintained by the highway department. Also, there is still a large one near Uniontown, Pa., on the big curve of U.S. #40 as it winds up Summit Mountain.

The springs which supplied the water for the troughs are still there. They have not been forgotten by local residents, even though the watering troughs are gone. Many people still drive to the old locations for a jug of pure, sparkling spring water.





Movable and Immovable Objects

There are a number of big things around the County which have been collected, stored, or abandoned, and result in just "being there." The collected and stored ones fare much better than the abandoned ones; the abandoned ones are too big to "move, paint or bury." How and why they happen to be where they are is generally a complicated but interesting story.

Identification of the photographs from left to right are as follows: Top row, bell in front of the 1st M.E. Church, Friendsville; drilling rig at the edge of the lake in Mt. Lake Park: stone wall at Schmidt's Store, Altamont: electric pole support. Hinebaugh property, Deep Creek Lake: Middle row Naval gun, Crellin; train beside U.S. 219 South, Allegheny Welding Oakland; power shovel, Millers Run Glade, near Mt. Nebo Forest; Caboose, Casselman Railroad Crossing, Grantsville; gas generator cave, Deer Park Hotel property: anchor on old Perry farm. Pysell Crosscut Road, Deer Park.

Bells often have names because they have a destinctive "voice," and they are therefore looked upon as being a special item. After the fire destroyed the 1st Methodist Episcopal Church in Friendsville, the bell from the tower was salvaged. It now rests in a place of honor in front of the new church which was completed in 1921.

Anyone who remembers the busy days of gas exploration in the late 1940's and early 1950's,

remembers big trucks rumbling through Oakland with parts of drilling rigs. Many of these rigs had been salvaged from drilling areas in Pennsylvania. Without a handy place to store something of such immense size, they still have to be left "standing in place."

Just what Col. Trusdell had in mind when he had the granite blocks shipped to him is hard to imagine. Not even the administrators of his estate knew what to do with them. However, in the early 1930's the Schmidts bought them for a stone wall beside their store. Of all the movable and immovable objects in Garrett County, these granite stones will have changed very little 5,000 years from now.

If a person ever "loafed" on the corner in front of Hinebaugh's Restaurant, Oakland, he probably leaned against the electric pole support. When the restaurant was demolished to build the New Garrett National Bank building, Guy William Hinebaugh salvaged the iron support and moved it to Deep Creek Lake. Now, it marks the corner of his property there.

Government Surplus always has had an abundance of things available for free or at bargain prices. Thus, when Charlie Reams and Lester Yutzy organized the Crellin Gun Club, they were able to get a surplus naval rifle. For many years, a building housing a rifle range stood behind the gun in the photograph. Now, children from the elementary school find it on part of their play-

ground.

Allegheny Welding, just south of Oakland on U.S. 219 can boast of several massive movable objects; a train and a large stationary steam engine. The locomotive and two small cars were used in the clay pit of the United Brick Corporation of Washington, D.C. Mr. Scheffel, who operates Allegheny Welding, got them at an auction sale.

There are many conflicting stories about why the old Northwest power shovel still sets on the Mon Valley coal property at Miller's Run. Almost fifty years old, this massive piece of machinery has been setting in the same place for at least 15 years. It is so big that little damage has been done to it by vandals over the years.

No, the last train to run on the Casselman Railroad didn't leave its caboose at the U.S. 40 crossing near Grantsville. The old piece of railroad equipment was brought there after the trains stopped running. Today, it stands as a reminder of the days when the railroad was busy hauling Garrett County's natural resources.

Gas lights were the norm before the electric light was perfected. Places away from the commercial lines had to generate their own gas, and the Deer Park Hotel fell into this category. Unfortunately, generators had a bad habit of blowing up. The safest way to have the gas for lights was to put the generator in a cave where it could explode without causing too much damage. The cave shown in the photograph housed the generator for the Deer Park Hotel. (There

is not a record of the generator ever exploding).

Before the turn of the Century, the Perry family had a summer home near Deer Park on the Pysell Crosscut Road. Legend says that the two anchors were on a ship which Commodore Perry took to Japan. Actually, they are probably surplus from one of the East Coast Navy yards.

Lake Within A Lake

(Continued from Page 704)
part of the Maryland fish
hatchery complex in this area.
This fact probably accounts for
the name "State Dam" on the
1913 map supplied by Mr. Carl
Cathell. Mr. Maroney recalls that
grandfather, Mr. Browning, used
to walk over toward Meadow
Mountain Run to feed the fish.

Another recollection of Mr. Maroney's is the appearance of the "ravine" now spanned by the Glendale Bridge. He said that when a person looked at it he could believe that wild cats used to live in the clift known as "cat rocks."

The 1893 newspaper clipping also answers a question which might be raised by inspecting the 1913 map. How did the County Road cross the lake on Deep Creek? The map shows the County Road from Thayerville eastward running right through the "State Dam." The answer is the two hundred and seventy-five foot timber bridge described in the article as crossing Lake Brown.

Thus, the mystery of the "lake within a lake" is solved. Lake Brown did exist; it now lies on the bottom of the greater Deep Creek Lake.

The Bus Driver's Story

by Mrs. Patricia Welch

Introduction

In the June, 1985 issue of the Glades Star, Pat Welch wrote about school busses in Garrett County. Her story concerned busses in general and brought in some wonderful anecdotes about one particular bus which was driven by "Pip" Thayer.

Once again Pat Welch has written about school busses for the Glades Star, but this time she gives a view of the bus driver himself. Pat tells about the life and perseverance of one particular person, Mr. Ernest Gortner, who drove a school bus in Garrett County.

The Story: Ernest Gortner

Bus driving in Garrett County has had a colorful history. The early drivers were a breed all to themselves. Many started the routes on their own initiative. They saw a need, and they found a way to fill this need. In a sense, they created their own jobs. This trait we, as Americans, have always admired. This article is about one of our more intrepid drivers who drove a school bus for almost twenty years despite the fact he had only one arm.

Ernest Gortner was born September 20, 1890. At twenty-seven years of age, he enlisted in the army. The year was 1917, and he was sent to France where he fought in at least three battles. In papers describing his war years, the battles were listed as. The Defense Sector. The Meuse Argonne, and St. Mihiel. This last was where he was badly wounded. He received the purple heart with three stars, and several other medals, some Franch, some American. He reached the rank of Corporal but he never returned to active duty to receive his stripes.

Ern was wounded at St. Mihiel in 1918. First, he was wounded in the hip, and then shot in his left arm. After putting a tourniquet on his arm, he started crawling back to his own sector. The only thing was, he wasn't sure in which direction it lay. According to his story, he crawled for one day and one night, and on the following morning, he topped a hill, and saw an encampment at the base of it. He wasn't sure if it was his own army, or German, but by now he was just looking for



Ernest Gortner's 1925 Ford bus.

help. They weren't sure of him, either, and didn't come to help him until he was close enough to be identified as American. Soldiers lifted him onto a truck loaded with many other wounded. He remembered the blood running out of the truck bed in a small stream onto the ground. This trip to a base hospital also took a day. By the time Ern was delivered into a doctor's hands his arm was beyond saving. Gangrene had set in. Before his ordeal was over, the doctors had amputated parts of his arm seven times, trying to keep ahead of the deadly infection. During the seventh operation, Ern "died." His body was put aside with the other corpses along with the arms and legs which had also been amputated that day. They were being readied for burial. When he regained consciousness, he did not know where he was. and called out. A nurse heard him and opened the door. He remembered her saying, "Oh my Lord!," and she ran to get a doctor. He was placed once again with the living. The gangrene had worsened, however. It was now extended through his shoulder, and up into his neck. The doctors put tubes into his arm which was now just a stub from his shoulder. and also up the side of his neck. The nurses were given orders to keep a close watch on him that night. He was to have hot water bottles constantly on his neck and shoulder all night long. When next he remembered, his bed was running with the pestiferous poison which had invaded his body. This time the doctors had done their job well. He started to heal, at last.

Each operation which had been performed upon Ern's arm had been in an emergency situation. and the seventh operation had been done in such haste that the arm had been sliced the same as someone would cut a slice of meat. There was no rounding off for cosmetic effect, or for comfort. Consequently, the nerve endings had become tangled, and until he died. Ern could feel two fingers on his left hand; phantom sensations. The doctors now refused to operate, fearing he would again not heal correctly. They advised him to wait several years and then have another operation. He never bothered.

In 1925 Ern started his first bus route. A group of parents approached him about transporting their youngsters to school. The year before they had been forced to board their children in town because they were unable to bring them to school on a daily basis. Upon finding out that there would be enough students to make a bus load. Ern invested in a bus. He was paid by the parents and there was a monthly fee per student. This, of course, was independent of the school system. The bus was operated in this fashion until the middle of the 1926-27 school year when the school board set up its own bus routes. The students were then not charged for their transportation.

Ern's first bus was a Ford Model T with side benches and a wooden body. At first there was some question about a one-armed man driving a school bus. The parents and students soon settled this problem by the simple method of standing firmly behind the driver they had chosen and insisting he be the one to transport their children. Ern's route, when he first started was from Red House to the Oakland schools. When the Garrett County school system took over, his route was extended to Gnegy Church and the West Virginia state line. This was his route until he stopped driving.

Some of Ern's early students included Ruth (Fike) Barnes. Nina Foster, Albert Snyder. Evelyn (Friend) DelSignore and Myrtle Kight, whom he later married. Their courtship had its beginnings on the bus, although not when she was a student at the high school. Myrt graduated in 1928 and moved to Pittsburgh for several years. She returned to Garrett County in the early thirties, and lived in Sunnyside. When one of Myrt's sisters was seriously ill, it fell to Myrt to take care of her. The sister lived near Gnegy Church. Myrt had no transportation, and so it was arranged that she should ride up with Ern to her sisters, and catch him and ride home in the evening. Eventually they started keeping company, and on June 10, 1938 they were united in marriage. Ern presented Myrt with a wedding ring which had ten diamonds to commemorate the date of their marriage.

Through the years, Ern owned several buses. The second was a Ford Model A, according to his brother, Ray. In the early thirties, he switched to a Dodge. This also had a wooden body with benches along the side, and benches running down the middle

facing out. Ern had very few discipline problems. One reason was probably because of the way the bus route was started, but another reason was because Ern had the respect of the students he carried. Trouble makers were simply not tolerated, and they were dealt with swiftly, and at the point of trouble, namely—Ern.

Ern had his own way of coping with his missing arm while driving. When he changed gears, he used his left knee as his substitute arm. He drove with a cigar in his mouth, more to chew on than to smoke. One former student remembers that as Ern turned from Oak Street onto Fifth Street, he invariably raked his gears. This caused a chain reaction; a gritting of teeth along the grinding of gears, and both accompanied by a further mutilating of that cigar.

Bus picnics were also something looked forward to by the students each year. There were usually hot dogs and something to drink. Parents were welcome, and many came. This made a good ending to the school year, because now, summer beckoned. Unlike other locales Garrett County summers were not for resting and loafing for the students on Ern's bus. He had a farm route, and summer would be a busy time for most of the students.

In the early forties, Ern sold his bus and had aspirations of being a gentleman farmer. He was going to raise beef. He had labored hard over the years as a dairy farmer, but had gotten rid of that herd. Now, he did a favor for a neighbor. He allowed one of their cows in with his herd, and in a few days several cattle had become sick. It was diagnosed as undulant fever, more often called Bangs Disease. The herd had to be destroyed, and so the beef business was finished.

Ern died in the mid seventies. He was ill for several years prior to dying, and had again spent time in several veterans hospitals. He had come full circle.

The one thing that stands out in Ern's life is that for his alloted time, he spends little or no time on self pity. He dared to live a full life with the cards dealt him by fate. He functioned well with little or no help. He tied his own shoes, he knotted his own ties, he took care of all his personal needs with no help, he worked on his farm, did daily chores, drove a tractor, worked the hav, planted, harvested, and found time to mow the lawn. He also worked in carpentry. Each fall he joined with all the other farmers to help with the harvest, and fill silos.

Ernest Gortner—the soldier, the farmer, the bus driver, Ernest Gortner—harvester of life.

Fall Historical Tour September 21st

On Saturday, September 21st, the Society's annual historical tour was conducted over a route in southern Garrett County. It was a beautiful day; an ideal one for the tour. Forty four people rode the bus provided for the tour, and other interested per-

sons followed in automobiles.

Five historical locations were included in the tour itinerary. They were McCulloch's Path, Fort Ashby, Fort Pendleton and the Charles Friend home. Lunch for the tour was provided at the Chimney Corner restaurant.

In addition to the normal practice of a commentary being given on the bus, additional information was given at three of the stops by people who met the tour at these locations. Mr. John Wolf of Cranesville met the tour at the crossing of McCulloch's Path and U.S. 219. He spoke about Samuel McCulloch who was a pioneer trader and guide in this area.

At General Kelley's home, Mr. Gerry Sword supplied the group with information about the famous Civil War General. (Mr. Sword wrote an extensive article on General Kelley in the December, 1984 issue of the Glades Star).

When the group reached Fort Pendleton, it was met by Mr. Harland Bittinger. With the use of a map he showed the position of the ramparts of the fort and the extensive trench system around it. Mr. Bittinger also included in his talk an interesting piece of information that was uncovered in preparing information for the tour.

It seems that all of the troops who garrisoned the fort did not camp on the fort grounds, but in a place about one half mile west of the fort. There, on a flat area to the east of the old Northwestern Turnpike (U.S. 50), they put up their tents and buildings necessary for quartering a large detachment of soldiers.

Aeroplanes, Zeppelins and Wild Geese by Leo J. Beachy

Editor's Note: The March, 1985 issue of the Glades Star focused on flying in Garrett County. The following article by the late Leo J. Beachy about an early airline route over the County was forwarded by Mrs. Maxine Broadwater. It first appeared in the Meyersdale Republican, May 6, 1920.

Mt. Nebo On Line Of Airship Route

Mt. Nebo Studio, located on a picturesque knob in Garrett County, Md., on the east side of the Casselman River and overlooking the village of Grantsville, is the workshop of the nature photographer and poet-naturalist, Leo J. Beachy, whose pictures and verses have delighted many of his friends. From his lofty perch on Mt. Nebo's classic heights, Mr. Beachy not only has a commanding view of valley and mountains, but also of the boundless air, and it seems that his studio is now also an observatory of aerial transportation, being located on a well established route of air-craft journeying East and West across the Allegheny Mountains. Mr. Beachy is getting used to looking out of his window and seeing aircraft go sailing by. He is keeping a record of the airships traveling that route and has written the following account of his observations for The Republican.

Mt. Nebo Studio April 25, 1920

To the Editor of The Republican:

You may or you may not remember that in writing the

manuscript of the first edition of my book entitled "Letters and Pictures for Isabelle," in 1913, I made some remarks about my cousin, Lincoln Beachy, the airman, intimating that I should like to invite this famous airpilot to pay my hillside studio a visit in his flying machine; that he would have an excellent landing place in our hill meadow right outside my studio window. Some people likely thought me a little "airy" if not "windy." I spoke of how I expected some day to see airships sailing across this vast gulf of space to the north of my studio, overlooking the village of Grantsville, Md. and the Ocean-to-Ocean Highway. My expectations have come true more than once since then. While I never had the pleasure of a visit from the late lamented Lincoln Beachy on his winged charger, I have had the pleasure of seeing a number of air-ships sailing over Mt. Nebo's classic heights, this eminence being on a favorite route of travel of aviators travelling from East to West and vice versa.

On October 24, 1918, just after returning to the studio from my noonday meal at about 12:30 o'clock, as I stood by the small many-sashed, north window, at the retourching stand, two airplanes hove in sight a little to the north and west of Grantsville. I have kept a record of air-planes that passed my window since.

The first two sailed eastward near the course of the National Road as smoothly as two buzzards. The noise of their motors in the sky first attracted my attention. The barnyard fowls screamed with fright as they scuttled to the barn for shelter from the great "hawks," as they evidently took the flyingmachines to be.

From out the back door of my studio, where I stood on the board platform among my bees, I watched the flyers vanishing into tiny black specks, then into infinitude. It was a thrilling sight to see those deft touches of human life planted against the white, fleecy clouds of a balmy October day, as they wended their way eastward over the rim of Meadow Mountain, at "Little Meadows."

Thus, I watched man who was "created a little lower than the angels," flying straight through the unchartered sky, as if on some distant mission bent, above the mountain tops! It recalled to mind the poem entitled "To a Water Fowl" written by the poet Bryant many years ago.

"He who, from zone to zone,

Glides through the boundless sky thy certain flight,

In the long way that I must tread

alone, Will lead my steps aright."

On December 19, 1918, just as I had finished dinner another large air-plane flew eastward almost directly over our house, at a terrific speed. The wings of this air craft in the bright sun showed white and shiny.

On Thursday, November 7, 1918, another one flew west, which I saw south of the studio.

On Thursday, June 3, 1919, the first Zeppelin floated past to the southeast, which I beheld through my bee veil as I was at work

among my bees. It flew at a low altitude a half a mile south of the studio. It was reported that this same Zeppelin landed in Virginia and while the crew was making some repairs, it exploded, killing 14 persons.

The next day, June 4, an airship flew west at a high altitude over Grantsville.

On Wednesday morning, March 10, 1920, while at the retouching stand by the north window, which commands such a wide view of the mountains, I beheld a large flock of wild geese flying over our hill meadow in V shape.

On Sunday, March 28, an airplane, the first of the season, flew east, and a week or so later two flew west. On Saturday evening, April 24—a very clear evening—a half hour before sunset, I heard a tremendous and unusual noise to the east of my studio, from where I was at work in the dark room. I looked out the small window to the east and beheld four airplanes abreast coming towards me in a rather strong gale. It was a thrilling sight to behold them quivering through the wind.

Next Issue . . .

Generally, the words "natural resources" bring to mind lumber, coal, etc. However, the annual flow of sugar water through our trees is also a natural resource. The March 1986 issue will focus on part of this Garrett County resource.

Also, the March issue will have information on recent donations to the Museum and an up-date on some history of Fort Pendleton.



In Memoriam

Mrs. Eleanor C. Fraley, 90, formerly of Oakland, died Wednesday, October 30, at Washington House Retirement Home, Alexandria, Va.

Born in Oakland, October 15, 1895, she was a daughter of the late Dr. Mahlon C. Hinebaugh and Eva T. (Robinson) Hinebaugh. She was preceded in death by her husband, Judge Neil C. Fraley, in September 1961.

Surviving are three daughters, Mrs. Jane Robinson, Alexandria; Mrs. Evelyn Schildwachter, Columbia, and Miss Mary C. Fraley, Knoxville; seven grandchildren and two great-grandchildren.

A service was conducted in St. Matthew's Episcopal Church Saturday at 2 p.m. by the Rev. Manning Smith. Interment was in the Oakland Cemetery.

Benjamin Otis Aiken, 86, of Accident, RD 1, died Wednesday December 4, 1985, at Cumberland Memorial Hospital.

Born July 19, 1899, in Salem, N.C., he was a son of the late Rufus Judson Aiken and Nora Hester Aiken.

He was a retired educator in the Garrett County area. He had served as principal at the Accident School for 20 years and had taught at schools in North Carolina and in Montgomery County, Md., where he retired in 1962. He was graduated from Duke University in 1922 with a bachelors degree in education, and he received a masters degree in education after attending Columbia University, the University of Chicago and Northwestern University.

He was a veteran of World War I, a member of the Accident American Legion Post 208, the Accident Fire Department, the Friendsville Rotary Club, past president of the Garrett County Farm Bureau, past president of the Garrett County Historical Society and chairman of the Garrett Community College at McHenry. He also was instrumental in establishment of the Garrett County Library System. He was a member of the Zion Lutheran Church in Accident.

At the time of his death, he was completing a book about his experiences in teaching.

Surviving are his widow, Hildegarde (Miller) Aiken; a son, William E. Aiken, Buckhannon, W.Va.; four daughters, Mrs. Barbara Sutton, Baltimore; Mrs. Margaret Byrne, Durwood; Mrs. Martha Best, Clarksville, and Mrs. Amelia Abrahams, Silver Spring; eight grandchildren and two great-grandchildren.

Friends were received at the Newman Funeral Home. Services were conducted in the Zion Lutheran Church by the Rev. Wilfred Karsten. Interment was in the church cemetery.



For Reference

Not to be taken from this room





RUTH ENLOW LIBRARY OF GARRETT COUNTY MD

3 2214 01074 4505